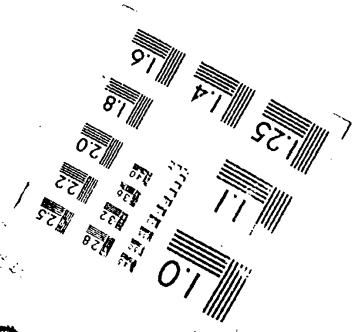


MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS 1964-A



24X

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1898.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 26, 1898.

SIR: The Sixty-seventh Annual Report of the Office of Indian Affairs is respectfully submitted.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The act providing for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, appropriated $7,653,854.90, an excess of $222,234.01 over the amount appropriated for 1898.

The different objects of appropriation are shown by the following comparative table:

Appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1898 and 1899.

	1898.	1899.
Current and contingent expenses	$740,040.00	$752,840.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	3,123,871.74	3,250,399.90
Miscellaneous support, gratuities	673,025.00	664,125.00
Incidental expenses	80,000.00	80,000.00
Support of schools	2,631,771.35	2,638,390.00
Miscellaneous	182,912.80	238,100.00
Total	7,431,620.89	7,653,854.90

The variations in the different items for 1899 as compared with those for 1898 are as follows:

Increases:	
Current and contingent expenses	$12,800.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	126,528.16
Support of schools	6,618.65
Miscellaneous	55,187.20
Total increase	231,131.01
Decrease:	
Miscellaneous, gratuities	8,900.00
Net increase	222,234.01

REF0072899

The following items, though appearing in the Indian appropriation act, being made to accomplish special purposes, can hardly be considered as part of the regular expenses of the service:

Commission Five Civilized Tribes	$13,400.00
Telephone line, White Earth Agency	1,000.00
Commission Crow and other Indians	15,000.00
Resurveying boundaries Klamath Reservation	10,000.00
Negotiating with Klamath Indians	2,000.00
Commission Puyallup Reservation	2,000.00
Surveying Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations	23,000.00
Counsel for Pueblo Indians	2,000.00
Indian Exhibit, Omaha Exposition	40,000.00
Total	138,400.00

Deducting this from the total amount appropriated, there remains $7,515,451.90, representing the amount appropriated in the Indian bill for conducting the ordinary operations of the Department. The previous annual report showed that the appropriations for the current expenses for 1898 were $7,342,808.09. To this should be added several amounts appropriated in the deficiency bill for 1898 to meet deficiencies created by increased advertising, higher rates of transportation, and unusual demands upon Indian inspectors. The items are as follows:

Expenses of purchasing goods and supplies, advertising, etc.	$5,000.00
Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors	2,000.00
Transportation of Indian supplies	75,000.00
Total	82,000.00

Comparing the two years and taking into consideration the amounts appropriated in the deficiency bill, we have:

Current expenses for 1899	$7,515,459.90
Current expenses for 1898	7,424,808.09
Excess of 1899 over 1898	90,651.81

The estimates for the Indian service for the fiscal year 1899 presented to Congress by this office aggregate $7,375,617.08. The total amount appropriated was $7,653,854.90. Excess of appropriations over estimates, $278,237.82.

EDUCATION.

Education is the greatest factor in solving the future status of the Indian. The growth of a healthy educational sentiment among these people will conduce more to their welfare, material prosperity, and

civilization than all other agencies combined. The methods employed to bring about such desirable results are the outcome of serious thought and study, and are the gradual evolution of years of experience in dealing with the Indians. The numerous tribes of Indians throughout the United States are diverse in their manners, customs, and native intelligence, which complex condition of affairs renders any iron-bound rules ineffective. The various systems of educational methods seem successfully to meet these diverse conditions. The subdivision of governmental schools into reservation and nonreservation boarding, reservation and independent day schools appears to meet the exigencies of the situation. The majority of the religious denominations of the country render valuable assistance in this great work by establishing and maintaining schools and churches for the benefit of the Indian children and their parents. Hearty cooperation between these two great forces engaged in a similar work has been very advantageous in simplifying the work of the Indian Office.

The educational branch of the Indian Office has grown from small beginnings until now it is one of the most important under the control of the Department. The appreciation of it as a civilizing influence has grown not only upon the office, but upon the country at large. As at present constituted the system only dates back a generation. In 1877 there were 48 small boarding and 102 day schools, with an attendance of 3,598 pupils. The appropriation for their support was $20,000. These schools were not systematized and each appeared to be a law unto itself. While the efforts of those engaged were laudable they lacked the cohesiveness of a strong systematic effort well directed. The New York schools were eliminated in 1882 and this office no longer retained control of them. During that year, when the system began to approach that of the present, there were 71 boarding and 76 day schools, with an attendance of 4,714 pupils. This period marks the beginning of an earnest effort for the civilization and advancement of the Indian through the elevation morally and intellectually of his children. These efforts have kept pace with the wonderful growth of our magnificent country until, through the liberality of Congress in pursuance of its enlightened policy in dealing with the Indians, there are now 148 well-equipped boarding schools and an equal number of day schools engaged in the education of 24,325 pupils.

REF0072900

There has been a steady increase in the average attendance and enrollment among the schools for the past twenty-one years, as the following tabulated statement will exhibit:

SUMMARY OF INDIAN SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE.

The following table gives a statement of the number of Indian schools, enrollment, and attendance during the past twenty-two years:

TABLE 1.—*Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1898.* a

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. b		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,851
1881	68	.....	106	.....	174	4,976
1882	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883	80	3,793	83	1,893	163	5,686
1884	87	4,723	93	2,237	185	6,960
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889	136	9,146	103	2,409	239	11,552
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891	146	11,425	110	2,161	256	13,586
1892	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896	150	15,681	140	3,579	296	19,260
1897	145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676
1898	148	16,253	149	3,662	297	19,915

a Some of the figures in this table as printed prior to 1896 were taken from reports of the Superintendent of Indian Schools. As revised, they are all taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.
b Indian children attending public schools are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

While this table shows a uniform and steady increase in attendance upon the schools, the natural query presents itself as to the value of the educational method pursued with these pupils. For the purpose of arriving at some definite conclusion, data upon the question was obtained from the different agents. They were requested to make a careful canvass of all returned pupils then living upon the reservations under their charge and submit a brief estimate of the character and conduct of each with reference to the results of their educational course at the school attended, together with such facts or conditions existing in the tribe on the reservation, or in its environment that generally help or hinder returned pupils. The data thus collected were collated with reference to the present physical condition of the returned pupils, and their efficiency as men and women in the ordinary relations of everyday life. The result was surprising, and will bear comparison with similar statistics from white schools. Of the pupils who had attended schools, although only a small per cent graduated, 3 per cent are reported as excellent, or first-class; 73 per cent as good,

or medium; while only 24 per cent are considered bad or worthless, and upon whom the benefits and advantages of school life conferred no appreciable results. The ratio of the good to the bad is remarkable from any standpoint, but is emphasized particularly as showing the value of an educational system which can in a generation develop from savages 76 per cent of good average men and women, capable of dealing with the ordinary problems of life and taking their places in the great body politic of our country. All these thousands of educated Indian boys and girls, speaking the English language, weaned from tribal customs and the iron bands of tradition, can not fail to exert a powerful and far-reaching influence upon the quarter of a million Indians scattered throughout the United States.

It has been suggested that the transfer of an Indian child from the free open-air environment in which he was born would have a tendency to break a naturally strong and vigorous constitution, weaken its vitality, and render the system an easy prey to disease. These statistics do not bear out such a conclusion, as 89 per cent of those pupils who have gone through the schools and returned to their homes are reported to be in good physical condition.

ATTENDANCE.

The enrollment and average attendance at the schools aggregated and compared with the preceding year are here exhibited for the fiscal year 1898.

TABLE 2.—*Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1897 and 1898, showing increase in 1898; also number of schools in 1898.*

Kind of school.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			Number of schools.
	1897.	1898.	Increase.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding	5,723	6,175	452	4,787	5,347	560	25
Reservation boarding	8,112	8,877	765	6,855	7,532	677	75
Day	4,768	4,847	79	3,234	3,286	52	142
Total	18,603	19,899	1,296	14,876	16,165	1,289	242
Contract schools:							
Boarding	2,579	2,509	a 70	2,313	2,245	a 68	b 29
Day	208	96	a 112	142	68	a 74	3
Boarding, specially appropriated for	371	394	23	330	326	a 4	2
Total	3,158	2,999	a 159	2,785	2,639	a 146	34
Public	303	315	12	194	183	a 11	(c)
Mission boarding d	813	897	84	741	783	42	17
Mission day	87	215	128	80	145	65	4
Aggregate	22,964	24,325	1,361	18,676	19,915	1,239	297

a Decrease.
b Three schools transferred to the Government and contracts made for two schools which were paid by vouchers in previous year.
c Thirty-one public schools in which pupils are taught not enumerated here.
d These schools are conducted by religious societies, some of which receive from the Government for the Indian children therein such rations and clothing as the children are entitled to as reservation Indians

REF0072901

Statistics relative to Indian education among the Five Civilized Tribes and the Indians of New York are not included in the above table, as their schools are not supported from funds under control of this office.

There were conducted during this past year 297 Indian schools under various auspices, of which number 242 were exclusively controlled by the Indian Department, an increase of 8 in the number of Government schools. Two nonreservation boarding schools at Fort Bidwell, Cal., and Chamberlain, S. Dak., and 3 reservation boarding schools at Rosebud, S. Dak., Warm Spring, Oreg., and Red Moon, Okla., have been established. New Goverment day schools have been organized as follows: San Ildefonso Pueblo, N. Mex.; Shebits, Utah; Independence, Cal.; and 5 on Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak. The day schools at Lac Court D'Oreilles and Odanah, at La Pointe Agency, Wis., which were formerly conducted under contract with the Catholics, have been leased from their owners and converted into Government day schools. The day school at Bay Mills, Mich., formerly a Protestant contract school, has been similarly equipped and conducted. The Tonasket Boarding School for the Colville Agency, Wash., having been destroyed by fire, has been discontinued, until arrangements can be perfected with the War Department for the transfer of old Fort Spokane, which has been abandoned by the military. Proper proceedings are now pending for its conversion at an early date into a boarding school for this reservation, it appearing from reports to be admirably located and adapted for this purpose. On account of its proximity to the Crow Agency Montana Boarding School and the dilapidated condition of its buildings, the Montana Industrial Boarding School has been abandoned, pupils and property being transferred to the agency school. The day schools formerly conducted for the Iowa Sac and Fox Indians and for the Warm Springs Indians at Simnasho, Oreg., were discontinued, by reason of the construction of new boarding schools for these Indians. Not receiving sufficient support, the following day schools have been discontinued: Bullhead, on Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.; one school on Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.; Toppenish, on Yakima Reservation, Wash., and two schools on Eastern Cherokee Reservation, N. C.

It is gratifying to note that the net decrease in enrollment of 608 pupils and 586 in average attendance, as shown by the annual report for the fiscal year 1897, has been changed into a net increase of 1,361 and 1,239 enrollment and average attendance, respectively, for the present year. This increase is especially satisfactory in the regular Government schools, where 1,296 more pupils are enrolled than for the previous year. The reservation boarding schools show the largest gain in this respect, where the increase of 765 for the present year is contrasted with the decrease of 377 last year.

Observing that the schools located on the reservations during the last year had not increased in the natural ratio expected, more vigorous measures were instituted. Agents were urged to greater exertions

for the purpose of filling the schools to the limit of their capacity by placing therein every child of school age on the reservation whose physical condition would justify the necessary confinement of school life. Notwithstanding these efforts it appeared that there were influences adverse to education among the older and more conservative Indians of sufficient strength to thwart the desires of this office. Outside influences also conspired to oppose the placing of the children in schools. Under existing regulations agents felt themselves powerless to overcome the strength of the opposition. Efficient means were necessary, and you were requested and did so approve the following circular, which was at once promulgated:

SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

To Agents and Bonded Superintendents:

When notified by the superintendent of a reservation boarding school, or the teacher of a day school on his reservation, of the fact that a pupil enrolled at the agency on which the school is located has left the school without permission, the agent shall promptly return such pupil to the respective school. Should the parent, guardian, or person harboring the pupil fail or refuse to deliver him, the agency police and school employees, or either of them, are hereby directed to arrest and return such pupil under the orders of the agent. Agency police and school employees are authorized and empowered to arrest and bring before the agent for suitable punishment any person or persons who may hinder them in the lawful performance of this duty. Parents, guardians, and other persons who may obstruct or prevent the agent from placing Indian children of the reservation in the schools thereof shall be subject to like penalties; provided, that this regulation shall not be construed as authorizing the removal of Indian children from their reservations to be placed in a school outside of such reservation without the consent of the parent or guardian of the children, required by law to be first obtained.

When an agent is notified of the return to his reservation of a pupil of a nonreservation school, he shall take the necessary steps to inform himself as to the legitimacy of his return. Should he find that a pupil can not produce satisfactory evidence of proper authority for his return, a full report of all the facts must be promptly made to the Indian Office and the superintendent of the school be notified thereof.

Very respectfully, W. A. JONES, *Commissioner.*

The wisdom of this course is fully evidenced in the largely increased enrollment and average attendance for these schools, to which attention has been specifically directed.

Pursuing this subject still further, it should be clearly apparent that there is a grave necessity for some legislation looking to the compulsory education of Indian children. With a view to introducing a moderate regulation in this matter, it was suggested that an item be incorporated in the appropriation law that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs should have the right to transfer advanced pupils from the various Indian schools to other and larger schools situated in other States and Territories without the consent of parents and guardians when in his judgment the best interests of such pupils would be subserved. This suggestion, however, failed to secure the approval of Congress. Future developments will undoubtedly emphasize, as the facts of the past and the experience of collecting officials have demonstrated, that a

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regulation which will enforce compulsory attendance upon the schools must be enacted. The trend of public and legal thought is away from the traditional idea that the Indian is both a ward and a sovereign to the practical everyday fact that he is simply a ward of the Government; that he is in his tutelage, and requires the tender care and corrective authority which should always be lodged in the hands of a guardian. For centuries he roamed untrammeled a vast domain, his own nature and inherited tendencies drawing him away from the dignity and excellence of Anglo-Saxon civilization—away from those elements of thought and action which have made this civilization the greatest on earth; and yet, under the policy now being pursued, the old Indian, with his blanket and feathers, reeking with the feverish traditions and aspirations of a past glory, gauged by the scalping knife, attuned to the barbaric music of the war dance and buffalo hunt, is permitted to stand in the pathway of his child's entrance into that civilization—to obstruct by ignorance and hereditary impulses the material welfare and prosperity of his offspring and hinder the Government in its efforts to prepare the younger generation of Indians for their incorporation into our complex political organization. The natural love of the Indian father and mother for their offspring is fully recognized, and no violence is done to those bonds of humanity; but no parent, whether red or white, has a moral or legal right to stand in the way of his child's advancement in life; no nation has a similiar right to permit a portion of its embryo citizens to grow up in ignorance and possible vice.

Under the present policy of the Department, and of Congress, as soon as the Indian has arrived at that state of advancement when he can be trusted, although partially, with his own material interest, he is urged to accept an allotment. It is difficult to teach the old Indian the value of education with reference to that allotment. It is not so difficult to prepare his child, and therefore it is axiomatic that the duty of the Government requires, if necessary, its strong hand to force an ignorant parent to allow his child those advantages which will be, not only of absolute benefit to himself, but also an element of safety to the perpetuity of its own institution. All over this broad land public schools are preparing the white boys and girls for the active duties and responsibilities of real life, but, notwithstanding our advancement and learning in this direction, it has been found necessary in some States to enact compulsory school legislation. If such a course is necessary for the white parent, it is of far more importance for the red parent. Remedial legislation along these lines is especially desirable if the full benefits to be derived from the expenditures made by order of Congress are to be attained.

NONRESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The location, date of opening, number of employees, rate per annum, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of the nonreservation Indian boarding schools are shown in the following table:

TABLE 3.—*Location, average attendance, capacity, etc., of nonreservation training schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.*

Location of school.	Date of opening.	Number of employees.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa	Nov. 1, 1879	82	$167	a 800	961	851
Chemawa, Oreg	Feb. 25, 1880	57	167	400	354	330
Chilocco, Okla	Jan. 15, 1884	66	167	450	331	271
Genoa, Nebr	Feb. 20, 1884	41	167	350	293	277
Albuquerque, N. Mex	Aug. —, 1884	84	167	300	312	292
Haskell Institute, Kans	Sept. 1, 1884	67	167	500	553	463
Grand Junction, Colo	—— —, 1886	23	167	170	171	158
Santa Fe, N. Mex	Oct. —, 1890	60	167	200	260	210
Fort Mojave, Ariz	……do ……	38	167	150	156	151
Carson, Nev	Dec. —, 1890	24	167	150	166	144
Pierre, S. Dak	Feb. —, 1891	17	167	150	173	146
Phœnix, Ariz	Sept. —, 1891	60	167	400	480	416
Fort Lewis, Colo	Mar. —, 1892	44	……	300	314	285
Fort Shaw, Mont	Dec. 27, 1892	49	……	250	300	260
Paris, Cal	Jan. 9, 1893	22	167	150	180	171
Flandreau, S. Dak	Mar. 7, 1893	27	167	200	304	204
Pipestone, Minn	Feb. —, 1893	19	167	90	150	102
Mount Pleasant, Mich	Jan. 3, 1893	26	167	160	186	150
Tomah, Wis	Jan. 19, 1893	20	167	125	140	114
Wittenberg, Wis. *b*	Aug. 24, 1895	19	……	130	153	116
Greenville, Cal. *b*	Sept. 25, 1895	6	……	50	57	35
Morris, Minn. *b*	Apr. 3, 1897	15	……	100	92	79
Chamberlain, S. Dak	Apr. 4, 1897	8	……	80	42	33
Fort Bidwell, Cal	Mar. —, 1898	10	167	80	37	36
Fort Hall, Idaho	Apr. 4, 1898	5	……	150	24	21
Total	……	880	……	5,885	6,175	5,347

a 1,500 with outing system.

b Previously a contract school.

In this list are comprised the largest and best equipped schools in the service. Located off the reservations they are usually in proximity to civilized centers. With a more advanced literary curriculum, and extended systems of industrial training, they are designed to receive advanced pupils from the schools and reservations. While it is difficult to adopt a rigid and inflexible rule in this respect, yet it is desirable to confine these schools to the necessities of those children who have passed through the course of study at day schools and reservation boarding schools. Industrial work is developed to a marked degree, and while at many of the schools excellent harness, shoes, wagons, etc., are turned out, yet the educative value of such training is not lost sight of or absorbed for the pecuniary benefit of the school. A good carpenter, shoe or harness maker, tailor, blacksmith, farmer, or other mechanic who has mastered his trade, not as a factory hand but as a journeyman, reflects as much credit upon the school as the graduation of its brightest intellects into teachers, etc. Manual training, the intellectual "know how" of the mechanical trades, is looked upon as a strong force in Indian schools. When the full measure of its importance in the curriculum is understood, and its relation to the life work

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of the Indian boy is appreciated, its practical value will be fully recognized. Farming, stock raising, dairying, and kindred pursuits find their places in these schools whenever the environment is favorable to such pursuits. Some of the schools have well-equipped normal departments, which have developed and sent into the service a number of bright boys and girls who are now engaged in teaching their own race with considerable success. The practical education of the girls is not neglected, and they are prepared for the realities of life. Cooking, sewing, repairing, and other domestic arts and economies are inculcated, while great stress is placed upon the preparation for home life. Teach Indian girls to be good wives and home makers, and the result upon Indian character will be unbounded. The placing of Indian boys and girls at service in families of farmers, although for a few months only—the girls instructed in the practical economies of family life, the boys in farming, gardening, stock raising, etc;—has met with abundant success at Carlisle, where it first originated. Other schools have adopted this "outing system" with profit to the pupils, and its gradual extension to the majority of schools will be only a matter of time.

RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

While the nonreservation schools are, as a rule, near centers of population, reservation boarding schools are situated on those reserves set apart to the exclusive use of the Indians. Being thus located they come in very close contact with the Indian in all of his varying moods. These institutions present themselves to him as an object lesson of the power and influence of the General Government; they appeal to him through his children, and awaken any smoldering sentiments for the betterment of his and their condition.

Indian boarding schools are far more complex than the average public school. When the closing hour has arrived, teachers and pupils in white schools go to their homes and enjoy around the family circle those pleasures of home life which are characteristic of the American people. The Indian reservation school, on the other hand, must combine both the home and the school—the drudgery of instruction with the multitude of petty annoyances which vex the ordinary household. Raw Indian boys and girls from the camps and tepees must be built up intellectually, morally, and socially—frequently on a very slender foundation. Traditional prejudices must be overcome, the language learned at the mother's breast discounted, and a new character and habit developed. The process is slow and the difficulties many, but with a commendable patience and missionary zeal great results are accomplished in transforming the wild Indian of the plain into a quiet everyday average citizen. The employees of a boarding school away from civilization and its pleasures must devote their entire time and attention to the work of elevating the pupils placed in their charge. Their self-sacrificing devotion to duty is commendable, worthy of praise and emulation.

The reservation boarding school should be a great feeder for the nonreservation boarding schools. Pupils who have passed through its curriculum are then ready for additional advantages. Superintendents of these schools are constantly admonished by the Indian Office of their duty with respect to these advanced pupils. The great majority have readily responded to this policy of Indian education, although at times some, through a mistaken zeal for building up their own school, have not sent to the nonreservation schools as many pupils as their curriculum and excellence of teachers warrant. The reservation and nonreservation boarding schools are coordinates of each other, and their work as it becomes more systematized will develop greater results.

There were 75 of these schools conducted last year upon the various reservations, brief statistics of which are set forth in the following table:

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

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Arizona:			
Colorado River	80	Mar. —, 1879	
Keams Canyon	90	—— —, 1887	
Navajo	120	Dec. —, 1881	
Pima	150	Sept. —, 1891	
San Carlos	100	Oct. —, 1880	
White Mountain Apache	65	Feb. —, 1894	
California:			
Fort Yuma	250	Apr. —, 1884	
Hoopa Valley	200	Jan. 21, 1893	
Round Valley	70	Aug. 15, 1881 Sept. 12, 1893	Suspended after July, 1883, by burning of building.
Idaho:			
Fort Hall	150	—— —, 1874	
Fort Lapwai	250	Sept. —, 1886	
Lemhi	40	Sept. —, 1885	
Indian Territory:			
Quapaw	90	Sept. —, 1872	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte	130	June —, 1872	Begun by Friends as orphan asylum in 1867 under contract with tribe.
Kansas:			
Kickapoo	30	Oct. —, 1871	
Pottawatomie	80	—— —, 1873	
Sac and Fox and Iowa	40	—— —, 1871 Sept. —, 1875	Iowa. Sac and Fox.
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake	50	Nov. —, 1867	
Pine Point	100	Mar. —, 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.
Red Lake	50	Nov. —, 1877	
White Earth	40	—— —, 1871	Building burned in February, 1895.
Wild Rice River	65	Mar. —, 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.
Montana:			
Blackfeet	125	Jan. —, 1883	
Crow	160	Oct. —, 1884	
Fort Belknap	110	Aug. —, 1891	
Fort Peck	200	Aug. —, 1881	
Nebraska:			
Omaha	75	—— —, 1881	
Santee	80	Apr. —, 1874	
Winnebago	100	Oct. —, 1874	
Nevada:			
Pyramid Lake	120	Nov. —, 1882	
Western Shoshone	50	Feb. 11, 1893	Previously a semiboarding school.
New Mexico:			
Mescalero	100	Apr. —, 1884	
North Carolina:			
Eastern Cherokee	160	Jan. 1, 1893	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1885.
North Dakota:			
Fort Berthold a	90	Nov. 21, 1891	

a Building burned March 30, 1898.

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

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
North Dakota—Continued:			
Fort Totten	350	—— —, 1874	At agency.
		Jan. —, 1891	At Fort Totten.
Standing Rock, agency	120	May —, 1877	
Standing Rock, agricultural	100	—— —, 1878	
Standing Rock, Grand River	80	Nov. 20, 1893	
Oklahoma:			
Absentee Shawnee	75	May —, 1872	
Arapaho	130	Dec. —, 1872	
Cheyenne	200	—— —, 1879	
Fort Sill	125	Aug. —, 1891	
Kaw	60	Dec. —, 1869	In Kansas.
		Aug. —, 1874	In Indian Territory.
Osage	180	Feb. —, 1874	
Otoe	75	Oct. —, 1875	In Nebraska.
Pawnee	125	—— —, 1865	In Nebraska.
		—— —, 1878	In Indian Territory.
Ponca	100	Jan. —, 1883	
Rainy Mountain	50	Sept. —, 1893	
Red Moon	75	Feb. —, 1893	
Riverside (Wichita)	100	Sept. —, 1871	
Sac and Fox	120	—— —, 1868	In Kansas.
		Apr. —, 1872	In Indian Territory.
Seger	120	Jan. 11, 1893	
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde	100	Apr. —, 1874	
Klamath	140	Feb. —, 1874	
Siletz	80	Oct. —, 1873	
Umatilla	100	Jan. —, 1883	
Warm Springs	160	Nov. —, 1897	
Yainax	100	Nov. —, 1882	
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River	130	Apr. 1, 1893	At new agency. At old agency school for girls opened in 1874 under missionary auspices in Government buildings; school for boys opened in 1880.
Crow Creek, Agency	140	—— —, 1874	
Crow Creek, Grace Mission	50	Feb. 1, 1897	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1888.
Hope (Springfield)	60	Aug. 1, 1895	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1882.
Lower Brulé	140	Oct. —, 1881	
Pine Ridge	200	Dec. —, 1883	Suspended February 8, 1894, when building was burned. Reopened in new building February 7, 1898.
Sisseton	130	—— —, 1873	
Rosebud	200	Sept. —, 1897	
Yankton	150	Feb. —, 1882	
Utah:			
Ouray	80	Apr. —, 1893	
Uintah	90	Jan. —, 1881	
Washington:			
Puyallup	200	June —, 1871	
Yakima	140	—— —, 1860	
Wisconsin:			
Lac du Flambeau	160	July 10, 1895	
Menomonee	160	—— —, 1876	
Oneida	120	Mar. 27, 1893	
Wyoming:			
Shoshone	200	Apr. —, 1879	
Total	8,825		

The great majority of the reservation schools are well equipped for a literary and industrial training, facilities for the latter being especially emphasized. The character of industrial training at these schools depends largely upon the peculiarities of the tribe and the character of country which they inhabit. In stock-raising countries great stress is laid upon this branch of agricultural pursuit; at other points the growing of cereals and kindred farming is undertaken, while at the schools

in those sections of Oklahoma where cotton can be produced experiments in this direction have been undertaken. At a great many schools located in the so-called "arid" West irrigation farming has been successfully taught by precept and example. In fact, the varied characteristics of the different Indian tribes and the widely separated areas they occupy render the work of industrial training complex, but in the great majority of cases instruction has been satisfactory.

GOVERNMENT DAY SCHOOLS.

The Government day school, presided over by a faithful, patient man and wife, as teacher and housekeeper, provide a method of instruction for Indian boys and girls of incalculable benefit to the system. These schools bring a portion of the "white-man" civilization to the home of the Indian. His children are in daily contact with the old traditions and the new ideas of the school. As a rule, industrial training on a small scale is adopted, and the boys are taught gardening, the use of simple tools, and other elements of industry with which they should become familiar as a means of earning their livelihood in the future. The girls assist the housekeeper in the preparation of a simple noonday luncheon, and receive from her instruction in the valuable arts of domestic economy. She is taught in a simple way the adornment of the home and the purity of the home life. Unconsciously the little one bears with her back to the rude tepee or hut some small portion of the civilization with which she is in contact and will impart some of it to the older members of the family.

This day-school system is a vigorous element in the uplifting of the Indian. It has many advocates among those interested in Indian education and deserves a fostering care. There are 142 day schools, with an enrollment of 4,847 pupils, and an average attendance of 3,286. The following table gives the location and capacity of the day schools:

TABLE 5.—*Location and capacity of Government day schools June 30, 1898.*

Location.	Capacity.	Location.	Capacity.
Arizona:		Michigan:	
Hualapai—		Baraga	40
Kingman	50	Bay Mills	50
Hackberry	60	Minnesota:	
Supai	60	Birch Cooley	36
Navajo—		White Earth—	
Little Water	30	Gull Lake	30
Oreiba	40	Montana:	
Polacco	40	Tongue River	40
Second Mesa	40	Nebraska:	
California:		Santee—	
Big Pine	30	Ponca	34
Bishop	40	Nevada:	
Hat Creek	30	Walker River	34
Independence	30	New Mexico:	
Manchester	40	Pueblo—	
Mission, 11 schools	319	Acoma	50
Potter Valley	50	Cochita	30
Uklah	30	Isleta	50
Upper Lake	30	Jemez	40

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TABLE 5.—*Location and capacity of Government day schools June 30, 1898*—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.
New Mexico—Continued.	
Pueblo—Continued.	
Laguna	40
Pahuate	30
Santa Clara	30
San Felipe	30
San Ildefonso	40
San Juan	50
Santo Domingo	30
Taos	40
Zia	35
Zuni	60
North Dakota:	
Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain, 3 schools	140
Standing Rock, 4 schools	130
Fort Berthold, 4 schools	150
Oklahoma:	
Kiowa	30
Whirlwind	20
South Dakota:	
Cheyenne River, 3 schools	67
Pine Ridge, 31 schools	1,085
Rosebud, 20 schools	631
Utah:	
Shebit	30
Washington:	
Colville, 2 schools	80
Tulalip—	
Lummi	40
Swinomish	40
Neah Bay—	
Neah Bay	56
Quillehute	60
Puyallup—	
Jamestown	30
Port Gamble	25
Chehalis	40
Quinaielt	40
Skokomish	40
Wisconsin:	
Green Bay, Stockbridge	50
Oneida, 5 schools	140
La Pointe, 10 schools *a*	502
Total capacity *a*	5,164
Total number of schools *a*	142

a Including Lac Court d'Oreilles No. 3 day, which was a contract school for seven months during this fiscal year.

The principal difficulty in the conduct of day schools is to maintain a regular attendance upon the daily sessions of the school. Teachers are required to exercise tact and patience to bring about this result, but the establishment of the noonday luncheon at a large number of these schools has had the natural result of bringing up the attendance. Frequently the children have long distances to walk between the school and their homes, and, being poorly fed at home, are not in the best of condition to appreciate instruction at the school. The noonday lunch satisfies the natural appetite, and even though there may be no literary aspirations in the mind of the child, the inherent desires will draw him to the school when other means would fail.

INDIANS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The plan of placing Indian children in the public schools of the country for the purpose of coeducation of the races, conceived in 1890, does not appear to meet with much success. Last year there was a decrease of 100 pupils from the previous year, and this year's report also shows a small decrease. Although the contract rate of $10 per capita per quarter on the average attendance was thought sufficiently stimulating to induce the public-school authorities to increase the number of these Indian scholars, the experiment has not been the success anticipated. More decided efforts will be exerted during the fiscal year 1899, and the value and practicability of the system fully tested.

The enrollment and average attendance in public schools is shown in Table on page 611, while the following table gives a list of such schools, their location, and the number of pupils for which contracts are made:

TABLE 6.—*Public schools at which Indian pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.*

State.	School district.	County.	Pupils.
California	Helm	San Diego	12
	Anahuac	do	9
Idaho	No. 1	Bannock	5
	No. 21	Shoshone	8
	No. 24	Bingham	2
	No. 27	Nez Percés	12
Michigan	No. 1	Isabella	5
Nebraska	No. 39	Knox	15
	No. 67	do	2
	No. 91	do	5
	No. 104	do	21
	No. 105	do	3
	No. 1	Thurston	20
	No. 11	do	19
	No. 13	do	12
	No. 14	do	25
	No. 16	do	10
	No. 17	do	15
Oklahoma	No. 60	Cleveland	11
	No. 65	Canadian	4
	No. 304	Pottawatomie	10
	No. 17	do	3
	No. 77	do	10
	No. 79	do	19
	No. 82	do	6
	No. 90	Lincoln	5
	No. 48	Oklahoma	5
Utah	No. 12	Boxelder	40
Washington	No. 87	King	18
	No. 36	do	3
Wisconsin	No. 1, Odanah	Ashland	15
Total			340

CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

It is provided in the appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899—

that the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with contract schools, apportioning as near as may be the amount so contracted for among the schools of various denominations, for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1899, but shall only make such contracts at places where nonsectarian schools can not be provided for such Indian children to an amount not exceeding 30 per cent of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1895.

For the fiscal year 1895 there was used for contract schools of all denominations the sum of $463,505, of which amount $53,440 was appropriated for schools specifically named by Congress, which leaves a total of $410,065 as the true amount from which the 30 per cent should be taken. The amount allowed for the two schools at the Osage Reservation ($11,250), being paid out of Osage trust money, should not, in the opinion of this office, be included in the amount set apart for contract schools, and therefore, upon your approval, that sum has been deducted from the above total, which would leave a new total for 1895 of $398,815, of which sum I am of opinion Congress intended only 30 per cent to be used for 1899, thus making the sum of $119,644.50 available for such purpose.

When the schedule for the fiscal year 1898 was prepared, there were

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two Protestant schools—the Bay Mills, Mich., $600, and the John Roberts, Shoshone Agency, Wyo., $2,160, a total of $2,760. However, during the past year the school at Bay Mills, Mich., has been discontinued, and no contract was made therefor, which leaves only one Protestant contract school in existence. In order to arrive at the amount which, in the judgment of this office, should be set aside to the Catholic contract schools, $2,760 was deducted from the total amount of $119,644.50, which leaves $116,884.50 for distribution to the various Catholic schools.

It will appear from an inspection of the schedule that the schools have been reduced ratably, rather than to eliminate any particular institution. The reason for this is that the average attendance at nearly all of such schools shows an excess over that contracted for, the number allowed being 1,763 pupils, while the average attendance during the past year was 2,313, indicating that, although reductions have been made in the number allowed, the schools have continued in their particular work.

Contracts have been executed with the different schools for the number of pupils and at the rate and for the amount given in the schedule as follows:

TABLE 7.—*Schools conducted under contract, with number of pupils contracted for, rate per capita, and total amount of contract for fiscal years ending June 30, 1895, and June 30, 1899.*

Name and location of school.	1895.			1899.		
	Number allowed.	Rate.	Amount.	Number allowed.	Rate.	Amount.
Banning, California	100	$125	$12,500	52	$103	$5,616
Baraga, Michigan	45	108	4,860	19	103	2,052
Blackfeet, Montana	100	125	12,500	34	103	3,672
Bayfield, Wisconsin	30	125	3,750	19	103	2,052
Bernalillo, New Mexico	60	125	7,500	34	103	3,672
Colville, Washington	65	108	7,020	34	103	3,672
Cœur d'Alene, Idaho	70	108	7,560	41	103	4,428
Crow Creek, South Dakota	60	108	6,480	.....	.....	.....
Crow, Montana	85	108	9,180	34	103	3,672
Devils Lake, North Dakota	130	108	14,040	72	103	7,776
Flathead, Montana	300	150	45,000	161	103	17,383
Fort Belknap, Montana	125	108	13,500	49	103	5,292
Harbor Springs, Michigan	95	108	10,260	34	103	3,672
Odanah, Wisconsin, boarding	50	103	5,400	31	103	3,672
Odanah, Wisconsin, day	15	30	450	.....	.....	.....
Lac Court d'Oreilles, Wisconsin, day	40	30	1,200	.....	.....	.....
Osage, Okla., St. Louis	50	125	6,250	.....	.....	.....
Osage, Okla., St. Johns	40	125	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge, South Dakota	140	108	15,120	86	103	9,288
Rosebud, South Dakota	95	108	10,260	81	103	8,583
San Diego, California	95	108	11,875	51	103	5,508
Shoshone, Wyoming	65	108	7,020	34	103	3,672
Tongue River, Montana	40	108	4,320	26	103	2,808
Tulalip, Washington	100	108	10,800	50	103	5,400
White Earth, Minn., St. Benedict	90	108	9,720	51	103	5,508
White Earth, Minn., Red Lake	40	108	4,320	27	103	2,916
Pinole, California	20	30	600	10	30	300
Hopland, day, California	20	30	600	11	30	330
St. Turubius, California	30	108	3,240	6	103	648
Green Bay, Wisconsin	130	108	14,040	45	103	4,860
Kate Drexel, Oregon	60	103	6,000	24	100	2,400
Bay Mills, Michigan	20	30	600	.....	.....	.....
Shoshone Mission, Wyoming	20	108	2,160	20	103	2,160
Total	2,435	.....	274,205	b 1,119	.....	119,022
Hampton Institute, Virginia a	120	167	20,040	120	167	20,040
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa. a	200	167	33,400	200	167	33,400
Grand total	2,755	.....	327,645	1,439	.....	172,462

a Specially appropriated for by Congress.
b Not including the two schools of Osage and two Pottawatomie schools at Sac and Fox agencies, Okla., nor one day school at La Pointe Agency, which was converted into a Government school during the year.

For the reasons set forth in my last annual report, a contract with the St. Louis Boarding School, on the Osage Reservation, for 75 pupils at $125 per capita, amounting to $9,375, and also a contract with the St. John's Boarding School, on the same reservation, for 65 pupils at $125 per capita, amounting to $8,125—a total of $17,500—were executed, and payable out of the Osage trust funds.

During the past fiscal year contracts, payable out of the educational fund of the Pottawatomies, have been made with the Sacred Heart Boys' School and the St. Mary's Academy for girls, on the Sac and Fox Reservation, Okla., for 35 boys and 52 girls, respectively, at $144 each per capita per annum. As this fund is nearly exhausted, I have, with your approval, renewed the contract only with St. Mary's Academy for 45 pupils at $125 per capita, which will amount to $5,625. The determination, therefore, of this contract will absorb all of the available portion of this fund. As only one school can be maintained, I have deemed it best that all the money should be used for the benefit of the girls.

The amounts allowed for contract schools, aggregated and compared with former years, and showing the names of the denominations and private parties, are exhibited in the following table:

TABLE 8.—*Amounts set apart for education of Indians in schools under private control for the fiscal years 1890 to 1899, inclusive.*

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Roman Catholic	$350,957	$363,349	$394,756	$375,845	$389,745
Presbyterian	47,050	44,850	44,310	30,090	36,340
Congregational	28,459	27,271	29,146	25,736	10,525
Episcopal	24,876	28,910	23,220	4,860	7,020
Friends	23,383	24,743	24,743	10,020	10,020
Mennonite	4,375	4,375	4,375	3,750	3,750
Unitarian	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis	7,560	9,180	10,200	15,120	15,120
Methodist	9,040	6,700	13,960	.....	.....
Mrs. L. H. Daggett	.....	.....	.....	6,480	.....
Miss Howard	600	1,000	2,000	2,500	3,000
Special appropriation for Lincoln Institution	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Special appropriation for Hampton Institute	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040
Woman's National Indian Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,040
Point Iroquois, Mich	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Total	562,040	570,218	611,570	533,141	537,600

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Roman Catholic	$359,215	$308,471	$198,228	$150,754	$116,862
Episcopal	7,020	2,160	.....	.....	.....
Friends	10,020	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mennonite	3,750	3,125	.....	.....	.....
Unitarian	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis	15,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
Miss Howard	3,000	3,000	3,500	.....	.....
Special appropriation for Lincoln Institution	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Special appropriation for Hampton Institute	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040
Woman's National Indian Association	4,320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point Iroquois, Mich	600	.....	600	600	.....
Plum Creek, Leslie, S. Dak	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Roberts	.....	.....	2,160	2,160	2,160
Total	463,505	370,796	257,928	212,954	172,462

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CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL PLANTS.

An examination of the buildings and plants of the Indian school service, which were erected years ago, shows a deplorable deficiency in construction, sanitary and hygienic requirements, and conveniences. These conditions may be primarily attributed to inadequate and unprofessional methods of the time, as the devising of plans was frequently intrusted to Indian agents or school superintendents, who, in turn, being devoid of the necessary technical qualification, would enlist the services of the agency carpenter or blacksmith or outside person to evolve and formulate projects which should require the best of architectural skill. In some instances, where proper plans and specifications covering material and workmanship were available, no efficient practical superintendence of the work during construction was provided, so as intelligently to enforce the terms of the contract, resulting in the introduction of bad material, careless workmanship, and the present urgent necessity for immediate expenditures looking to the preservation of these buildings.

As intimated in the reports for the past few years, sewer and water facilities, with proper systems of heating and ventilation, were things unknown in the Indian school service, the most pertinent fact being that buildings were an imperative necessity, and these important adjuncts were omitted, either from economy or the lack of appreciation of their advantages to a perfect school system. The omission of these essential elements of construction is now only too apparent, and, considering the hereditary ailments—consumption and scrofula—to which the Indian is predisposed, it has become necessary that good sanitary and hygienic expedients should be as speedily inaugurated as funds are available.

Reports upon school plants indicate that there are evidences that the buildings of the schools have not received the care and attention requisite to their proper maintenance and preservation, in that defects of little moment in their incipient stages, yet if permitted to continue soon develop into injurious proportions, have been overlooked and remedial applications too long deferred. These results no doubt arise in many instances from an overzealous desire on the part of the responsible parties to make a record for economy in the administration of their respective charges. Noting this defect in the administrative system, in the new Indian School Rules its regulation has been provided for. A small leak, slight deterioration in brick or stone work or other matters of a similar kind, if promptly taken in hand would save many dollars to the Government hereafter. There should be a happy medium between extravagance and parsimony, and agents and superintendents have been properly instructed in this matter.

The value, as reported to this office by the agents and superintendents, of the school plants of the service amount to over $3,000,000, and in all probability the original cost was in excess of this. Much of this property, by reason of its construction under earlier systems, is of a temporary and perishable nature, and of necessity requires constant attention and adequate expenditures for its preservation and improvement; therefore, at least for several years to come, the amount of funds appropriated for this purpose should not be below the actual necessities, as necessary economy then becomes subversive of good and effective results.

In congregating and sheltering the great number of comparatively helpless children in the various Indian schools, in considering their uncivilized nature and past environment, it becomes a matter of much concern and moral responsibility to so arrange and equip these institutions that they may possess every safeguard against danger known to modern construction. The great majority of the old buildings were without any provisions for escape should a fire take place, in view of which fact, and that the greater number of children are quartered in the upper stories, together with the constant menace of fire from the use of kerosene lamps, prompt and vigorous measures have been taken to introduce fire escapes, standpipe and hose, and other methods for quenching fires in their incipient stages. It being impossible to fully equip all the buildings within a limited time with proper means for fire escape, a circular was issued directing the attention of agents and superintendents to the importance of such measures, and they were told "that where adequate fire protection has been provided it should be placed in charge of some one or more employees whose duty shall be to see each day that the apparatus is in good working order. Where no such provisions have been made, in halls, dormitories, commissary rooms, and wherever there is danger of fire should be placed pails filled with water ready for immediate use. These pails should be filled with fresh water at least twice each week and inspected daily. Supervisors and other inspecting officials are directed to thoroughly investigate this matter at each school, and a dereliction in obeying this order will be considered a grave offense and dealt with accordingly."

For various reasons many of the buildings have been constructed of wood. This practice is not conducive to economy, since the temporary and perishable nature of the material requires greater expense in the nature of repairs, to say nothing of the great danger of destruction by fire, especially where the water supply is not adequate to the necessities of the service. In view, therefore, of these facts, wherever possible, buildings of a permanent nature have been erected, believing it to be for the best interests of both the Government and of the service.

Great attention has been paid to effective sanitation, which can only be obtained through systems of sewerage and auxiliary house plumbing. In the location of new school plants the adequacy and sufficiency of water supply is a matter of primary consideration, and outweighs all others in the opinion of this office for such a site. Coincident with other necessary and modern improvements that are now being introduced and contemplated, much importance has been given the subject

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of lighting, both from natural and artificial sources. Windows are so grouped as to furnish light in the most satisfactory manner and with least damage to the eyes. Two methods of improving the artificial system of lighting are available at Indian schools—electricity and gasoline gas. Each of these has been installed and is now in operation at several different schools, although they are of such recent introduction that sufficient time has not elapsed for absolutely practical and concise data to be obtained as a basis for measuring their respective merits as to efficiency and cost. It can, however, be stated without reservation that so far as they have been tried each has proved satisfactory under the conditions imposed. The Pipestone school has been lighted with gas for the past year, and in a very recent report the superintendent expresses himself with great satisfaction at the results attained, so far as the character of light and cost of production are concerned. A similar gas plant has been in operation at the Menomonee school for several months, and reports of equal efficiency have been received. On the other hand, at those places, such as Oneida, Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and other schools of similar class, electricity has proven equally satisfactory. I am satisfied, however, that for the smaller schools and in those sections where coal is very expensive the most economical system of lighting is that of gasoline gas, using the Welsbach burners.

The ring or needle bath system has now been tried at so many schools that it has passed the experimental stage. It is considered by those who use it to be the most economical, efficient, and hygienically satisfactory system of bathing yet invented for use at Indian schools. It is especially satisfactory in eliminating the dangers of contagious infections due to careless attention upon the part of employees.

Order and system being the foundation stone of any proper system of education, too much attention can not be devoted to their early impress upon the minds of the young; nor is the infusion of esthetic principles or the appreciation of the beautiful and artistic to be ignored, since their refining and elevating attributes assist materially in the cultivation and enlightenment of the precepts. Therefore it is deemed important that every detail in connection with the improvement of these Indian schools should be carefully weighed, beautified, and refined—more especially their exterior environments, where the time of the pupil is spent in recreation and pleasure. The school authorities are instructed to have due regard for these principles, to which end unsightly banks and rugged hillsides are made to give place to swarded slopes and plains with flowers and shrubs At some of the schools, roads and pathways are little better than ditches, and form heterogeneous gridirons, devised without thought or system, which, taken together with the possible verdureless landscape, present a most doleful and uninviting aspect to the scenery, all of which operates detrimentally upon both pupils and employees. An effort is made to impress upon the school people the necessity for joining the useful to the ornamental, improving the surroundings of the school, and, where possible, the

introduction of the study of horticulture, both as a means of pleasure and a profitable enterprise. The prominence with which road making now appeals to the average citizen of our republic presents the necessity for its introduction on our reservations and at the schools.

RÉSUMÉ OF NEW WORK.

The largest of the new school plants are those in course of erection for White Earth and Vermillion Lake, Minn. They are complete in every detail, and will accommodate each about 150 pupils. After mature deliberation the project for the erection of a new school at Mount Scott, on the Kiowa Reservation, Okla., was abandoned, and in lieu the present schools were enlarged by the addition of a mess hall at Fort Sill, and a dormitory and mess hall at Riverside, and dormitory, mess hall, and other buildings at Rainy Mountain, increasing the capacity of each school fifty or more pupils. A new school building at Cherokee, N. C.; new dormitory and buildings at Flandreau, S. Dak.; Mount Pleasant, Mich.; Greenville, Cal.; Arapaho, Okla., have been constructed; also a new building at Little Water school, Navajo Reservation, with a sufficient water supply. The new schools at Rapid City, S. Dak.; Toledo, Iowa, for the Iowa Sac and Fox Indians; Red Moon and Cantonment, on Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, have been completed, and will be opened early in the next school year. A new auditorium at Haskell Institute will be an ornament and useful addition to the plant. Phœnix, Ariz., admirably located for a large southwestern Indian school, has by Congressional appropriation had its school increased from 400 pupils to 600, and new dormitories and other necessary buildings provided for. The school at Clontarf not proving satisfactory as an Indian school, principally by reason of the nearness of its location to Morris, Minn., has been discontinued and merged into the school at that point. Situated in the extreme southwestern part of Utah, and the northwestern portion of Arizona, reside a small section of the Pah Ute tribe, known as Shebits and Kaibabs. A small school has been established for their benefit at St. George, Utah, and excellent results are anticipated with these hitherto neglected Indians. At a great many of the schools, buildings and other improvements of a minor nature have been made, increasing the efficiency and modernizing their equipments. Electric light plants have been provided at Lac du Flambeau school, Wisconsin, and other points; water, bathing, and ventilating systems, have been introduced at many schools.

PLANS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

During the spring the school plants at Fort Berthold, N. Dak., and at Winnebago, on the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., were destroyed by fire, thus depriving the children of those reservations of school facilities. Plans for a new building at Fort Berthold to accommodate 75 pupils, and at Winnebago for 150 pupils, are now being prepared, and these schools will be ready for occupancy September, 1899.

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The Kickapoo, Kans., school, by order of Congress, must be moved, and plans for a building with a capacity of 75, to be erected on the new site, have been prepared. A new school building at Tomah, Wis., is now being erected. Substantial improvements are provided for, in the appropriation law, at Puyallup, Wash.; Salem, Oreg.; Wind River, Wyo.; Pipestone, Minn.; Flandreau, S. Dak.; Tomah, Wis.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Chilocco, Okla.; Genoa, Nebr.; Mount Pleasant, Mich.; Phœnix, Ariz.; Leech Lake and Red Lake, Minn. Plans for carrying on these appropriations are being formulated, and the bulk of the work will be accomplished during the succeeding fiscal year. Out of the general school-support fund the Indian Office contemplates the expenditure of a sufficient sum to radically increase scholastic facilities for the great tribes of the Southwest, and to that end adequate additions will be made to the schools now established for the Pimas, Papagos, Navajos, Moquis, Apaches, at Sacaton, Fort Defiance, Keams Canyon, San Carlos, and Fort Apache. There are on these reservations and adjacent thereto thousands of Indians without any school advantages whatever. Although the cost of building in these sections is very high, yet with the limited funds at its disposal an earnest effort will be made by this Office for remedying existing defects. The Jicarilla Apaches in the northwestern portion of New Mexico are without school facilities of any kind, and plans are now in contemplation for the erection of a boarding school for their uses. Although the Southern Utes are bitterly opposed to the establishment of schools for their children, an effort will be made with them. While governmental efforts for the education and civilization of the Seminoles in Florida are not meeting with adequate results, yet persistent efforts will be continued in order that the fear and aversion which these people entertain toward the Government may be eradicated or abated. At Fort Peck two dormitories are in contemplation, and work on this construction will doubtless be commenced during the year. Bids have been invited for a new girls' dormitory, to be constructed at Morris, Minn., and a project for lighting the plant is now under consideration. Improvements in sewerage, water, etc., at the Menomonee school, Wisconsin, and in buildings at Oneida, are subjects for consideration. Fort Belknap school, Montana, is located at such a distance from good potable water that before any extensive repairs are made the subject of moving the school to a more advantageous site will be considered. A great amount of repairs are necessary and in contemplation.

From the report made upon the Indian school at Perris, Cal., it appears that the site is unsuited to the requirements of a large Indian school. The soil is poor, water facilities are bad, and thus no agricultural, horticultural, or other farming operations—which pursuits the children must follow in after life—can be taught practically. Such a school for southern California is a necessity, and should have at least 200 pupils, which number can readily be secured without great

effort. The present school plant is inadequate, and not in good condition. No estimate for repairs has been made because it was thought unwise to expend any more money upon this plant until the question of its removal had been determined. It is suggested that economy and good service require a change in location of this school, and should Congress authorize the same some suitable site can be readily found in southern California, where all conditions of climate, soil, water, and other essential conveniences, may be met, thus insuring a successful school in an important district.

SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION.

The establishment of two school supervisors' positions in addition to those already allowed has been of material advantage in the administration of the school service. The large and increasing number of schools renders adequate supervision by the old force impossible. In order that the work of the supervisors might be simplified, and give each an opportunity to visit several times each year the schools under his charge, the country was divided into five districts. In this way supervisors can see what progress the schools are making, observe their organization, methods, and morale, and secure sufficient comparative data for keeping the Indian Office fully advised upon the merits or demerits of its system, and the advancement or retrogression of employees and pupils.

During each year many thousands of dollars are expended in the erection of new school plants, and improvements and repairs upon old ones. New sites for schools are to be selected, and special emphasis is placed upon adequate sewer and water facilities. Too frequently the Indian Office in these matters must rely upon the untechnical knowledge of the officials. The amount and character of this work requires the best and most skillful expert inspection in every stage. Congress has recognized this deficiency in another branch of the service by providing that one of the Indian inspectors "shall be an engineer competent in the location, construction, and maintenance of irrigation works." No matter how perfect a plan may be prepared, if the same has not been constructed in a competent, workmanlike manner, the service must suffer. The Government has over $3,000,000 invested in buildings for Indian schools, and such vast property should be inspected by some one competent to intelligently and skillfully direct and recommend what repairs, improvements, or necessary changes are requisite. It is therefore suggested that such an official be provided for the Indian school service at a salary sufficient to command the services of a competent expert.

INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE INSTITUTE.

One of the most successful Indian school service institutes in the history of Indian education was held from July 18 to August 5, 1898, at Colorado Springs, Colo. Under the inspiration of the superintendent of Indian schools a large number of workers were brought together for mutual interchange of ideas, thoughts, and suggestions.

REF0072910

SCHOOL APPROPRIATION.

The following table shows the amounts appropriated for Indian school purposes through a series of years:

TABLE 9.—*Annual appropriations made by the Government since the fiscal year 1877 for the support of the Indian schools.*

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	$20,000		1889	$1,348,015	14
1878	30,000	50	1890	1,364,568	1
1879	60,000	100	1891	1,842,770	35
1880	75,000	25	1892	2,291,650	24.3
1881	75,000		1893	2,315,612	.9
1882	135,000	80	1894	2,243,497	a3.5
1883	487,200	260	1895	2,060,695	a8.87
1884	675,200	38	1896	2,056,515	a .2
1885	992,800	47	1897	2,517,285	22.45
1886	1,109,065	10	1898	2,631,771	4.54
1887	1,211,415	10	1899	2,638,390	.0025
1888	1,179,016	a2.6			

a Decrease.

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

Wild Rice River, Minn.—In 1892 the Protestant Episcopal Church, at a cost of $980.15, erected a building adjoining the Government school at Wild Rice River, on the White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota. The building was used by a mission of that church for teaching Indian women to make lace, and was known as the "Indian lace school." January 28, 1897, the mission proposed to sell the building to the Government for Indian school purposes, and authority was granted March 29, 1897, to expend $600 in its purchase, payment therefor to be made from the appropriation "Indian school buildings, 1897." A bill of sale to the United States from the Protestant Episcopal Church, by J. A. Gilfillan, its agent, was submitted, which conveyed not only the building but also 3 acres of land surrounding it. This office, however, was found to have no record of the assignment of this tract to the church for any use, and therefore it was deemed best to have the church convey its right in and to said land and the improvements thereon by deed, in lieu of a bill of sale; and, for the purpose of definitely describing the 3 acres and connecting it with the public survey, a survey of that tract was directed to be made.

A quitclaim deed, dated November 4, 1897, from "The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," by Rev. Joseph A. Gilfillan, attorney, conveyed to the United States, for $600, all its right, title, and interest in and to a certain tract of land lying in Norman County, Minn., described as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter (SW. ¼ NW. ¼) of section number thirty-one (31), in township number one hundred and forty-five (145) north, of range number forty (40) west of the fifth principal meridian; thence north on the west line of said section number thirty-one (31) a distance of twenty-eight (28) rods; thence east and parallel with the south line of said section a distance of seventeen and a half (17½) rods; thence south, and parallel with the west line of said section, a distance of twenty-eight (28) rods, to the south line of said section; thence west on the south line of said section, a distance of seventeen and one-half (17½) rods, to the place of beginning, containing three acres, more or less, together with the frame building situate thereon and the land covered by said building.

The deed was approved by the Department December 1, 1897, and was recorded in the office of Norman County, Minn., March 16, 1898, in Book F, page 569, and is recorded in this office in Miscellaneous Records, Volume IV, page 280.

Red Pipestone Reservation, Minn.—The following paragraph is contained in the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 87):

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to negotiate, through an Indian inspector, with the Yankton tribe of Indians of South Dakota for the purchase of a parcel of land near Pipestone, Minnesota, on which is now located an Indian industrial school.

In compliance with instructions this office submitted to the Department April 25 last a draft of instructions, with detailed information regarding the Pipestone Reservation, for the guidance of the inspector to whom should be assigned the duty of conducting the negotiations.

Flandreau School, South Dakota.—In the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., p. 80), Congress appropriated for the school at Flandreau, Moody County, S. Dak., $8,000 for the purchase of land to be used as an industrial farm, at a price not to exceed $25 per acre.

August 16, 1897, Leslie D. Davis, superintendent of that school, reported that several desirable tracts lying north of the school lands could be had, which were in a state of thorough cultivation, or were excellent for pasturage. August 28 he was instructed to enter into negotiations with the owners of the several tracts, and, September 24, he submitted a description of the tracts offered him, with the prices asked.

October 6, Supervisor F. M. Conser was instructed to inspect those tracts and report as to their adaptation to the wants of the school. October 27 he recommended favorably the S. ½ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 16, T. 107 N., R. 48 W., owned by Mr. M. H. Beadles, of Illinois; the N. ½ of the SE. ¼ and the E. ½ of the NE. ¼ of same section, owned by George A. Phillips; and the W. ½ of the NE. ¼ of said section, owned by the State. In the meantime Superintendent Davis made a supplemental report, October 11, that the N. ½ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 21, T. 107 N., R. 48 W., had been offered him at $25 per acre, a most desirable tract to obtain because it would give free and undisputed access to the river for the sewerage system then in process of construction. Later he ascertained that more than $25 per acre would be asked for the Beadles tract.

March 7, 1898, the superintendent reported that he had negotiated for the purchase of the Phillips tract for $4,000, and submitted deed

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therefor with abstract of title. This deed, dated March 7, 1898, was submitted to the Department April 16, 1898, and was returned May 21 with the opinion of the Acting Attorney-General that it passed a valid title to the land conveyed, subject to an unsatisfied mortgage of $1,800 held by the State, which was subsequently shown to have been discharged, and so recorded. May 26, 1898, the Department, having approved the deed, granted authority for the payment of the purchase money. The deed was duly recorded in the office of recorder of deeds, Moody County, S. Dak., June 4, 1898, in Book 15, page 209, and is recorded in this office in Miscellaneous Records, Volume IV, page 366.

Superintendent Davis had also been authorized to purchase the land held by the State, described as the N. ½ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 21; but March 24, 1898, he reported that upon examination of county records he found that it was extremely doubtful if he could obtain a satisfactory title to that tract. In lieu thereof he recommended the purchase of the SW. ¼ of sec. 16, T. 107 N., R 48 W., which was better land, and being contiguous to the school grounds would be especially valuable to the school. June 6 he submitted a deed of even date from Albert Faegre and Sarah J., his wife, conveying to the United States for $4,000 the SW. ¼ of sec. 16, T. 107 N., R. 48 W., fifth principal meridian, containing 160 acres. This deed was submitted to the Department June 11, and was returned on the 5th of August with authority for the purchase and with the written opinion of the Attorney-General, dated July 1, 1898, that the deed passed a valid title. This deed was recorded in the register of deeds office for Moody County, S. Dak., volume 15, page 220, on the 12th day of August, 1898, and in this Office in Miscellaneous Records, Volume IV, page 383.

Rapid City, S. Dak.—The Indian appropriation act approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., p. 345), authorized the purchase of not exceeding 160 acres of land near Rapid City, S. Dak., at a cost not to exceed $3,000, upon which to erect buildings for an Indian industrial school.

Inspector James McLaughlin, having been instructed to select a site, reported September 8, 1896, that he had selected 160 acres, located about 2½ miles west of Rapid City, lying in one body, and he forwarded deeds for the same, viz, the west 30 acres of the SW. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of sec. 3, T. 1 N., R. 7 E., Black Hills meridian, South Dakota, from W. O. Temple and wife, September 4, 1896, for $380; the west 30 acres of the NW. ¼ of the SW. ¼ and the SW. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of said section 3, containing 70 acres, from Samuel P. Williamson, September 3, 1896, for $1,860; and the E. ½ of the SE. ¼ of the NE. ¼ and the NE. ¼ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 4, T. 1 N., R. 7 E., containing 60 acres, from Henry P. Long, August 31, 1896, for $760. Ninety acres in bottom land were susceptible of irrigation from Rapid Creek and Limestone Creek, through the Temple tract, both streams being reported to have a never-failing supply of excellent water.

The deeds, with abstracts of title, for these three tracts were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior September 19, 1896, and November 27, 1896, the Attorney-General reported that they conveyed a valid title upon fulfillment of certain conditions, which were complied with. Authority was granted January 4, 1897, for the purchase of the several tracts at the prices specified in the deeds.

The deeds were recorded in the register of deeds office for Pennington County, S. Dak., in Book G—that of Mr. Temple, on page 284; that of Mr. Williamson on page 283, and that of Mr. Long on page 282. In this Office they will be found in Miscellaneous Records, Volume IV, pages 132, 136, and 140.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT OMAHA.

Indian Congress.—The Indian appropriation act of July 1, 1898, (30 Stats., p. 571), contains the following clause:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be assembled at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, at such time and for such period as he may designate, between the first days of June and November, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, representatives of different Indian tribes, as a part of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, to be held at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, pursuant to an act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize and encourage the holding of a Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight," approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, for the purpose of illustrating the past and present conditions of the various Indian tribes of the United States, and the progress made by education, and such other matters and things as will fully illustrate Indian advancement in civilization, the details of which shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. And for the purpose of carrying into effect this provision the sum of forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; but the Secretary of the Interior is hereby prohibited from making, or causing to be made, any expenditure or creating any liability on behalf of the United States in excess of the sum hereby appropriated.

As showing the purpose and scope of the proposed congress of Indian tribes, I quote the following from a letter of instructions sent to Indian agents in regard to securing the attendance at the congress of representatives of various tribes.

It is the purpose of the promoters of the proposed encampment or congress to make an extensive exhibit illustrative of the mode of life, native industries, and ethnic traits of as many of the aboriginal American tribes as possible. To that end it is proposed to bring together selected families or groups from all the principal tribes and camp them in tepees, wigwams, hogans, etc., on the exposition grounds, and there permit them to conduct their domestic affairs as they do at home, and make and sell their wares for their own profit.

It is represented that the Indian tribes are rapidly passing away or modifying their original habits and industries by adopting those of civilization; that there are yet many tribes within our borders whose quaint habits and mode of life, which have remained practically unchanged since the days of Columbus, are little known to the majority of our own people, and that an assemblage of the kind proposed would not only be beneficial to the Indians participating, but would be extremely interesting, as well as profitable, to the large body of people in attendance.

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The first step will be to select the families or groups of Indians who are to represent their respective tribes at the encampment. It is desired that the encampment should be as thoroughly aboriginal in every respect as practicable, and that the primitive traits and characteristics of the several tribes should be distinctly set forth. This point should be constantly kept in view in the selection of the Indians and in the collection of material.

The Indians chosen to attend must be full bloods, and should be good types of their respective tribes, consisting preferably of leading men or chiefs and their families. The latter should be made up of man, wife, and one or two (and never more than three) minor children. While it is desired that family groups and family life should be portrayed, it would be preferable that at least a majority of the delegation consist of adults.

Only Indians of good morals and habits should be selected, and most important of all they must be strictly temperate.

They should bring native dress if possible. They should also bring their native domiciles or the materials with which to make them. They should also bring the necessary articles with which to furnish and decorate their tepees or other domiciles. As this will be a most interesting part of the exhibit the furnishings should be as attractive and complete as possible. The necessary materials for carrying on their native arts should also be brought, so that they may engage in making articles for sale on the grounds. Where this can not be done they may bring things illustrative of their craft in reasonable quantities for sale. Necessary cooking utensils should be brought, and these should be as primitive as possible.

A collection of the implements and emblems of warfare would also be extremely interesting, and where it can be arranged with any degree of completeness it is suggested that such collection be brought. Articles to which a historical interest attaches for any reason should also be brought if practicable.

The Indians will not, of course, be at any expense for transportation to or from the Exposition or for expenses of living while in attendance there, and they will be well cared for.

July 11, 1898, the Department detailed Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. A., acting agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., to install and conduct the congress of Indian tribes at the Exposition, and on July 13, 1898, granted Mr. J. R. Wise, a clerk in this office, leave of absence without pay and appointed him as assistant manager to aid Captain Mercer at Omaha. From Captain Mercer's report of September 15 the following account of the congress is summarized:

The work of installing the Indians was prosecuted with as much expedition as possible, and on August 4, 1898, the Indian Congress was formally opened, and, although not nearly all of the Indian tribes which it was originally intended to have present were on the grounds, the Indians in attendance and in the parade of that day numbered about 450.

"Indian Opening Day" was a complete success, and the attendance on that day had only once been exceeded during the progress of the Exposition, and that was on July 4. There were present for that occasion about 150 Omahas and about 45 Winnebagoes—all from the Omaha and Winnebago Agency. These were not intended as permanent delegations for the congress, and they returned to their reservations after remaining about ten days. The Indians comprising the permanent delegation at that time numbered about 225, representing about 15 tribes and 18 reservations.

The work of procuring and installing delegations from other tribes was prosecuted without interruption, and at this date tribes are represented at the Exposition as shown in the following table:

Name of tribe.	Reservation.	Number in delegation.
Sioux	Rosebud, S. Dak	48
Do	Crow Creek, S. Dak	5
Do	Cheyenne River, S. Dak	9
Do	Lower Brule, S. Dak	7
Do	Pine Ridge, S. Dak	10
Do	Standing Rock, North and South Dakota	9
Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Mont	22
Assinaboine	Fort Peck, Mont	25
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox, Iowa	10
Apache	San Carlos, Ariz	21
Apache, Jicarilla	Jicarilla, N. Mex	12
Chippewa	Lac du Flambeau, Wis	23
Do	Bad River, Wis	5
Flathead	Flathead, Mont	15
Kootenai		
Calispel		
Crow	Crow, Mont	26
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox, Okla	33
Iowa	Iowa, Okla	4
Ponca	Ponca, Okla	30
Tonkawa	Oakland, Okla	10
Cheyenne (Southern)	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla	43
Arapaho (Southern)	Do	24
Kiowa	Kiowa and Comanche, Okla	22
Apache (Geronimo's band)	Fort Sill, Okla	22
Wichita	Wichita, Okla	36
Omaha	Omaha, Nebr	31
Winnebago	Winnebago, Nebr	9
Pueblo	Pueblo, N. Mex	15
Otoe	Otoe, Okla	11
Total		545

Included in the band of Apache prisoners of war from Fort Sill are Chief Geronimo, the famous Apache warrior, and his able lieutenant, Nachie. The various delegations from other agencies also have many prominent men.

Many difficulties were encountered in the work of preparing and installing the Indian Congress, and in making it what it was originally intended by the Department that it should be, namely, a congress of the several Indian tribes of the United States, at which their native customs, habits, mode of dress, domestic life, dwellings, etc., should be portrayed. The greatest difficulty lay in the fact that Congress delayed the appropriation for the purpose so long that insufficient time was allowed to select, equip, and prepare the several delegations. In many cases the Indians were distrustful or did not want to come to the congress. This was especially true of some of the oldest and best types of Indians—the ones that were really most desired as delegates. As a rule, no difficulty was experienced in obtaining any number of mixed bloods or partially civilized representatives, who for many reasons were the least desired.

It required repeated efforts and much persuasion to get Indians of the desired class, such as the Utes, the Bannocks, the Shoshones, the Nez Percés, the Osages, the Navajoes, and Northern Cheyennes. After some of them had been at the Indian Congress camp a few days and

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seen the Exposition and its surroundings, no difficulty would have been experienced in getting from their respective tribes delegations of any size desired, including the best men.

The delegations present are, on the whole, well equipped as to camp and outfit, and are most excellent types of their several tribes, and the Indian encampment affords an opportunity for the student of aboriginal Indian life never before presented. It was soon found, however, that this feature was of comparatively little interest to most visitors, who, having seen one or two camps, had seen them all. In other words, the real differences and characteristics of the Indians were of slight interest to the average visitor. A scientific exhibit appeals to but a small percentage of those who attend the Exposition. The greater portion of the people coming to the Exposition visit the Indian Congress, and express the fullest satisfaction. However, what they really want is amusement. They prefer to see the Indians, in their full Indian dress, on parade, conducting their ceremonies, and their dances, or engaging in sham battles. All of these are being provided so far as practicable, and the eager crowds are often larger than the grounds can comfortably accommodate.

For many weeks after the encampment opened the weather was extremely trying. Great heat, accompanied by dry, hot winds, made camp life anything but pleasant. Close upon the heated period came a week of cold, heavy rains, which made it even more disagreeable. But with the coming of clear, cool weather the camp has taken on a new aspect, and conditions are more favorable in every respect.

Indian school exhibit.—From the opening of the exposition on June 1, the work of the Indian Bureau has been represented there by an exhibit in the Government building similar to that prepared for the Atlanta and Nashville expositions. It presents mainly the effort of the office to educate Indians, and for lack both of space and facilities does not undertake to show what progress, outside of the schools, Indians are making in adopting the habits of thought and life, as well as the occupations, which pertain to civilization.

The attempt is made to set forth the aim, scope, and success of Indian schools, both intellectually and industrially. Certain schools were asked to send samples of the regular work of their pupils in schoolrooms and shops. The exhibit is necessarily incomplete in that it can indicate the training given Indian youth in domestic arts and in farming, gardening, care of stock, etc., only by photographs. But the trades are well represented. The course of instruction is shown, and the age and experience of the Indian workman are given. There is blacksmith and wheelwright work, from a bolt to a farm wagon; woodwork, from sloyd to a finely finished cabinet; leather, from the sewing of two pieces together to a complete harness and well-made shoes; needlework, from patchwork and darning to fine embroidery, drawn work and "real" lace,

and complete suits for men and women. Tinsmithing, printing, and painting are also shown.

Class-room papers, from kindergarten exercises and first attempts in English to geometry, physics, bookkeeping, typewriting, and stenography differ little from those that would be furnished by white schools of similar grade, except for early deficiencies in the use of English and perhaps a rather unusually good average in drawing and penmanship.

A new feature of interest is some excellent "studies" in oil by a young woman of the Winnebago tribe who is under careful training and gives promise of becoming an artist of unusual ability. The subjects are taken from Indian life.

Interesting sets of photographs give interior and exterior views of schools, and sets of floor plans and elevations of buildings now in use show the provision which the Government makes for housing its Indian school children.

Fewer schools are represented than in former exhibits, so that the work of each school may be more fully presented. They are: Non-reservation training schools at Genoa, Nebr., Lawrence, Kans. (Haskell Institute), Carlisle, Pa., and Carson, Nev.; reservation boarding schools as follows: Winnebago in Nebraska, Seger Colony and Riverside (Kiowa) in Oklahoma, Oneida in Wisconsin, Crow Creek in South Dakota, and Hoopa Valley in California; also day schools on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations in South Dakota and among the Mission Indians in California.

Under the supervision of Miss Alice C. Fletcher special attention has been given to the installation of the exhibit. For decorative purposes, and also to differentiate the Indian educational exhibit from those of white schools, specimens of native Indian handicraft have been added—blankets, matting, plaques, baskets, pottery, beadwork, articles cut from red pipestone, etc. Out of these a "cosy corner" has been fashioned, and fine color effects have been secured which arrest the attention. The taste and skill displayed in the workmanship of these articles give unmistakable evidence of the native capacity which is ready to respond to the Government offer of instruction in new avocations. They show the aboriginal soil upon which education sows its seeds.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

During the past year the Department has granted authority for the taking of Indians from their reservations for exhibition purposes, as follows:

September 10, 1897, to O. L. Timmerman, secretary of the Morton County Fair Association, to secure a reasonable number of Indians from the Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak., for exhibition purposes at the State fair held at Mandan, N. Dak. In this case no bond was

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exacted, as the fair was under municipal control, and assurances were given (and faithfully observed) by responsible officials in charge that the Government would be at no expense whatever in the matter, and that they would hold themselves responsible for the proper care and protection of the Indians while at the fair, and would insure their safe return to their homes at its close.

January 22, 1898, to Messrs. Cody (Buffalo Bill) & Salisbury to take 100 Indians from the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations, S. Dak., for general show and exhibition purposes during the season of 1898. A bond in the sum of $10,000 was given by this firm.

April 23, 1898, to Mr. George P. Gifford, secretary of the Milwaukee Carnival Association, for permission to secure from 100 to 200 Indians from reservation under the La Pointe Agency, Wis., in order to exhibit "a well-established representative Indian village" on the lake shore at Milwaukee, Wis., during the celebration week of June 27, 1898, commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union. No bond was required in this case, as assurances from the officials in charge of the celebration were given that the Government would be at no expense whatever, and due care would be observed to protect the Indians from immoral influences, etc., and to return them safely to their homes. In several other cases authority was granted for Indians to attend industrial exhibitions or local celebrations.

As stated in previous reports, whenever engagements with Indians for general exhibition purposes are made their employers are 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 suitable 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 to their reservation without cost to themselves within a certain specified time. They are also required to execute bond for the faithful fulfillment of such contracts.

As usual, several applications for authority to take Indians away from home to be exhibited have been refused. Unless great care is exercised in granting such privileges the Indians taken are liable to suffer from neglect or bad treatment.

COMMISSIONS.

Chippewa Commission.—The Chippewa Commission, which now consists of but one member, D. S. Hall, has continued its work of allotting lands to Chippewas in Minnesota, and of removing to the White Earth Reservation such Indians as can be induced to make their homes there.

During the year ending August 31 last 565 allotments of 80 acres each have been made by the commission, as follows:

On White Earth Reservation to—	
White Earth Mississippis	71
Gull Lake Mississippis	7
Mille Lac Mississippis	32
Leech Lake Pillagers	20
Otter Tail Mississippis	28
Pembinas	4
White Oak Point Mississippis	10
Cass Lake and Winnebagoshish Mississippis	4
On White Oak Point Reservation, to White Oak Point Mississippis	22
On Winnebagoshish and Mississippi Reservations, to White Oak Point Mississippis	367

Changes have been made in allotments previously assigned Indians, as follows:

White Earth Mississippis	61
Mille Lac Mississippis	22
Gull Lake Mississippis	9
Otter Tail Mississippis	20
Leech Lake Mississippis	3
Pembinas	1
Fond du Lacs	4
White Oak Point Mississippis	1
Total	121

The Indians induced and helped to remove to White Earth are: Leech Lake Pillagers, 30; White Oak Point, 5; Mille Lacs, 24. Seven houses, costing $875 each, have been built for removed Indians, and five others are in process of erection.

Considerable effort has been put forth to induce the Mille Lac Chippewas to go to White Earth, but with only meager success as yet. Commissioner Hall hopes that quite a number will remove thither this fall.

The expenditures made by the commission between September 1, 1897, and August 31, 1898, are:

Salary with traveling expense and board of one commissioner	$4,745.00
Salaries of one allotting and removal agent, interpreter, and clerk	1,500.00
Salaries of regular employees, 1 allotting agent and clerk, 1 teamster, and 1 tinsmith	2,023.55
Salaries of surveyors on various reservations	924.50
Salaries of irregular employees, such as acting removal agents and laborers	113.00
Paid for subsistence supplies for issue to removals	1,501.14
Paid for hardware, farming implements, wagons, etc	869.31
Paid for work cattle and cows	275.00
Paid for garden and farm seeds	165.78
Paid for house buildings for removals and improvements	621.00
Paid for rent of a warehouse at White Earth and offices wherever required	144.00

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Paid for blank plats, and other material for office use	$38.51
Paid for feed and drugs for team and repairs to harness and wagon, and for fuel and light and repairs to office and barn	301.40
Paid for transportation and board of removals, visiting Indians and reimbursements of traveling expenses of allotting and removal agents	705.30
Total	14,017.49

Crow, Flathead, Northern Cheyenne, Uintah, and Yakima Commission.—The Indian appropriation act approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., p. 571), contains the following provision:

For continuing the work of the commission appointed under the act of Congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, to negotiate with the Crow, Flathead, and other Indians, fifteen thousand dollars, the same to be available for the payment of salary and proper expenses of said commission from and after the date when the appropriation of ten thousand dollars made by the act of June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, was exhausted, and said commission shall continue its work and make its final report thereon to the Secretary of the Interior on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and upon that date the commission shall cease.

In the annual report of last year I stated that Samuel L. Taggart, of Dubuque, Iowa, replaced Charles G. Hoyt as a member of the commission. Mr. Taggart has since been appointed a special agent of this office and Mr. Hoyt has been reinstated as a commissioner; the other members of the commission are Benjamin F. Barge and James H. McNeely.

February 5, 1898, the commission submitted to the Department an agreement made with the Indians residing on the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, for the cession of a portion of their surplus lands. The agreement was referred by the Department, February 12, 1898, to this office for report, and on the 21st of that month this office submitted a draft of a bill for the ratification of the agreement. It was introduced into the Senate (No. 4073, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session) and was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. A full history of the matter is contained in Senate Doc. No. 169, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session.

The commission also concluded an agreement with the Uintah and White River Utes by which they sold, ceded, and relinquished to the United States necessary lands for the use of such of the Uncompahgre Utes as might conclude to remove to the Uintah Reservation. This agreement was submitted by the Department to the Senate January 21, 1898, with recommendation that it receive the favorable action of Congress (Senate Doc. No. 80, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session), but no action appears to have been taken thereon by Congress.

The commission is still in the field, and it is trusted that it will complete its work by the 1st day of next April.

Five Civilized Tribes Commission.—The Curtis act, referred to hereafter, added largely to the duties of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. Among other things it devolved upon them the work of allotting the lands of the five tribes; also it made the enrollment of each tribe by the commission conclusive as to the membership of that tribe. The commission spent several months last year in Washington looking after legislation affecting the Five Tribes, and especially assisting in the preparation of the Curtis bill. They are now in the Indian Territory engaged in the duties assigned them by previous acts of Congress as well as by the Curtis act.

By the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year the membership of the commission was reduced from five to four, and Frank C. Armstrong tendered his resignation. The commission now consists of Hon. Henry L. Dawes chairman, Archibald S. McKennon, Tams Bixby, and Thos. B. Needles.

Puyallup Commission.—The Indian appropriation act approved July 1, 1898 (Public No. 175), contains the following clause relative to the Puyallup Commission:

For compensation of the commissioner authorized by the Indian appropriation act approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, to superintend the sale of land, etc., of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Washington, who shall continue the work as therein provided, two thousand dollars.

The former Puyallup commissioners (Messrs. Anderson, Renfroe, and Alexander) were relieved from duty, as stated in last annual report, on December 1, 1896. All of the official papers, documents, etc., in their possession were turned over to the superintendent of the Puyallup Indian School, who was acting Indian agent. He made collections of some deferred payments due on certain lands sold, both allotted lands and agency-tract lots and blocks, and reported the same to this office—the funds from the allotted lands being for distribution among the parties entitled, and the agency-tract funds for deposit in the Treasury to the credit of the tribe.

Clinton A. Snowden, of Tacoma, Wash., was appointed by the President on June 22, 1897, to be commissioner to look after lands of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, and instructions, approved by the Department, were furnished him July 27, 1897. He has been engaged since that time in conducting the sale of Puyallup lands, collecting deferred payments due upon such lands previously sold, obtaining further consents of allottees to the sale of portions of their lands not needed for homes, and determining who are the allottees and true owners, including heirs of deceased allottees, etc.

All the funds specially appropriated by Congress for the expenses of this work have been exhausted, but July 13, 1898, the Department decided that the necessary expenses of the sale of both allotted and agency lands could be paid out of the proceeds of those already sold and of those to be sold hereafter, except the salary of the commission, which is provided for by special appropriation. The sale of these lands is not rapid, and the collections of deferred payments are coming in slowly.

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Uncompahgre Commission.—May 26, 1898, Erastus R. Harper was appointed commissioner in the place of James Jeffreys. The work of the commission in making allotments to Uncompahgre Utes is referred to on page 42. It is anticipated that the commission will complete its work during this month.

Uintah Commission.—July 14, 1898, Messrs. Erastus R. Harper, Ross Guffin, and Howell P. Myton, members of the Uncompahgre Commission, were appointed commissioners to allot lands to Indians upon the Uintah Reservation in Utah, and to negotiate for the cession of the lands remaining unallotted under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1898 (30 Stats., p. 429).

Instructions for their guidance in making allotments were submitted to the Department August 6, 1898, and approved August 10, 1898. It is not expected that they will enter upon duty as members of the Uintah Commission until they shall have completed their duties on the Uncompahgre Reservation.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

My last annual report mentioned several investigations made by Special Agent R. J. W. Brewster, of the Department of Justice, into the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians in Oklahoma and Nevada. Similar investigations have since been made by him at the Round Valley Agency, Cal.; Nez Percé Agency, Idaho; and in the Indian Territory, where it was found that parties were engaged in the wholesale debauchery of Indians by the introduction and sale of intoxicating beverages.

At Round Valley, Agent Brewster found an exceptionally bad state of affairs, and through his efforts seven persons were arrested and held to trial on the charges of introducing liquor into the Indian country and furnishing it to Indians. Five of them have been convicted and sentenced. It was also found that the school superintendent, who acts as agent, had to contend not only with liquor traffic among the Indians, but also with other forms of iniquity, so that, owing to his activity in endeavoring to suppress them and to protect his Indians from the demoralizing influence of their white neighbors, his life was continually in jeopardy, several attempts having been made to assassinate him.

Special Agent Brewster was no less successful in his investigation at the Nez Percé Agency. Several arrests were made there of persons charged with introducing liquors within the prohibited territory and selling it to Indians, and many against whom warrants had been issued fled the country in order to avoid the punishment that was sure to follow. This office has not been informed of the results of trials of the parties arrested, but it is believed that the cases made out were so clear that the parties must have been convicted and punished.

Although the United States attorney for the southern division of the Indian Territory had reported that no intoxicating liquors were being sold within his jurisdiction, the first place touched by Special Agent Brewster—Ardmore, in the Chickasaw Nation—was found to be infested with liquor dealers. A number of saloons were running in open violation of the law, and he seized there some 206 barrels of bottled beer in the possession of two wholesale dealers. The condition was found to be but little better at other towns in that nation. A number of persons were arrested by reason of the evidence obtained by Mr. Brewster, and many have been convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

The most serious disclosure was the fact that some of the officers of the court were frequently intoxicated, especially one United States commissioner by the name of Kean, at Purcell, Chickasaw Nation, who, at the time of the investigation, arrived at Purcell to hold court in such a state of intoxication as to be unable to perform his duties. This man was removed by Judge Townsend when the matter was laid before him by Special Agent Brewster, as were also two other persons, members of the bar at that place. It also appeared from this investigation that the only person at Wynnwood who had authority to suppress the liquor traffic and to make arrests therefor was an Indian policeman by the name of Walner, and he was found by Mr. Brewster in such a state of intoxication as to be hardly able to walk. This man was summarily dismissed by order of this office as soon as the facts were ascertained.

Complaints have been received from the superintendent in charge of the Florida Seminole Indians of the traffic in intoxicating liquors with these Indians, and steps have been taken through the Department of Justice to suppress it. These reports came to hand some months ago, and no further complaints have since been received.

At Devils Lake Agency a very unfortunate case occurred in connection with the drinking of some lemon extract purchased by Indians of that agency at a place near the reservation. With a report dated April 20, 1898, Mr. F. O. Getchell, agent at Devils Lake, transmitted to this office a sample of lemon extract, with the statement that of three Indians who drank some of it, one had died, and the others had lost their sight and were otherwise suffering severely. The matter was submitted to the Department April 30, 1898, with the recommendation that the Department of Justice be requested to issue instructions to the United States attorney for North Dakota to endeavor to secure the punishment of the parties furnishing the extract to the Indians if sufficient evidence could be produced to bring the matter within the statutes prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians. A sample of the lemon extract was inclosed to be forwarded to the Agricultural Department, with the request that it be analyzed, and later a larger quantity of the extract was obtained for the use of the chemist.

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August 8, 1898, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the result of the analysis, from which it was shown that wood spirit was used in the manufacture of the extract. His letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following results of an investigation made in the chemical division of this Department of a sample of lemon extract purchased at Minnewaukon, N. Dak., and which was sent to us as of the same kind that caused the death of an Indian at the Devils Lake Agency at Fort Totten, N. Dak.

The alcohol was distilled off from a small portion of the sample, and the residue obtained was administered to a dog, after dilution with water. There was no effect whatever, showing the nonpoisonous nature of the nonvolatile portion of the material. The quantity given to the dog was equivalent to more than a pint for a man weighing 130 to 140 pounds.

An attempted determination of the percentage of alcohol in the extract gave such an unusual result that it was evident that some other substance beside ordinary grain alcohol formed the basis or solvent of the extract. A careful test by the most approved methods was therefore made for methyl alcohol (wood spirit), with the following result: The first test was the oxidation test, by means of which there should be formed, in the presence of ordinary ethyl alcohol, ethyl aldehyd, which has a characteristic odor and reduces silver nitrate but slightly under the conditions of the experiment. In the presence of methyl alcohol formic acid is formed, which reduces silver nitrate very abundantly. The test was made not only with the sample of lemon extract, but also with samples of methyl and ethyl alcohol of known purity. There was decided evidence of the formation of formic acid in the case of the sample of lemon extract, both from its characteristic odor and from the marked reduction of silver nitrate, showing the presence of methyl alcohol in the original material.

The latest and perhaps best test for methyl alcohol, in the possible presence of ethyl alcohol, is that of A. Lam, reported in the Zeitschrift für Angewandte Chemie, February 8, 1898, page 125. This process consists in the conversion of the methyl alcohol into methyl iodid and the ethyl alcohol into ethyl iodid, purifying the product, and determining its specific gravity. Mr. William H. Krug, who performed the laboratory work, carefully prepared a sample of iodid of the unknown alcohol radicle contained in the lemon extract, and also iodids from samples of methyl and ethyl alcohol of known purity. Of these preparations, the careful determination was made of the specific gravity and boiling points. The results, both of the lemon extract and of the pure materials, are shown in the following table:

	Sp. gr. at 15.5° C.	Boiling point.
		° C.
Iodid from lemon extract	2.2742	43.5
Iodid from methyl alcohol	2.2725	43.5
Iodid from ethyl alcohol	1.9441	72.4

The boiling point of methyl iodid, reported by Bernstein, is 44° C., and that of ethyl iodid 72.34°. These results show that the alcohol contained in the lemon extract was probably all methyl alcohol. The nature of the solvent used in the preparation of the lemon extract which caused the death of the Indian at Fort Totten is therefore very evident. The quantity of the material available was not sufficient to determine the degree of purity of the wood spirit which had been used in the preparation of the extract. While wood spirit in its crude form is very poisonous, its poisonous properties are largely due to the impurities contained in it, and not to the methyl alcohol, which forms its prominent ingredient. The degree of refinement of the article used, therefore, is important, and it is to be regretted that enough of the material might not have been had to determine this point.

Of interest in this connection is the case of poisoning by drinking lemon extract, which occurred in the last ten days at Ripley, W. Va. An inquiry has been sent there in regard to the name of the physician who attended the case, with the hope of obtaining for your use a statement of the symptoms exhibited by the gentleman who died from the use of lemon extract.

Also of interest are the cases of poisoning which occurred recently at Camp Alger from the use of methyl alcohol. A request has been sent to the Secretary of War for a statement of the medical officers in charge in regard to the symptoms exhibited by the soldiers who had drunk the wood spirit.

Any further information which these inquiries may bring will be forwarded to you promptly on its arrival.

Respectfully,

JAMES WILSON, *Secretary.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

A copy of the foregoing letter was transmitted August 24, 1898, to the Department with recommendation that it be forwarded to the Department of Justice in connection with previous correspondence on this subject.

From the special report of Maj. William H. Devine, brigade surgeon, First Division Hospital, Second Army Corps, the following extract relating to cases of poisoning from drinking wood alcohol by soldiers at Camp Alger, referred to in the above letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, has been furnished this office by the Department of Agriculture, viz:

Cases Nos. 3 and 4.—Privates John Shiffen and John J. Lee, Company G, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, were admitted soon after noon on July 25, 1898, with symptoms of acute poisoning. Both men were able to walk into the ward and admitted, when confronted with the query, that they had, in lieu of whisky, drank wood alcohol diluted with water and sweetened. Shiffen and Lee were but two of a number of privates in this regiment who drank this concoction, but having indulged in it to much greater degree than almost any of the others they were more seriously affected. One of their companions did, however, die in his regimental hospital. The symptoms which these two men presented were gastric pain of an acute character, relieved at times by cessation of the pain; almost persistent vomiting, dryness of the mouth and throat, though the tongue and buchal cavity seemed moist. An inordinate and insatiable desire for water, which is characteristic of poisoning cases of this class, was noticeable in both men, who drank eagerly the water that was given them, only to vomit it a few moments after its reception into the stomach. Temperature of both men normal when admitted and did not rise above 99° at any time. The speech quite coherent, but the eyes with dilated pupils, incapable of recognizing either persons or things only a few feet distant. Shiffen, after an awful struggle, in which he tossed about incessantly, crying all the while for water, gradually sank into unconsciousness, in which state he died at 7.30 p. m. the same day. For an hour before death he was almost pulseless, heart dicrotic, and toward the last Cheyne-Stokes breathing.

Lee died at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 26th, after evidencing practically the same effects of the poisoning as did Shiffen. His temperature at 9 o'clock p. m., five hours before death, registered 93.4°, but after the application of hot-water bags rose to 95.3°. It is believed that both men died from an acute nephritis, although no necropsy was permitted. Both men, it was learned, had been drinking the wood

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alcohol for two days before admission, but no alarming symptoms made their appearance until the conclusion of thirty-six hours' time. Shiffen died six hours after admission and Lee thirteen hours after.

Treatment: Before admission, strychnia hypodermatically for stimulation and bismuth and egg albumen as a sedative and antemetic; at First Division Hospital, strychnia, hot-water bags, friction, emulcents, etc.

WILLIAM H. DEVINE,
Major and Brigade Surgeon,
Surgeon in charge First Division Hospital.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

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

ON RESERVATIONS.

During the year patents have been issued and delivered to the following Indians:

Sioux of the Crow Creek Reservation, S. Dak.	10
Sioux of the Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak. (including three previously issued, but not delivered)	96
Mission Indians on the Temecula Reservation, Cal	85
Omahas, Nebraska	8
Sac and Fox of the Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska	8
Winnebagoes, Nebraska	5
Chippewas, Lake Superior, Lac Court d'O'Reilles Reservation, Wis.	18
Yakimas, Washington	1,713

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:

Chippewas of Wisconsin, Bad River Reservation	135
Sioux of the Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.	260
Indians of the Hoopa Valley extension (connecting strip) California.	478

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

Sioux, Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	844
Chippewas, Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis.	135

The condition of the work in the field is as follows:

Otoe Reservation, Okla.—The schedule of allotments made to the Otoe and Missouria Indians, which had been submitted for Department approval April 6, 1895, was returned November 4, 1897, with instructions that Special Allotting Agent Helen P. Clarke be directed to proceed to the Ponca Agency and, in connection with the agent, adjust existing difficulties in regard to these allotments. Instructions were accordingly submitted for Department approval November 12, 1897, and Miss Clarke soon after entered upon duty. Up to the 30th of July she had made 191 allotments; the number of allotments on the previous schedule was 395. The persistent opposition of a large faction of the tribe to the holding of lands in severalty renders the progress of the work slow and tedious.

Klamath Reservation, Oreg.—The work on this reservation has been continued by Special Agent John K. Rankin, who prior to July 23 last had made 305 allotments, which, added to the 755 made by Special Agent Worden, makes a total of 1,060, or 42 more than the total number of Indians of the reservation as given in the last annual report. Doubtless many absentees have returned to the reservation in order to claim their right to an allotment thereon. It is thought that the field work should be completed at an early date.

By decision of the circuit court of the United States, published in full on page — of this report, the lands in this reservation which are covered by the grant to the State of Oregon have been declared subject to allotment to Indians.

Umatilla Reservation, Oreg.—May 4, 1897, this office instructed Agent Harper, of the Umatilla Agency, to allow certain Indians, some 40 or 50 in number, who were not present when allotments were made to the Indians on the Umatilla Reservation, to make selections of lands to be allotted them there. Agent Harper failed to complete this work before his successor, Mr. Wilkins, was appointed, and May 28 last this office instructed Agent Wilkins to take up the work where Mr. Harper left off and carry it to conclusion. Agent Wilkins has not yet submitted his report.

Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak.—It was stated in the last annual report that about 550 of the Lower Brulé Sioux had gone to the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., and that it was expected that these Indians would finally be settled on that reservation, south of and near White River, where they had formerly resided. Also that, in view of the removal of these Indians, it would be necessary to readjust the allotments made to the Indians remaining on the Lower Brulé Reservation. Under a clause contained in the Indian appropriation act of 1897, Inspector James McLaughlin was sent to South Dakota to negotiate agreements between the Lower Brulé and Rosebud Indians for the surrender by the latter to the former of the lands selected by the Lower Brulés south of White River.

Agreements were concluded by him by which the differences between those two bands of Indians were adjusted, and a bill to ratify these agreements was drafted by this office and introduced into the Senate (Senate bill 4623, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session), and was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. A full history of this matter, with agreements, reports, council proceedings, map, etc., may be found in House Doc. No. 447, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session. For further information, see also Senate Report No. 1266 of the same session.

When these agreements shall have been ratified by Congress, steps will be taken to readjust allotments on the Lower Brulé Reservation, and also to make allotments to the Lower Brulés located on the Rosebud Reservation.

Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.—The work on this reservation has continued during the year under the direction of Special Agent William

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A. Winder, who, up to July 30, had made 2,305 allotments. Special Agent John H. Knight has recently been assigned to assist him, in order that the progress of the work may be hastened. There remain to be made some 1,200 allotments.

Sioux ceded lands.—May 6, 1896, Special Allotting Agent William A. Winder transmitted to this office a schedule of 15 allotments to the Sioux residing or entitled to reside on the Old Ponca Reservation, Nebraska Strip, Nebr., embracing the following families: Barker, Whiting, Anderson, and Lewis. The schedule was forwarded to the Department June 7, and was approved June 10, 1898, with instructions that patents issue.

March 10, 1897, Allotting Agent Winder transmitted to this office a schedule of 10 allotments made to Sioux residing or entitled to reside on the Sioux ceded lands in South Dakota. This schedule, which embraced two families—Scissons and Boucher—was transmitted to the Department June 9, 1898, and was approved on the 11th of that month, with instructions that patents issue in the names of the several allottees. On August 4, 1898, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted the patents to this office, and they will be transmitted to the United States Indian Agent at an early date for delivery to the parties entitled.

June 28, and August 4, 1898, Allotting Agent Winder was instructed in regard to making allotments to an Indian named John Bob Tail Crow and his children on the Sioux ceded lands. This tract, covering 1,251 acres, was occupied and claimed by them when the Sioux agreement of March 2, 1889, took effect by the proclamation of the President dated February 10, 1890. Shortly afterwards several white men filed homestead entries upon these lands, and a contest in behalf of the Indians was initiated before the local land office. By appeal the case came before the General Land Office, where a representative of this office made a personal argument in favor of the Indians, based upon the evidence submitted. From the Land Office the case was again appealed, to the Secretary of the Interior, who sustained the decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office in favor of the Indians. Again the Indians nearly lost their lands by the attempt of the white men to purchase them for a paltry consideration, which this office refused to allow. The lands were finally allotted to the Indians, and schedule of allotment was forwarded to the Department for approval on the 8th of this month.*

Uncompahgre Reservation, Utah.—Owing to the early beginning of winter, the commission appointed under the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62), to make allotments to Uncompahgre Utes was unable to make any allotments on the Uncompahgre Reservation prior to the 1st of April, 1898; and on that day all the lands therein, except those containing gilsonite, asphalt, elaterite, or other like substances, became

*These allotments were approved by the Department, September 28, 1898.

open for location and entry under all the land laws of the United States. A number of allotments were, however, made to the Uncompahgres on the Uintah Reservation.

As soon as the weather permitted the commission commenced the work on the Uncompahgre Reservation. May 19, 1898, the chairman was instructed that where Indians were in actual possession of lands and had improvements thereon, such lands, whether surveyed or not, should be allotted to them to the extent of the quantity to which they were respectively entitled.

The commission reports that it has made 283 allotments to Uncompahgres, 75 being on the late Uncompahgre Reservation and 208 on the Unitah, except that in a few allotments tracts were selected from both reservations. There are about 300 Uncompahgres yet to be allotted.

June 16, 1898, in accordance with the request of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the chairman was instructed to furnish the register and receiver at Salt Lake City with a list of the allotments already made on the former Uncompahgre Reservation, and of such as the commission should make thereafter as soon as they should be completed, in order that entries might not be allowed upon lands occupied by and in possession of Indians.

From informal information received from the commission it is believed that it has made many allotments to Indians who were not in occupation of the lands allotted, but were unwilling to remove to the Uintah Reservation. I doubt whether there is any authority of law for making such allotments, and am of the opinion that there is also some question as to whether even the Indians in possession of lands could lawfully be allotted after the 1st of last April. To remove all doubt it is suggested that Congress should be asked to legalize the allotments on the Uncompahgre Reservation made after the 1st day of April, 1898. As there appears to be no demand for the lands in the reservation except those containing asphaltum, etc., which are not open, there would appear to be no objection to such legislation.

Yakima Reservation, Wash.—Upon the report of Agent Lynch, of the Yakima Agency, that small bands and families of Indians were scattered over the central part of the State of Washington, who rightfully belonged upon the Yakima Reservation, Special Allotting Agent William E. Casson was instructed, November 1, 1897, to proceed thither for the purpose of making allotments to such of these Indians as could be persuaded to locate on the reservation. July 30 he reported that he had made 471 allotments, and on the 31st that he expected to complete the work on the 20th of August.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.—John T. Wertz, of Omaha, Nebr., is engaged in completing the Shoshone allotments. Up to July 23, 1898, he had made 78. His predecessor, John W. Clark, of Georgia, had made 1,310 allotments on that reservation. The completion of this work has been somewhat retarded by the delay in making the official surveys of certain townships and fractional townships necessary for allotments.

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According to the last annual report there are on this reservation 1,687 Indians—Shoshones, 872; Arapahoes, 815. As 1,388 allotments have been made there are 299 yet to be made, provided all the remaining Indians conclude to accept them.

OFF RESERVATIONS.

In last year's report I referred to the fact that Special Allotting Agent Kinnane and his successor, George A. Keepers, had been engaged in the investigation of alleged fraudulent Indian allotment applications in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin. It was charged that such applications had been made by mixed bloods in order to obtain the timber and for speculative purposes, rather than for agriculture and grazing. Agent Keepers has continued his investigations and ascertained that many applications were made for the purpose indicated and on that account he has recommended their cancellation. In transmitting his report and the accompanying testimony to the General Land Office, this office has uniformly concurred in his recommendations. The Land Office has already finally canceled many of the allotment applications, and others are held for cancellation. The respective applicants have been notified of such action by the local land officers and will be given an opportunity, at a hearing ordered for such purpose, to establish their rights, if they have any, to the lands involved.

Some twelve or fifteen applications were found to have been made by full bloods in good faith for lands for homes.

Originally there were about 400 of these alleged fraudulent applications to be investigated, located principally within the Duluth, Minn., land district. January 18, 1898, this office called upon Agent Keepers for a report of the number of applications then in his hands for investigation, and January 31, 1898, he replied that he had some 175 then on hand and that it was often very difficult to find the Indians and obtain their testimony, especially as the Indians whose applications were then on hand were widely scattered, some of them living in what is known as the "Rainy Lake Country," others in the southern part of Minnesota, and still others in different parts of Wisconsin. He further stated that he was pushing the investigation as rapidly as possible and that as he investigated each application he would report upon it.

In my last report I stated that William E. Casson, of Wisconsin, was instructed August 4, 1897, to proceed to Burns, Oreg., for the purpose of making allotments to Indians in the Burns local land office district and adjacent localities. In that district he made 110 allotments to Piutes, a remnant of the tribe which formerly occupied the Malheur Indian Reservation. Schedule of these allotments was submitted to the Department May 14 and was approved May 17, 1898, and a duplicate thereof was transmitted to the General Land Office with request that patents issue in the names of the several allottees, and when issued that the same be sent to this office for delivery to the parties entitled.

Upon completion of his work in the Burns district, Oregon, Special Agent Casson was instructed, as has already been stated, to proceed to the Yakima Reservation, Wash., for the purpose of completing allotments to the Indians there, and also of making allotments to nonreservation Indians located upon the public domain in the southern portion of that State. In connection with his reservation work he has given some attention to Indian homesteads in contest and to nonreservation-allotment matters in that section.

June 18, 1898, this office transmitted to the Department a schedule of allotments to nonreservation Indians residing in Susanville, Cal., land district, the allotments being numbered from 766 to 927; but Nos. 884 to 907 were in conflict, and Nos. 783, 784, 785, and 808 had been canceled. June 21, 1898, this schedule was approved (with the exceptions noted) by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, and duplicate thereof forwarded to the General Land Office in order that patents might issue in the names of the several allottees, the same to be transmitted to this office for delivery to the parties entitled.

These, with the 110 allotments made in the Burns district, Oregon, make 272 allotments to nonreservation Indians which have been made and approved since last annual report. Other applications are now on file in this office which will receive early consideration.

The number of allotment applications received by this office by reference from the General Land Office is not quite so large as usual. It is to be inferred from this that most of the Indians located upon the public domain who have knowledge of their rights under the general allotment act, as amended, and of the method of procedure to secure an allotment, have made application for lands. However, there are yet many Indians living upon the public lands who have not applied for allotments, and if they are to be advised of their rights and assisted in making applications it will be necessary to send some Government official among them for that purpose. Allotting Agent Keepers will be assigned to this duty upon the completion of the work already assigned him, and perhaps Allotting Agent Casson, unless it should be deemed important to keep the latter upon reservation allotment work.

INDIAN HOMESTEADS.

As heretofore reported to the Department, a few Indians have made entries under the Indian homestead laws of 1875 and 1884. Such entries were made principally before the approval of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887. Indian entrymen are slow in making final proof and obtaining title to their lands, and thus it frequently happens that white men institute contests against Indian homestead entries. The usual number of such cases have received consideration by this office during the year. As stated in my last report, it is difficult to protect the Indian in his rights, because he is ignorant and is unfamiliar with the public land laws; yet in many cases the homes of Indians have been saved to them.

REF0072921

Winnebago Homesteads in Wisconsin.—In the annual reports of this office for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897 the status of the homestead entries and selections by the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin, the laws under which they were made, and the necessity for their investigation were set forth in detail. It is gratifying to state that all except 8 of these original entries and selections, in number 680, have been finally disposed of. Of these, 7 are in a fair way for final disposition, the Indians having paid their fees for final proof. The Indian claiming the eighth, being absent from the State, has taken no steps to complete his entry.

Since the investigation of the original Winnebago homestead entries was completed, in 1890–97, about 40 other Winnebago Indians have taken up homesteads under the act of 1875 (18 Stats., 420), and the Winnebago act amendatory thereof approved January 18, 1881 (21 Stats., 316). These entries were made by the Indians in order that they might hold their rights to annuities, as provided in said acts. Final proof of these entries can not be made, of course, by the Indians until the proper time has elapsed under the public-land laws. Such proof should be completed within the statutory period—seven years from date of entry.

IRRIGATION.

Gila Bend Reservation, Ariz.—Nothing has been done in the matter of supplying this reservation with water since the date of my last annual report, neither has any information in addition to that given therein been obtained except a report of Special Allotting Agent Claude N. Bennett, forwarded to the Department September 4, 1897, which gives a brief description of the different canals on the reservation, all of them at present of little or no use to the Indians. On the 7th of this month the office recommended that Inspector Graves be instructed to investigate the matter and report the most feasible plan for supplying these Indians with water.

Navajo Reservation, Arizona and New Mexico.—April 9, 1898, George Butler, the superintendent of irrigation for the Navajoes was advised that the fund specially appropriated by Congress for Navajo irrigation purposes would be about exhausted at the close of the fiscal year which ended June 30 last, but that possibly $5,000 might be taken from the general irrigation fund for his work during the fiscal year 1899. He was directed to submit a plan showing the character of the work which he could probably accomplish with that sum and the benefits which would result, and to submit the proposed plans to the acting agent for the Navajoes for his consideration.

July 5, 1898, the superintendent, with the hearty approval of the agent, recommended the expenditure of $3,500 in the completion of the Red Lake system of irrigation. This comprises a reservoir containing 618.5 acres, known as the Red Lake Reservoir, and the ditches leading therefrom, which, together with Black Creek and the ditches therefrom, are planned to irrigate 995.4 acres of land divided into five separate tracts.

Superintendent Butler also recommended that, after completing this system, the remainder of the year and of the money be devoted to the numerous Indians who come to him from all parts of the reservation to ask aid in their small projects for the construction of small storage ponds and ditches to water from 10 to 15 acres. July 28 the Department was asked to authorize the expenditure of $3,500 for the Red Lake system, but it decided to authorize the expenditure of the $1,500 on small ponds and ditches and to delay action in regard to the Red Lake system until after it should have been examined by Inspector Graves, who has general supervision of Indian irrigation.

Southern Ute Reservation, Col.—The subject of irrigation for the Southern Utes is taken up under the head of Southern Utes on page 73.

Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.—November 5, 1897, Lieutenant Irwin, in charge of the Fort Hall Agency, reported that the Idaho Canal Company, in compliance with the terms of its supplemental contract of October 2, 1896, had completed the two diverting dams across the Blackfoot River, and had delivered the second 100 cubic feet of water per second at the point designated in said contract. December 18, 1897, he reported that liens had been filed against the company, amounting in the aggregate to some $13,944. December 28, 1897, the Department authorized the payment to the company of the second installment due under the terms of its contract being $37,500, less $15,000 to be retained until the company should file satisfactory evidence that the liens and indebtedness had been discharged. January 18, 1898, the Department authorized this office to cause an account to be stated in favor of the company for the aforesaid sum of $15,000, Lieutenant Irwin having informed the Department that the claims against the company had been settled, excepting for small amounts which could be settled at any time.

Previous to this, a change having been made in the officers of the company, and one of the sureties on its bond having become bankrupt, the company gave a new bond, which was approved by the Department December 13, 1897.

April 12, 1898, the office made a report on a communication from J. H. Brady, of St. Louis, Mo., dated March 18, 1898, in which he stated that he had entered into a contract with the Idaho Canal Company to complete its canal to Ross Fork Creek, according to the terms of its contract with the Government, and that he expected to do so, but that the financial condition of the company led him to believe that it would be unable to pay him for this construction until such time as it should receive the third and final payment of $22,500 from the Government. He therefore suggested that if it was the desire of the Department to have the contract completed at once or as soon as practicable he was ready and willing to do the work if the Government would so change the contract with the company as to enable it to be paid the $22,500 as soon as the work should be completed and approved by the Department, instead of waiting for the expiration of a year from the date of the

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second payment, according to the terms of the contract. The office reported that it was decidedly opposed to any further modification in the terms of the contract.

April 15, 1898, Lieutenant Irwin reported that during the two preceding months liens and suits aggregating $16,887.64 had been filed against the company and that a mortgage for $50,000 had been given on the portion of the property known as the Government Canal; that it had also a bonded indebtedness of $300,000, and that on March 20, 1898, the affairs of the company had been placed in the hands of a receiver—A. B. Scott, its former secretary. He reported these facts for such action as might be thought necessary to insure full compliance by the company with the terms of its contract, fearing that such complications might injuriously affect the interests and rights of the Government by interfering with the continuous delivery of water upon the reservation. This information was submitted to the Department April 22, 1898.

In accordance with Department instructions Agent Irwin was directed, May 13, 1898, to make an investigation and ascertain the status of the several liens and whether any of them had been satisfied. He was also directed to have the two contracts of the company recorded in the proper county records, which has been done.

July 7, 1898, C. A. Warner, who had succeeded Lieutenant Irwin as agent, reported that the Idaho Canal Company was not doing any work on the reservation toward the fulfillment of its contract and did not seem to be making any preparation to begin the same in the near future. July 26, 1898, the office reported the above information to the Department with the recommendation that Inspector W. H. Graves be sent to the Fort Hall Reservation to investigate the condition of the company and make recommendation as to the best course to be pursued. It seems probable that legal steps will have to be taken to protect the interests of the Government and the Indians.

Crow Reservation, Mont.—March 10, 1898, W. H. Graves, superintendent in charge of the construction of irrigation works on this reservation, reported that the ditch on the east side of the Big Horn River was not only a large and expensive undertaking, but would easily take rank with the most extensive and best constructed irrigation works in the country and would supply an unusually fine body of valley land, about 45,000 acres of the best portion of the Crow Reservation; that about 12 miles of the upper portion of the canal was finished, or very nearly so, with a head gate well under way; that the expenditures up to that time had been $175,156.35, and that to complete it would require the sum of $138,500. Speaking of the good effect upon the Indians resulting from their employment on the ditches, he said:

> In payment for lands ceded to the Government they receive semiannually in cash about $6 each. To receive this they are required to go from the respective districts throughout the reservation in which they live to the agency and there remain until the payments are made. To do this many of them travel long distances, and the expense is often greater than the amount they receive. Most of them spend the money they receive immediately at the trader's store for useless and unserviceable trifles. The money they receive from this source is of little, if any, value whatever to them. They realize this and many of them working on the irrigation ditches will not take the time nor trouble to go for their money, preferring to leave it or give it to others. On the other hand, the money they receive as wages for their labor on the ditches, the money they earn, they regard much more highly and expend with much more care and discretion. They receive it in sums sufficiently large to enable them to accomplish some desired end. Scores of them have by this means supplied themselves with good horses, wagons, and harness. Some have bought their own farm machinery and a few have built their own houses.

April 16, 1898, Capt. G. W. H. Stouch, acting agent in charge of the Crow Agency, forwarded to this office a petition signed by some 113 adult males, representatives of the Crow tribe, addressed to the Department as follows:

> The undersigned, adult males and representatives of the Crow tribe of Indians, of Montana, assembled in council at St. Xavier Mission, on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., for the purpose of discussing the welfare of the Crow tribe, respectfully represent:
>
> That the irrigating ditches now under construction under the direction of the superintendent of the Crow Indian Survey, lying east of the Big Horn River, on the Crow Reservation, are now nearly completed. The work has been conducted in the most thorough and substantial manner under a competent superintendent, and a very large sum of money has been spent thereon. A comparatively small sum will now complete these ditches so that they can be used by us, and that water can be taken out on our land. As the ditches are now they are of no use to us whatever. All work has been stopped for lack of money, and unless you can help us all our work of the last few years will be thrown away. With sufficient water we can raise large crops of hay and grain and support ourselves and our families.
>
> The Government ration issues formerly issued to us by the agent have been stopped. The troops have been taken away from Fort Custer, and we have now no market for the wild hay which can be raised without water, and which we formerly sold to the soldiers. If you can not help us to get money, so that we can water our lands and raise crops, we shall soon be without anything to eat; and it will then cost the Government more money to feed us during this year and next year than it would now take to finish our ditches, so that we can feed ourselves. We ask you to take enough money, out of any moneys of any sort belonging to the Crows, to complete these ditches, or one of them.
>
> We have worked hard and have tried to do like the whites, and to support ourselves and our families. We have sent our children to school, and have tried to do everything that the agent and the superintendent of the ditches have asked. If you can help us a little now that we so much need it, the Crows will always remember you as their best friend.

Some $20,000 remained available for the work, and Superintendent Graves was instructed, April 19, 1898, to use this fund to place the ditch in the best possible condition to withstand the deterioration that would necessarily follow the suspension of the work for a considerable period.

April 26, 1898, the office recommended legislation authorizing the diversion of $120,000 from the annuity fund of the Crow Indians, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the completion of the irrigation system on their reservation, but no action

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was taken thereon by Congress. Believing that this is a highly important work and that the expenditure of their funds for its completion will result in much more benefit to the Indians than their use in any other way, I shall, at the beginning of the next session of Congress, renew that recommendation.

When the work is completed the Indians can be allotted their lands in severalty, and they will doubtless be willing to cede a considerable portion of their reservation.

Mr. Graves having been recently appointed an inspector, Mr. W. B. Hill has been placed in charge to continue the work under instructions of April 19 to his predecessor.

Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.—June 7, 1898, the Department granted authority for the Fort Belknap agent to expend not exceeding $32,210 in the construction of a system of irrigation known as system No. 1 and in repairs to the Peoples Creek system. The Department also stated that it appeared that the extension of the Peoples Creek system, at an estimated cost of $2,970, was very much needed, and said that if work on the extension could be carried on while that on system No. 1 was in progress it might be included in the expenditure authorized. The Department also suggested the advisability of considering the agent's recommendation that another system (No. 2) be constructed immediately. After correspondence with Agent Hays the office recommended, July 27, 1898, that authority be granted for the construction of system No. 2 at a cost not to exceed $34,963, which authority was given September 12. These expenditures are all payable from funds belonging to the Indians.

Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.—In a report upon the Fort Peck Agency dated August 4, 1897, Inspector McConnell called attention to the absolute necessity for an extensive system of irrigation on this reservation if the Indians were ever to become self-supporting. As the Indians had no funds of their own the office recommended, December 8, 1897, that Congress be asked to appropriate the sum of $140,000 for the construction of a system of irrigation on the Fort Peck Reservation; but favorable action was not taken by Congress. It is represented that the Indians are desirous of ceding a portion of their reservation so as to obtain funds for irrigation, but it is doubtful if there is any existing authority of law for negotiating with them. The matter will be further considered with a view of obtaining such authority if it be deemed necessary and advisable.

Miscellaneous.—The bulk of the appropriation for irrigation for the fiscal year 1898 has been expended as follows:

Southern Ute, in Colorado	$8,500
Uintah, in Utah	9,210
Wind River, in Wyoming	1,525
Yakima, in Washington	1,946
Flathead, in Montana	3,598
Pyramid Lake and Walker River, in Nevada	900
Navajo, in Arizona	500
Western Shoshone, in Nevada	500

It is believed that the appointment of an inspector "competent in the location, construction, and maintenance of irrigation works," which is provided for in the last Indian appropriation bill, will result in a much more intelligent and economical disbursement of irrigation funds than has hitherto been possible. I am also of the opinion that the Department is fortunate in securing for this position the services of an engineer so thoroughly competent, reliable, and honest as Mr. W. H. Graves, whose services as superintendent of the irrigation construction on the Crow Reservation for the last seven years have received the highest commendation.

LOGGING ON RESERVATIONS.

White Earth Agency, Minn.—From time to time under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), authority has been granted by the President for the Indians of the White Earth and Red Lake diminished reservations to cut and sell dead timber standing or fallen on those reserves. In my last annual report a statement was made of the logging operations of the Indians during the season of 1896-97 under the authority granted by the President on September 24, 1896.

A clause in the Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 90), provides for the granting of authority by the Secretary of the Interior for the Indians in Minnesota to sell dead and down timber as follows, viz:

> The Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, from year to year, under such regulations as he may prescribe, authorize the Indians residing on any Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota, whether the same has been allotted in severalty or is still unallotted, to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, on such reservation or any part thereof, for the sole benefit of such Indians; and he may also in like manner authorize the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota who have any interest or right in the proceeds derived from the sales of ceded Indian lands or the timber growing thereon, whereof the fee is still in the United States, to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, on such ceded land. But whenever there is reason to believe that such dead timber in either case has been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale under this act, then in that case such authority shall not be granted.

Under this provision the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who has control of the ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota, prescribed certain regulations to govern the logging operations of the Indians on the ceded lands during the season of 1897-98, which were approved by the Department September 28, 1897. It is ascertained from communications received from the General Land Office, and the accounts of the United States Indian agent at the White Earth Agency for the fourth quarter, 1898, that timber to the value of $253,304 was cut and sold during the season. Of this amount 15 per cent was deducted for stumpage and for the purpose of paying certain expenses incident to the logging operations.

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October 30, 1897, the Deparment granted authority under the above-quoted provision of law for the sale of dead timber on the diminished White Earth and Red Lake reservations, under regulations previously in force to govern the logging operations of those Indians. Under this authority the office approved twelve contracts for the sale of dead timber on the diminished White Earth Reservation aggregating 15,500,000 feet for $77,500, and three contracts for timber on the diminished Red Lake Reservation aggregating 4,500,000 feet for $22,500, aggregating $100,000 for the total amount of timber contracted for. It appears, however, from Agent Sutherland's accounts for the fourth quarter, 1898, that some of the Indians operating on the diminished reservations cut timber in excess of the amount called for by their contracts, so that the total value of all the timber cut on the two reservations was $110,596.32. Of this amount 10 per cent was deducted for stumpage charges and has been deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, class three, for the benefit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

The whole amount thus deposited by the agent on account of timber operations on both ceded lands and diminished reservations was $46,246.38, and the total value of timber sold by the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota was $363,900.31.

La Pointe Agency, Wis.—The logging on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation by J. H. Cushway & Co., under the various authorities heretofore granted, has proceeded without incident of note.

Very little logging has been done on the Lac Courte d'Oreilles Reservation, nearly all the timber having been cut during the previous season. Such contracts as have been made between Mr. Turrish, the authorized purchaser on that reservation, and some of the allottees were for the purpose of gathering up the scattered timber remaining on only a very few allotments.

No change has occurred in logging matters on the Bad River Reservation, except so far as they have been affected by the relinquishment, by 24 allottees, of old allotments from which the timber had been burned and the making of new allotments to them, as authorized by Department letter of September 14, 1897. The list of new allotments was reported by Captain Scott, the acting agent, on December 31, 1897; was forwarded to the Department with the recommendation of this office on February 11, 1898, and was approved by the President February 23, 1898. The patents therefor were issued on June 13, 1898, and were transmitted to S. W. Campbell, the new agent at La Pointe Agency, for delivery to the allottees, with letter from this office dated August 5, 1898. Contracts were made by the allottees with Mr. Justus S. Stearns, the authorized purchaser of timber on the Bad River Reservation, for the sale of timber on these new allotments, and the President having, under date of April 29, 1898, authorized it, these contracts were approved by this office.

In my last annual report I made a statement of the steps taken looking to the sale by the Indian allottees of the Red Cliff Reservation of the timber on their allotments, and quoted the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior to govern the sale under an authority granted by the President on July 28, 1897. Under those regulations Captain Scott advertised for bids for the purchase of the timber. In answer to this advertisement (which was inserted in several newspapers) four bids were received as follows, viz:

Frederick L. Gilbert (estimated on the quantity of timber of different kinds supposed to be on the allotments), $416,062; D. J. Arpin and William Scott, $266,447.50; Charles Crogster & Co., $262,300.37; O. A. Ritan, $224,300.

The prescribed regulations required that all timber cut upon the reservation should be sawed in a mill to be erected upon the reservation. In his bid Mr. Gilbert proposed a modification of those regulations to the extent of permitting the immediate removal from the reservation, for manufacture outside, of a considerable quantity of burnt timber which had been cut by the Indians during the logging season of 1896–97 and which was at the time in the lake at the mouth of the Red Cliff River. On his part he agreed to saw at the mill, before the expiration of three years, a like quantity of timber cut from lands outside the reserve. September 23, 1897, the Department accepted Mr. Gilbert's bid, and on the same date this office advised Captain Scott of its acceptance. Mr. Gilbert having filed a bond in the penal sum of $50,000, with the American Surety Company of New York as surety, which was approved by the Department October 21, 1897, he was permitted to proceed with the making of his contracts and the erection of his mill. It is understood that the mill has been erected and is now in working order. Seventy contracts for the sale of timber have been approved.

I should add that the regulations of July 29, 1897, overlooked the fact that a number of the allottees were minors, and consequently no provision was made for the sale of the timber on their allotments. In order to meet the situation the Department, June 13, 1898, modified these regulations by adding to paragraph 3 the following:

And provided, That where an allotment belongs to a minor the timber thereon may be sold as provided in these regulations under contract executed by the father of such minor, if he be alive, and in case he be dead then by his mother, and if both the father and mother of such minor be dead his timber may be sold under a contract executed by his legal guardian, if one has been appointed by the courts, and if no guardian has been appointed the Indian agent shall be authorized to make such contract: *And provided further,* That the proceeds of the sale of timber on allotments of minors shall be held by the agent, as other moneys received by him on account of the sale of timber on the Red Cliff allotments, to the credit of such minors, respectively, and shall not be subject to draft until said minors shall have reached the age of 21 years, respectively, except that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall have the power to authorize the use of such proceeds of the sale of the timber in special cases if, in his judgment, the facts and circumstances in such special cases warrant the same.

The agent shall keep, in a well-bound book to be provided for the purpose, separate accounts with each Indian minor for whom he may so receive funds, in which accounts he shall charge himself with all sums received, giving dates, from whom

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received, amount received, and quantity of timber, and take credit upon proper vouchers for all authorized disbursements. And at the end of each quarter, with his regular quarterly cash accounts, but separately and disconnected therefrom, he shall render an account showing correctly and in detail these receipts and disbursements. And upon each transfer of the agency the outgoing agent shall pay over to his successor all such funds for which he may then be responsible, taking proper receipts therefor to be filed with his accounts. And his successor shall charge himself with the funds so received and account for the same as herein provided.

June 17, 1898, Captain Scott was informed of this amendment of the regulations and instructed to permit the making of contracts for the sale of the timber on the allotments of minors in accordance therewith.

Menomonee Reservation, Wis.—August 11, 1897, the Department, on recommendation of this office, granted authority for the agent of the Green Bay Agency, Wis., to employ Menomonee Indians to carry on logging operations on their reservation for the season of 1897–98, under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 146). They were to cut and bank on the rivers and tributaries of the reservation 10,000,000 feet of pine timber, or so much thereof as might be practicable, under the rules and regulations that governed similar operations the previous year.

Acting under this authority, the Menomonee Indians, under the direction of Agent George, cut and banked 10,135,000 feet of logs on the Wolf River and tributaries and 5,865,000 feet of logs on the Oconto River, and on February 12, 1898, the agent was authorized to advertise the logs for sale. March 15, Agent George submitted an abstract of bids received, and March 21 they were submitted to the Department with the recommendation that the following be accepted: Bid of Stephen Radford, of Oshkosh, Wis., for 10,135,000 feet of logs on Wolf River and tributaries, at $12.03 per 1,000 feet, and bid of Perley, Lowe & Co., of Chicago, Ill., for 5,865,000 feet of logs on south branch of Oconto River, at $13.60 per 1,000 feet. The Department, March 23, 1898, accepted the above bids, and the sale of logs to them was confirmed. This average of $12.81½ per 1,000 feet is an increase of $2.61⅓ per 1,000 feet over that for the season of 1896–97.

The State of Wisconsin, April 13, 1898, attached all the logs cut and banked on the south branch of the Oconto River, claiming that of the 16,000,000 feet of logs cut on the reservation during the year a large amount had been cut from lands belonging to the State. Messrs. Perley, Lowe & Co. immediately furnished a bond of indemnity in the sum of $25,000, in order that they might not be embarrassed in disposing of the logs which they had bought. June 15, 1898, Mr. E. G. Mullen, chief inspector of State lands for Wisconsin, presented the claim of the State of Wisconsin for damages by reason of the cutting and removal of certain pine timber from the swamp lands within the limits of the Menomonee Indian Reservation, which were ceded to that State on November 13, 1865, Patent No. 8. This statement was transmitted to the Department June 16, 1898, and next day the Department directed

that a commission, to be composed of the United States Indian agent at Green Bay Agency, the superintendent of logging, a scaler, an agent of the Department, and agents of the State of Wisconsin, of Perley, Lowe & Co., and of Seymour W. Hollister of Oshkosh, Wis. (purchasers of the logs from Perley, Lowe & Co.), go upon the lands described, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact quantity of timber cut and removed which was involved in this claim. July 13, 1898, the report of that commission was transmitted to the Department, the commission certifying: "A careful examination has been made with respect to the illegal cutting of timber, and it is found that there has been cut and removed from lands belonging to the State of Wisconsin 1,044,500 feet, board measure, of pine timber and logs."

It has been the custom in the vicinity of the agency, where a trespass of cutting timber has been committed that was not malicious or willful, to settle with the owner of the timber for what the standing trees or stumpage were worth. In view of this fact, it was recommended as the most equitable procedure that, as the standing trees or stumpage on the lands claimed by the State were worth about $8 per 1,000 feet, the State of Wisconsin should settle on that basis, if it had a just claim. The Department, July 25, 1898, approved the report of the commission as to the amount of pine timber and logs cut and removed from the lands belonging to the State of Wisconsin within the Menomonee Indian Reservation, and also approved the recommendation that the trespass should be settled upon the basis of $8 per 1,000 feet, the net value of the timber. July 27, 1898, the Indian agent at Green Bay Agency was directed to require Perley, Lowe & Co. to deposit the sum of $25,000, being the balance of the amount due on their contract for the purchase of logs on the Menomonee Indian Reservation, their bond of indemnity to be returned to them after making such deposit. On the same date the chief inspector of lands of the State of Wisconsin was informed of the approval of the report of the commission as to the amount of the timber cut and removed, and also of the authorization by the Department of the settlement of the trespass upon the basis of $8 per 1,000 feet, and the chief inspector was requested to take the necessary steps to have the State of Wisconsin present a claim, through its proper officers, for the payment for 1,044,500 feet of pine timber and logs improperly cut and removed from lands belonging to the State.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

For the terms on which Indian lands can be leased, see the annual report for 1897 (p. 40).

UNALLOTTED OR TRIBAL LANDS.

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

Crow Reservation, Mont.—In the annual reports for 1895–96 will be found a list of six grazing leases on this reservation, five of them for the

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period of five years from June 30, 1895, and one for the period of four years from June 30, 1896. Since that date one additional lease has been executed in favor of Paul McCormick for range No. 3 for the period of five years from January 1, 1898. Estimated area, 199,000 acres; annual rental $6,984.90. The lease was approved July 20, 1898. It was executed in lieu of a lease in favor of Portus B. Weare covering the same land.

Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, Okla.—Twenty-three grazing leases and one grazing permit have been executed, as follows:

Lessee.	Acres.	Term.	Annual rent.
Grazing leases:		*Years.*	
Samuel B. Burnett	396,789	1	$30,678.90
William F. Waggoner	592,610	1	59,261.00
Jay H. Stine	25,432	3	2,543.20
James H. Nail	90,658	3	9,065.80
Hezekiah G. Williams	24,678	3	2,467.80
Thomas F. Woodward	5,000	3	500.00
William A. Wade	105,892	1	10,589.20
Asher Silberstein	30,883	3	3,088.30
Eli C. and Joseph D. Sugg	333,431	3	33,343.10
John W. Light	70,000	1	7,000.00
Frank B. Farwell	100	3	10.00
Peo Medrano	200	3	20.00
Hezekiah G. Williams	10,000	1	1,000.00
Emmet Cox	3,610	3	364.00
Ridgely & Brown	8,500	3	850.00
George W. Conover	6,000	3	600.00
John W. Light	77,000	1	7,759.20
Thomas B. Biggers	12,000	3	1,200.00
James Myers	15,000	3	1,500.00
William F. Deltrich	2,000	3	200.00
Roswell F. Halsell	59,581	1	5,958.10
Giles H. Connell	97,696	3	9,769.00
Thomas S. Moffett	9,168	3	939.72
Grazing permit:			
Asher Silberstein	2,000	a9	200.00

a Months.

The last two leases, to Connell and Moffett, have not been acted upon by this office.

Wichita Reservation, Okla.—Twelve grazing leases have been executed and approved, each for the term of one year from April 1, 1898, as follows:

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
Walter G. Williams	11,000	$900.00
Robert Curtis	1,500	1,200.00
Thad Smith	4,000	320.00
Charles B. Campbell	8,256	660.48
Lyon F. Bingham	32,000	2,140.00
Willis A. Halloway	57,400	3,444.00
Edward F. Mitchell	6,000	360.00
Reuben M. Boreland	22,500	900.00
Walter D. Oliver	50,000	2,000.00
John B. Kelsey	15,000	600.00
Lyon F. Bingham	6,500	260.00
Charles S. Williams	5,000	250.00

As certain portions of the Wichita Reservation could not be leased under regular leases, so far as practicable informal permits were issued for these lands, as follows:

Permittee.	Number of stock.	Time.	Total payment.
W. J. Wilson	300	Apr. 20 to June 1	$20.00
J. W. Price	200	May 1 to June 1	10.00
R. L. Jennings	40	Apr. 15 to July 15	20.00
A. F. Robertson	145	May 15 to Nov. 15	43.50
J. H. Sands	5,000	1 year	200.00
E. D. Henderson	2,500	do	125.00
C. A. Aldridge	610	do	38.40
Smith Bros	1,000	do	50.00

Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, Nebr.—Thirty-one farming and grazing leases on the Omaha Reservation and 36 on the Winnebago Reservation, each for the period of one year from March or May, 1898, are described as follows:

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.	Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
OMAHA RESERVATION.			WINNEBAGO RESERVATION—continued.		
James E. L. Carey	9,316.56	$2,794.97			
Swan Olson	3,631.22	1,325.39	Alfred J. Anderson	40	$12.50
John R. Latta	880	334.40	Joseph Farrens	77.63	36.90
Jesse W. Tipton	145	145.00	Oscar Bring	320	180.00
Thomas M. Senter	235.53	110.00	John Ahlers	36.55	27.41
Celestine B. Kuhn	400	100.00	George Harris	80	80.00
Abbie F. Nichols	80	60.00	Frank B. Hutchens	119.88	92.66
Artemesia Front	80	20.00	John Baptist	120	30.00
Guy T. Graves	203.35	73.30	Alexander Nixon	200.25	50.06
James Grant	80	20.00	John Jay Kellog	269.02	72.50
Jay F. Dodd	185	86.75	James McHenry	120	42.00
Dwight Sherman	39.55	9.89	Anna Mix Payer	40	10.00
Henry C. Dunagan	240	72.00	Frank Rejman	40	40.00
Amos Walker	160	56.00	Swan E. Renando	40	30.00
Faylard H. Park	240	60.00	Michael Regan	40	40.00
Frank B. Hutchins	135.53	1,015.88	Michael J. Rea	153.62	118.95
Frank Grant	40	10.00	Charles Raymond	40	10.00
William Hamilton	40	10.00	Fred Riedler	199	157.00
Phillis A. Hull	160	120.00	Ernest J. Smith	160	40.00
Benj. Merrick	80	20.00	William Stanage	40	20.00
Josiah Fields	40	20.00	John T. Wheeler	80	30.00
Walter Edwards	34.53	8.63	Oscar F. Waggoner	80	20.00
Jay F. Dodd	130	97.50	Cornelius J. O'Conner	661.20	208.25
Fred Cayou	40	10.00	Irving J. Brown	797.48	239.24
James Black	80	20.00	James Momer	520	156.00
Harmon Barber	40	20.00	Winfield S. Flanders	936.80	318.88
James E. Blenkiron	120	120.00	Henry T. Twyford	102.75	51.36
George Chauncey	280	70.00	Ernest J. Smith	440	176.00
George Midkiff	240	60.00	Emil Magnuson	160	100.00
Willis A. Dodd	320	80.00	Chas. M. McKnight	240	90.00
Christopher Tyndall	80	20.00	Gottfried Fuchser	80	65.00
WINNEBAGO RESERVATION.			Robert Dingwall	40	14.00
			Joseph Corey	80	20.00
John Allbaugh	40	20.00	Adolphe Boesen	29.80	8.94
John W. Hollinquist	200	100.00	Harmon Barber	36.58	14.63

The annual report for 1896 mentioned one five-year lease for farming purposes on the Omaha Reservation and one five-year lease for farming purposes on the Winnebago Reservation, from March 1, 1896. The first is in favor of Mrs. Rosalie Farley, a member of the Omaha tribe, for 12,002 acres, at an annual rental of $6,001.00 for the first three years and $9,001.03 for the remaining two years. The other is in favor

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of Nick Fritz, for 2,240 acres, at an annual rental of $1,120 for the first three years and $1,680 per year for the remaining two years.

Osage and Kaw Reservations, Okla.—Twenty-three grazing leases on the Osage Reservation and three on the Kaw Reservation are executed for the period of three years from April 1, 1898. They are described as follows:

Lessee.	District number.	Acres.	Annual rent.
OSAGE RESERVATION.			
Thomas J. Moore	7	46,000	$4,600.00
George M. Carpenter	3	28,000	2,800.00
Virgile Herard	10	25,280	2,528.00
William R. Whitcsedes	16	28,400	2,840.00
Thomas Leahy		15,000	1,500.00
Adolph C. Stich	20	20,000	2,000.00
Albert J. Adam	11	30,720	3,070.00
John Lee	8	9,000	900.00
Joseph H. Pearson	12	10,000	1,000.00
Edward T. Comer	13	16,320	1,632.00
Lorrin B. Moreledge	18	9,600	960.00
Edgar A. Allen			
Adolph C. Stich	2	25,120	2,512.00
Green J. Yeargain	15	2,000	200.00
Thomas Leahy	9	14,360	1,436.00
Maggie Lawrence	5	12,000	1,200.00
Mortimer L. Mertz	4	60,000	6,000.00
George J. Bird			
Mortimer L. Mertz	6	25,000	2,500.00
James H. Carney	14	4,800	480.00
Sylvester J. Soldani	9	20,000	2,000.00
Philip Beard		7,000	700.00
William J. Leahy		4,000	400.00
Charles N. Prudom		4,000	400.00
Thomas B. Jones	17	15,040	1,504.00
KAW RESERVATION.			
Isaac D. Harkleroad	4	8,300	830.00
William F. Smith	3	9,000	900.00
George T. Hume	1, 2	48,289	4,828.00

Ponca and Otoe Reservations, Okla.—Six grazing leases on the Ponca Reservation and four on the Otoe Reservation are each for the period of three years from April 1, 1898. They are described as follows:

Lessee.	Pasture.	Acres.	Annual rent.
PONCA RESERVATION.			
Frank Witherspoon	West Ponca	31,000	$2,500.00
William F. Smith	East Ponca	30,000	1,800.00
Charles Liegerot		78.34	19.60
Henry E. Bouton		320	48.00
Fred H. Lobdell		400	60.00
William H. Vanselouse		680	102.00
OTOE RESERVATION.			
Isaac T. Pryor	East half of West Otoe	20,000	1,300.00
Do	East 43,000 acres of East Otoe	43,000	2,700.00
Julian Morris	West 10,000 acres of East Otoe	10,000	600.00
Frank Witherspoon	West half of West Otoe	20,000	1,300.00

Frank Witherspoon and Isaac T. Pryor are to relinquish to the Otoe Indians all their interest in and to the pasture fence now around the West Otoe pasture; and Julian H. Morris is to relinquish his right, title, and interest to the fence around the west 10,000 acres on the Otoe Reservation to the Indians, said fence to be valued at $4,000, approximately; and the said parties are to pay as additional rental for the lands covered by the said leases the sum of $900 per annum, one-half on April 1 and one-half on October 1 of each year during the life of the leases.

Eastern Shawnee Reservation, Ind. T.—Two mining leases and one grazing lease have been made. The two former are for the purpose of mining for lead and zinc, each for the period of five years from May 10, 1897. The consideration is 10 per cent of all products mined. They are executed in favor of Francis O. Lee, John E. Shepherd, and Nathan Nichols, respectively. The grazing lease for 60 acres is in favor of John T. Clay for the period of three years from March 1, 1898. The consideration is $4.80 per annum.

Uinta Valley Reservation, Utah.—There is one grazing lease in favor of the Strawberry Valley Cattle Company. The term is one year and three months from June 1, 1898. The annual consideration is $7,100.

ALLOTTED LANDS.

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

Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.—Ninety-eight farming and grazing leases. The length of term is generally three years. The cash consideration paid the allottees at this agency ranges low—from 15 cents to $1 per acre per annum—the principal part of the consideration consisting in improvements to be placed upon the land by the lessees.

Green Bay Agency, Wis.—One farming lease on the Oneida Reservation, which has been extended for one year from May 1, 1898. The lease is executed in favor of Charles F. Peirce, Superintendent of the Oneida Indian Industrial School, the land being leased for the use of that school. The consideration is $2.50 per acre for 40 acres.

La Pointe Agency, Minn.—Two leases on the Fond du Lac reservation in favor of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota, for gravel pits. They cover 3 and 6 acres, respectively, for the term of three years. The consideration is $75 and $85, respectively, for the full term.

Nez Percés Agency, Idaho.—Seventy-four farming and grazing leases and three business leases. The terms are from one to three years for farming and grazing leases and three years for business leases. The consideration ranges from $1 to $2.50 per acre per annum for farming and grazing lands. The prices paid for business leases are $60 per annum for 45 by 150 square feet, $240 for 300 feet square, and $120 for 50 by 200 square feet. Seventeen farming and grazing leases have been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.—Two hundred and six farming and grazing leases on the Omaha Reservation and 137 on the Winnebago Reservation. The prevailing period is three years, though some

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have been executed for one and two year periods, respectively. The prices are about the same as last year, ranging from 25 cents per acre for grazing lands to $2.50 per acre for the best farming lands. For raw, unbroken lands the average price is 75 cents per acre per annum. For averge farming lands where small improvements have been made the prevailing price is $1.25 per acre.

Ponca, Pawnee, etc., Agency, Okla.—No leases have as yet been approved for this agency, though 111 farming and grazing leases were submitted to the Department for approval by Agent Sharp with letter of February 12.* They were sent to a special agent of this office for investigation as to the adequacy of the consideration. They have been returned by the special agent with the statement that 36 are "fair value," and those 36 leases are now pending before the Department for approval. The remaining 75 leases have been returned to the agency for the purpose of having new leases executed in their stead at increased rates, as recommended. During the month of June Agent Sharp submitted 112 more farming and grazing leases for approval. They have been returned to John Jensen, the present agent, for investigation as to the adequacy of the consideration.* The leases are for Ponca, Pawnee, and Tonkawa lands, and are for three years. The consideration averages 50 cents per acre per annum, though for lands already under cultivation it ranges from 75 cents to $1.25 per acre.

Puyallup Reservation, Wash.—Seven farming and grazing leases. The term is generally two years. The consideration ranges from $1.97 to $10 per acre per annum.

Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.—Two farming and grazing leases by the Eastern Shawnee allotees, 4 by the Senecas, and 1 by the Wyandottes. The length of term is from one to three years. The cash consideration ranges from $1.50 to $2 per acre per annum. In some cases certain improvements are to be placed on the lands by the lessees. One mining lease has been executed by the Modoc Indians. The term is five years. The consideration is 10 per cent of all tripoli and other minerals mined.

Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.—Sixty-three farming and grazing leases by the Absentee Shawnee allotees, 49 by the Pottawatomies, 55 by the Sac and Foxes, 16 by the Iowas, and 33 by the Kickapoos; also 3 business leases by the Sac and Fox Indians. The length of term is from one to three years. The cash consideration ranges from 15 cents per acre per annum for the poorest grazing lands to $3 per acre for the best farming lands. In some instances certain improvements are to be made by the lessees in addition to the cash consideration. The price paid for business leases is $5 per annum for 25 by 150 square feet, $12.50 for three-eighths of an acre, and $20 for 1 acre.

*Since the above was written 40 of the 111 leases have been approved by the Department; also 84 out of the 112 sent to the agent have been returned and approved. Seventeen others have been returned by the agent for approval.

Santee Agency, Nebr.—One farming and grazing lease for the term of three years. The annual rental is 31¼ cents per acre.

Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.—One farming and grazing lease. The term is three years. The annual consideration is 31¼ cents per acre.

Umatilla Agency, Oreg.—Twenty farming leases—4 by the Umatilla, 9 by the Walla Walla, and 7 by the Cayuse allottees—one of which is for 300 acres off the school farm. The consideration in the school farm lease is one-third of the crop raised. The annual rental for the remaining 19 leases ranges from $1.25 to $2 per acre. The terms are two and three years, respectively.

Sixty-three farming leases, the consideration in which ranged from 70 cents to $2.08½ per acre per annum, were returned to the agent—22 on January 24, and 61 on April 6—for a personal investigation as to the adequacy of the consideration, because it was thought that the lands should command a higher rental. No report has as yet been received as to the result of his investigation.

Yakima Agency, Wash.—Ten farming and grazing leases. The term is three years. The cash consideration ranges from 25 cents to $1.35 per acre per annum. In some instances the lessees are to place certain improvements on the land in addition to the cash consideration.

Yankton Agency, S. Dak.—Nine grazing leases. The term is generally three years. The cash consideration is 10 cents per acre per annum.

Tabulated, the above information as to leases of allotted lands may be given as follows:

Reservation.	Kind of lease.	No. of leases.	No. of years.	Rate.
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Okla.	Grazing and farming	98	3	15 cents to $1 per acre per annum.
Oneidas, Wis	Farming	1	1	$2.50 per acre for 40 acres.
Fond du Lac Chippewas, Wis.	Gravel pits	2	3	$75 and $85.
Nez Perces, Idaho	Farming and grazing	74	1 to 3	$1 to $2.50 per acre per annum.
Do	Business	3	3	$60, $240, and $120 per annum.
Omahas, Nebr	Farming and grazing	206	1 to 3	25 cents to $2.50 per acre per annum.
Winnebagoes, Nebr	do	137	1 to 3	Do.
Puyallups, Wash	do	7	2	$1.97 to $10 per acre per annum.
Poncas, Pawnees, Otoes, and Tonkawas, Okla.	do	152	3	50 cents to $1.25 per acre per annum.
Eastern Shawnees, Ind. T	do	2	1 to 3	$1.50 to $2 per acre per annum.
Senecas, Ind. T	do	4	1 to 3	Do.
Wyandottes, Ind. T	do	1	1 to 3	Do.
Modocs, Ind. T	Mining	1	5	10 per cent of minerals mined.
Absentee Shawnees, Ind. T	Farming and grazing	63	1 to 3	15 cents to $3 per acre per annum.
Pottawatomies, Ind. T	do	49	1 to 3	Do.
Sac and Fox, Ind. T	do	55	1 to 3	Do.
Do	Business	3	1 to 3	$5, $12.50, and $20 per annum.
Iowas, Ind. T	Farming and grazing	16	1 to 3	15 cents to $3 per acre per annum.
Kickapoos, Ind. T	do	33	1 to 3	Do.
Santee Sioux, Nebr	do	1	3	31¼ cents per acre per annum.
Sisseton Sioux, S. Dak	do	1	3	31¼ cents per acre per annum.
Umatillas, Oreg	do	4	2 and 3	$1.25 to $2 per acre per annum.
Walla Wallas, Oreg	do	9	2 and 3	Do.
Cayuses, Oreg	do	7	2 and 3	Do.
Yakimas, Wash	do	10	3	25 cents to $1.35 per acre per annum.
Yankton Sioux, S. Dak	Grazing	9	3	10 cents per acre per annum.

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INDIAN LANDS SET APART TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Tracts of reservation lands set apart during the year for the use of societies carrying on educational and missionary work among Indians are as follows:

Lands set apart on Indian reservations for the use of religious societies from August 20, 1897, to August 31, 1898.

Church or society.	Acres.	Reservation.
Methodist Episcopal	(a)	Klamath, Oreg.
Roman Catholic	160	Gila Bend, Ariz.
Do	1	Gila River, Ariz.
Do	1	Salt River, Ariz.
Do	40	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Do	40	Do.
First Presbyterian of Lapwai, Idaho	b ½	Lapwai, Idaho.
Methodist Episcopal South	10	Kiowa and Comanche, Okla.
Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs	c 40	Otoe, Okla.
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.	80	Rosebud, S. Dak.

a Lot on tract reserved for agency purposes.
b On tract reserved for agency purposes.
c Set aside in 1887 to Woman's Home Missionary Society of Methodist Episcopal Church, and surrendered in 1898 in favor of Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs.

RAILROADS ACROSS RESERVATIONS.

GRANTS SINCE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

Since the date of the last annual report Congress has granted railroad companies rights of way across Indian reservations as follows:

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—*Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railway Company.*—By act of Congress of March 30, 1898 (30 Stats., 347, and p. 415 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company along the south line of the county of Harper, State of Kansas, and running thence in a south and southeasterly direction by way of Kingfisher, over the most practicable route through the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma, to a point at or near Denison, State of Texas, thence to the city of Galveston, said State, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company.—By act of Congress of March 23, 1898 (30 Stats., 341, and p. 411 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on Red River, near Denison, in Grayson County, in the State of Texas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory in a northerly direction to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas, at some point in the south line of Chautauqua County, in said State, with the right to construct, own, and maintain and operate a branch line of railway, beginning at a point not exceeding 35 miles north of Red River, on the main line, thence in a northwesterly direction to Fort Sill, in Oklahoma Territory, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, branches, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.—By act of Congress of June 27, 1898 (30 Stats., 493, and p. 424 of this report), the above-named company was authorized, at its sole expense, to restore the South Canadian River to its original channel under the already constructed bridge of said company, and to that end to straighten and shorten the river above said bridge by excavating and constructing a channel for the river through and across sections 28 and 29 of township 9 north, range 15 east, subject to the conditions mentioned in said act.

Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company.—By act of Congress of June 27, 1898 (30 Stats., 492, and p. 424 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way through the Chilocco Indian School Reservation in Oklahoma.

By act of Congress of June 4, 1898 (30 Stats., 431, and p. 00 of this report), all railway companies operating lines of railroad through the Indian Territory were authorized to enter into contracts for the use or lease of the railroad and other property of any railroad company whose line may now or hereafter connect with its line, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the respective companies, and to use and operate such road or roads in accordance with the terms of such contract or lease, but subject to the obligations imposed upon the respective companies by their charters or by the laws of the United States or of the State or Territory in which such leased road may be situate: *Provided*, That the terms of this act shall not apply to parallel or competing lines.

Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, Nebr.—*Omaha Northern Railway Company.*—By act of Congress of March 26, 1898 (30 Stats., 344, and p. 414 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, subject to the usual conditions and restrictions.

Colville Reservation, Wash.—*Kettle River Valley Railway Company.*—By act of Congress of June 18, 1898 (30 Stats., 475, and p. 423 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way through the north half of the Colville Reservation, subject to the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 482).

Washington Improvement and Development Company.—By act of Congress of June 4, 1898 (30 Stats., 430, and p. 422 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way through the Colville Reservation, subject to the usual conditions and restrictions.

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GRANTS REFERRED TO IN PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORTS.

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—*Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.*—By act of Congress of March 17, 1898 (30 Stats., 327, and p. 410 of this report), the above-named company was granted an extension of three years from the 1st day of April, 1898, within which to construct the branch lines of road provided for in the act of Congress of February 27, 1893 (27 Stats., 492), provided that the company shall construct at least 50 miles of said railway within one year after the passage of the act, and subject also to the condition that the station grounds shall be limited to 2,000 feet in length for each station. On June 20, 1898, the company forwarded a draft for $1,593 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway Company.—By act of Congress of July 7, 1898 (30 Stats., 715, and p. 457 of this report), the above-named company was granted the right to commence the construction of its line of road as soon as a map of definite location of the route from the Red River to near South McAlester shall have been filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, provided that a map of definite location of the road from South McAlester to Fort Smith shall be filed and approved before the construction of that portion of the road shall be commenced.

Fort Smith and Western Coal Railroad Company.—By act of Congress of June 7, 1898 (30 Stats., 433, and p. 423 of this report), the above-named company was granted an extension until December 31, 1900, within which to construct its line of road, as provided for by the act of Congress of March 2, 1896 (29 Stats., 40).

Denison and Northern Railway Company.—As mentioned in the annual report for 1896, the above-named company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory by act of Congress of July 30, 1892 (27 Stats., 336). By act of Congress of March 29, 1898 (30 Stats., 00, and p. 415 of this report), the company was granted an extension of a further period of one year from the passage of the act within which to comply with the provisions of the original act.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company (formerly the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company).—February 24, 1898, the Secretary of the Interior approved a map of definite location of fractional section No. 12, extending eastward from Wister Junction a distance of about 6½ miles to a junction with the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad; also a plat of station grounds at the latter junction, designated "Choctaw Junction." August 2, 1898, the company tendered a voucher in the nature of a draft for $328.50 in payment for right of way, at the rate of $50 per mile, for fractional section No. 12, above referred to. On August 5, 1898, the Secretary of the Interior approved the plat of additional station ground at South McAlester. September 7 the company tendered a voucher in the nature of a draft for $2,038.50 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company.—July 6, 1898, the company tendered a draft for $1,500 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Southern Kansas Railroad (leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company).—June 25, 1898, the company filed in the Department a voucher in the nature of a check for $85.50 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Denison and Washita Valley Railroad Company.—June 30, 1898, the company tendered a draft for $150 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company.—June 30, 1898, the company submitted a draft for $2,444.55 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company.—January 14, 1898, the Department approved the map of definite location of the branch line of road of the above-named company from near Oak Lodge Station, on the main line of the road, to the east line of the Indian Territory at a point directly opposite the town of Fort Smith, Ark. On July 16, 1898, the company tendered a draft for $1,930.68 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. September 13 the company tendered a voucher in the nature of a check for $751.50 in payment for right of way of branch line of road from near Oak Lodge to Fort Smith.

St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad Company.—March 16, 1898, the Department approved a map showing a change in the location of line of road of the above-named company through the Creek Nation, said change in location lying between survey stations 678 + 70 and 1371 + 69 as shown on the original map of definite location, which was approved October 24, 1896. July 2, 1898, the company tendered a draft for $12.50 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for the first 10-mile section of constructed road for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. July 14, 1898, the company tendered a draft for $500 in payment for right of way for the first 10-mile section of the road. July 16, 1898, the Department approved the schedule of damages to land of individual allottees of the Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., for right of way through their allotments. August 24 the company tendered a draft for $1,362.50 in payment of balance due for right of way through the Creek Nation.

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White Earth and other Chippewa Reservations, Minnesota.—*Duluth, Superior and Western Railway Company.*—March 25, 1898, the Acting Secretary of the Interior approved two amended maps showing the definite location of the line of road of the above-named company through the Chippewa Reservation; and on the same date he approved an amended map of definite location of the line of road through the White Earth Reservation. On April 23, 1898, Hon. Darwin S. Hall, Chippewa commissioner, and John H. Sutherland, esq., agent of the White Earth Agency, were instructed to determine the tribal damages and to act with and for the allottees in determining the individual damages resulting from the location and construction of the road through the above-named reservations. Their report concerning the matter has not yet been received.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company.—March 10, 1898, the Secretary of the Interior approved the map of definite location of the above-named company through the Chippewa Reservation. On April 23, 1898, Hon. Darwin S. Hall, Chippewa commissioner, and John H. Sutherland, esq., agent of the White Earth Agency, were instructed to determine the tribal damages and to act with and for the allottees in determining the individual damages resulting from the location and construction of the road through the Chippewa Reservation. Their report under said instructions has not yet been received.

Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway Company.—On February 2, 1898, John H. Sutherland, esq., United States Indian agent of the White Earth Agency, was instructed to assist the individual allottees of the Leech Lake Reservation, Minn., in negotiating with the above-named company for right of way through their allotted tracts. His report has not yet been received.

San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.—*Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company.*—By act of Congress on January 13, 1898 (30 Stats., 227, and p. 407 of this report), the above-named company was granted an extension until February 18, 1900, within which to construct its line of road through the San Carlos Reservation. On March 1, 1898, the council proceedings of the San Carlos Indians, giving their consent to the construction of the road through the reservation, were approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and by the President on March 3. On March 7 the maps of definite location of the line of road through the reservation were approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior. March 25 Acting Agent Rice, of the San Carlos Agency, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, was instructed to pay the compensation agreed upon between the company and the Indians to the male adults of the tribe of 14 years old and over, share and share alike.

Red Cliff Reservation, Wis.—*Bayfield Harbor and Great Western Railway Company.*—August 13, 1898, the President approved two right-of-way deeds in the nature of an easement in favor of the above-named company covering certain allotted lands on the Red Cliff Reservation.

These additional deeds were made necessary by a slight change in the location of the road. August 16 the Secretary of the Interior approved the amended map of definite location showing the change referred to in the deeds. This change in location affected but two allotments in the northwest quarter of section 25, township 51 north, range 4 west.

Sioux Reservation, S. Dak.—*Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.*—By act of Congress of June 25, 1898 (30 Stats., 748), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to return and refund to the above-named company the sum of $15,335.70, deposited by the company with this Department in payment for right of way and depot grounds through certain lands which were afterwards ceded to the United States, and which lands the company claimed that it had never secured or used.

CONDITIONS TO BE COMPLIED WITH BY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In the construction of railways through Indian lands a systematic compliance with the conditions expressed in the right-of-way acts will prevent much unnecessary delay. I therefore quote the requirements, which have been stated 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 the 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 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.

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

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

The number of Indian depredation claims of record in this office is 8,007. At the date of the last annual report there were 4,260 claims remaining in the office to be disposed of in accordance with the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 851). Since then, up to June 30, 1898, the papers on file in 62 claims have been transmitted to the court and 6 claims have been reported as having been previously transmitted to Congress. There remain, therefore, 4,192 claims to be disposed of in accordance with the act aforesaid.

Considerable work devolves upon the office in the care and custody of the papers, making transfers of claims to the court with reports thereon, keeping proper records, and furnishing miscellaneous information to interested parties. During the past year there have been more calls than usual for information by attorneys, claimants, and others interested in the prosecution of Indian depredation claims.

In the last annual report it was stated that $1,120,080.20 had been appropriated by Congress for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims rendered in pursuance of the act of March 3, 1891. By act of July 7, 1898, $331,771.55 was appropriated for the same purpose, making the total amount appropriated for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims $1,452,451.84. The records of the office show that up to June 30, 1898, judgments have been paid and charged against those appropriations amounting to $1,144,863.77.

A few small judgments have been paid and charged against the tribal funds of different tribes in accordance with the sixth section of the act of March 3, 1891.

At the last session of Congress there was introduced House bill No. 6712, "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 first paragraph of the act of March 3, 1891, now in force, providing for the adjudication of claims, reads as follows:

> All claims for property of citizens of the United States taken or destroyed by Indians belonging to any band, tribe, or nation in amity with the United States, without just cause or provocation on the part of the owner or agent in charge, and not returned or paid for.

The proposed amendment substantially provides for adjudicating three classes of claims not provided for in the act of March 3, 1891, viz: (1) All claims for property of any "inhabitant" of the United States; (2) claims for property merely "damaged," and (3) claims against Indians not "in amity" with the United States.

In office report on this bill dated May 6, 1898, after reciting the laws heretofore passed relating to Indian depredation claims, particularly with reference to the questions involved in the proposed amendment, attention was called to the fact that while possibly it may have been the intention of Congress prior to March 3, 1885, to consider claims of "inhabitants" as well as claims of "citizens" of the United States against tribes in amity with the United States, yet the act of 1885 plainly provided only for the investigation of claims of citizens, excluding claims of "inhabitants;" as did also the act of 1891. (Johnson *v.* The United States, 160 U. S., p. 546.)

Attention was also invited to the fact that while it has been the policy of the Government for the past century to make provision for the satisfaction of just and bona fide claims for property taken or destroyed, yet no provision has ever been made for the adjudication of claims for property merely "damaged."

Senate bill 897, which was introduced in the Fifty-third Congress, first session, contemplated amendments similar in effect to House bill 6712, but it never became a law. It proposed to omit from the first paragraph of the act of March 3, 1891, the words "in amity with the United States." With the same end in view, House bill 6712 proposes to insert "or which had, prior to such taking or destruction, entered into any treaty of amity, peace, or friendship with the United States." In the same report of May 6, reference was made to the case of Marks et al. *v.* The United States et al. (160 U. S., p. 297 et seq.), and it was stated that if the above-quoted clause of House bill 6712 were enacted into law, Indians actually at war with the United States would be compelled to pay, out of their annuities and trust funds, claims for property taken or destroyed by them during the existence of war, a policy contrary to all former policies of this Government.

There are no doubt many claims that have been rejected which would be allowed if the proposed amendments were adopted, and possibly some of them were just and proper at the time the depredations were alleged to have been committed; yet they were not adjudicated under the laws then in force, and the changes in the condition of the affairs of the Indians which have taken place since a large portion of these depredations were committed, and the difficulty the Government would now find in verifying the evidence of the claimants, in view of the great length of time which has elapsed since the commission of the depredations, would render the injustice to the present generation of Indians many-fold greater than any injustice which the claimants would suffer under the law now in force. Not only would it impose an unreasonable hardship upon the present generation of Indians, who are trying amid adversities to advance in civilization, by compelling them to make compensation for depredations committed by their ancestors while in a state of savagery, but it would take millions of dollars from the United States Treasury to pay claims, of which many would at least seem questionable.

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ASSAULT UPON NAVAJOES, ARIZONA.

A detailed statement was given in the last annual report of an assault upon sixteen Navajo families who were tending their flocks in the grazing district bounded on the east and north by the Little Colorado River and on the west by the Colorado River, a portion of the tract being within the boundaries of the Grand Canyon, National Park. From this district they were ejected by the officials of Coconino County, Ariz., with alleged losses to their flocks and herds. Since that time this office has received a report on the subject from the acting agent of the Navajo Agency, and also, by reference from the Department, has received reports from the United States district attorney for Arizona and from the governor of that Territory. The Indian agent contends that the Indians sustained considerable loss in their forcible removal by the county officials, while the district attorney and governor claim that no harm was done to the Indians, either in person or property. On these reports no action has yet been taken and the office is in doubt whether under the circumstances civil action should be instituted to recover damages which it is alleged the Indianssustained to their property.

MISSION INDIANS, CALIFORNIA.

During the year patents have been issued for the Temecula allotments. No new allotments have been made in the field, nor have the allotments which were made several years ago on the Rincon, Potrero, and Capitan Grande reservations been completed, because the plats of survey have not yet been furnished by the General Land Office. The proposed exchange of lands with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, affecting four reservations, has not yet been completed, this part of the business being also before the General Land Office.

Additional tracts of land are needed for several of the reservations. It was the duty of the Mission Indians Commission, under the act of January 12, 1891, to select as reservations for the several bands or villages of Indians the lands that were at that time in their possession and occupation. But this the commission failed to do in several cases, and it was found that the failure could be remedied only by a special act of Congress. In compliance with Department instructions, this office prepared and submitted, January 5 last, draft of bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be patented to the Mission Indians such tracts of the public lands in the State of California as he shall find upon examination to have been in the occupation of the Indians, and are now required and needed by them, and were not selected for them by the commission. This draft is contained in Senate Doc. No. 54, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session.

KILLING OF UTES IN COLORADO.

On the 24th of October, 1897, when a party of Ute Indians from the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah were hunting on the north side of Snake River in Colorado, two of them were killed and two were wounded by a squad of game wardens of Colorado. Immediately, the newspapers contained the usual startling accounts of an Indian outbreak; that the Utes were on the warpath, and settlers in southwestern Colorado were fleeing for their lives, etc.

November 1, Capt. W. H. Beck, U. S. A., the acting agent for the Uintah and Ouray Agency, who was then in this city, received the following telegram from the clerk whom he had left in charge of the agency:

> Two White River Utes were killed and squaws wounded in first encounter, as reported; have heard of the second encounter. Dr. Reamer left last evening to attend the wounded squaws. Indians here are much agitated. I respectfully ask that you request troops be stationed at agency at once.

In accordance with Captain Beck's recommendation the War Department was requested to direct such movement of the troops at Fort Duchesne as would assure protection to the agency, and suppress any hostile demonstration which the White River Utes might attempt to make; which request was complied with.

November 3, 1897, this office recommended that an inspector be sent to the Uintah and Ouray Agency to ascertain the facts, and Special Indian Agent E. B. Reynolds was ordered to make such investigation. December 16, 1897, he rendered his report, of which the following is a summary:

On the 23d of November, at the Uintah Agency, he took the statements of the Indians, and, according to the uncontradicted testimony of Ungut sho one Star, four men and three women were in camp 3 miles from what is known as Thompson's ranch, while the rest of their party were out hunting. On the morning of October 26 Star and So on a muncho Kent, on their way to Thompson's ranch, met and had a little conversation with two white men, one of whom was armed with a Winchester rifle and pistol. A short distance farther on they saw a squad of men whom they knew to be game wardens, whereupon they turned back to the camp. So on a muncho Kent got away, but Star was captured and disarmed by the wardens, who took him with them to the camp. Upon their arrival at the camp, about 10 a. m., they immediately covered Shinaraff and Coo a muncho with their rifles, and afterwards told the Indians that they wished them to go to Thompson's, and endeavored to arrest the men, who resisted and got away. In the afternoon, three or four hours after their arrival, the wardens commenced firing on the Indians, and, after killing two men and wounding two of the women, left the camp. The Indians who had escaped or were out hunting returned and buried the dead, and all started that evening for the agency, traveling all night.

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Special Agent Reynolds next visited the place where the killing occurred (150 miles from the agency) and took the testimony of all but one of the wardens connected with the affair and also of a few others, examining each one by himself. From their statements it appeared that W. K. Wilcox, game warden of Routt County, had been notified by the chief game warden of Colorado that Indians from Utah were probably killing game in violation of law and should be arrested unless they left the State. Proceeding with a Mr. McCormack toward Bear and Snake River Valley, Mr. Wilcox was informed at Maybell that the Indians numbered probably 100. He therefore sent back for an additional force to assist him. Two days later, October 24, ten wardens, all but Thompson and Armstrong armed, with two others, decided to visit the Indian camp, but before doing so Thompson and a man named Templeton were sent ahead to try if possible to induce the Indian men to come to Thompson's ranch to meet the wardens and talk over matters. On their way thither they met Star and another Indian, had some conversation, and went on. Meantime the wardens had concluded to follow slowly, and soon came in sight of the two Indians which the advance party had met. One of them turned immediately and started in the direction of the camp. The other was overtaken and disarmed and taken to the camp, which the party reached about 10 o'clock in the morning. There they found six Indian men, eight or ten women, and a few children. All the men were armed, and some of the women had arms in their tents. Two deer, still undressed, many deer hides, with some beef hides, and a quantity of deer hair, were found in the camp.

The Indians were notified that they must leave the State or be arrested. After some time, attempt was made to disarm and arrest them, which the Indians resisted. Then, to quote from the report of the special agent:

> In the final attempt to arrest the Indians, an Indian, unexpectedly to all, fired his gun at one of the wardens, Al Shaw, and as he was about to fire, a warden, Mr. Kimberly, standing near Shaw, struck the gun to one side, and the shot missed Shaw and hit a woman. At this moment the firing was commenced by the wardens and Indians, which was participated in by about only five or six of the wardens and lasted but a few minutes, and when it had ceased, it was found that some Indians had been killed and some wounded, and Shaw was lying on the ground in a senseless condition, having been stricken down by the Indian who had fired the first shot. The wardens then went away to Thompson's ranch.

The wardens deny that they fired the first shot or that they drew their rifles on the Indians before the firing commenced, and on the whole the special agent is inclined to accept their version of the affair as against that of the Indians, and to acquit the posse of anything deliberate or malicious in the killing. Some of them have homes on the Bear and Snake rivers and have lived there for years.

The affair created great turmoil in that vicinity, and women and children were taken to Lay, 25 miles distant, and remained there until the excitement subsided.

This was the old hunting ground of the Utes before they were removed from Colorado and they have always depended on game for no small part of their food and clothing. They can not understand why they should be shut out from it during certain seasons of the year by State laws, especially when the right to hunt game in this region was guaranteed to them by a treaty with the Government, which provided that such right should be inviolable and continue so long as game existed there. However, the United States Supreme Court has held, in Ward *v.* Race Horse (163 U. S., 504), that the admission of a State into the Union annuls such treaty rights. Therefore the Utes could legally be held by the officials of the State of Colorado to be violating the game laws. The testimony shows that the Indians were aware that their hunting was liable to be objected to, and that they had been for some time rather apprehensively on the lookout for the "buckskin police," and had made inquiries as to what they would be likely to do to them.

SOUTHERN UTES, COLORADO.

No change in the affairs of the Southern Utes has taken place since my last report. The patents for allotments have not been issued, nor have the surplus lands been opened to settlement.

The work of making irrigating ditches for the allotted tracts is rapidly approaching completion and will, it is thought, be finished this season.

A work of considerable magnitude and importance will be the irrigation of the diminished reservation which is to be occupied by the portion of the tribe that refused to take allotments. The Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62), authorized conference with the Montezuma Valley Canal Company, or other parties, for the purpose of securing a supply of water for this reserve. United States Indian Inspector Wright, having looked into the matter under Department instructions, submitted a report dated November 4, 1897, inclosing a proposition from the Montezuma Valley Canal Company to furnish the needed supply. The inspector's report and accompanying proposition were submitted to Congress by Department letter of February 7, 1898 (see Senate Doc. 124, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session). Under the provisions of an item in the Indian appropriation act for the current year, the Department is authorized to make investigation as to the practicability of providing a water supply for irrigation purposes on the diminished reserve, and this investigation is now being made, I am informally advised, through the agency of the Geological Survey.

SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

The Department approved, April 16, 1898, the deed from Frank Q. Brown for a tract in southern Florida, described as section 32, township 47 south, range 33 east, which was purchased for the Seminoles, and was referred to in the last annual report as requiring further papers

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before being submitted to the Department. No further purchases of lands for these Indians have been made.

In all, the following lands have been purchased:

Sec. 25, T. 47 S., R. 32 E.; sec. 32, T. 47 S., R. 33 E.; secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 48 S., R. 32 E.; secs. 12, 18, and 24, T. 48 S., R. 33 E.; and secs. 7, 16, and 31, T. 48 S., R. 34 E.—fourteen sections.

My last report referred to the fact that many of the Seminoles had homes upon lands which had been patented to the State of Florida as swamp lands, and that this office, in its report of May 26, 1897, had made the following recommendation:

Where Indians are known to be located upon specified tracts, such tracts should be exempted from patent; that no person or corporation shall have color of right to deprive the Indians of their ancient possessions. . . .

I also have the honor to recommend that there be inserted in the patent to be issued to the State a clause expressly reserving the rights of the Indians to the occupancy of lands possessed and improved by them at the date of the patent, that purchasers of lands may have notice of the rights of Indian occupants.

From "Land Decisions," Vol. 26, p. 117, it is learned that office report of May 26, 1897, was submitted to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, May 28, 1897, who, on January 31, 1898, rendered an opinion, of which the syllabus reads as follows:

If it is made to appear that lands have been erroneously included in a certified swamp land list, and the patent has not issued thereon, the action of a preceding Secretary of the Interior in approving such list may be corrected by his successor.

The status of the Seminole Indians, as occupants of public lands in the State of Florida, is too indefinite in character to receive recognition in patents issued under the swamp grant.

Lands occupied and cultivated by said Indians can not, however, be held as of the character contemplated by said grant, and if, on due investigation, lands so occupied and improved appear to have been certified to the State under said grant, the certification thereof should be revoked.

June 8, 1898, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to this office the report of Inspector A. J. Duncan, dated March 19, 1898, on the subject of lands for the Seminole Indians of Florida, in which he recommended:

First. That the following public lands be reserved for the use of the Seminole Indians, to be held in trust for them during their occupancy. (1) All the public lands, hammocks and islands and the legal subdivisions of the marsh lands of which they constitute a part, which when surveyed would approximately be in T. 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, and 53 S., R. 34 E., and in T. 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52, S. R. 35 E. (2) What is known as Pine Island, with the adjacent hammocks and the marsh lands of the legal subdivisions of which they constitute a part, approximately situated as follows: Secs. 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, and 28, T. 50 S., R. 41 E. (3) All of what is known as Long Key, with the adjacent islands and marsh lands of the legal subdivisions of which they constitute a part, approximately situated as follows: Secs. 1 and 12, T. 51 S., R. 40 E., and Secs. 7, 8, and 9, T. 51 S., R. 41 E. (4) All of what is known as Miami Jims Island, with all the adjacent hammocks and marsh lands of the legal subdivisions of which they constitute a part, approximately situated as follows: NE. ¼ sec. 35 and the NW. ¼ sec. 36, T. 53 S., R. 40 E. (5) All the public lands and marsh lands of the legal subdivisions of which they constitute a part, approximately situated as follows: Secs. 21, 25, and 36, T. 50 S., R. 41 E., and secs. 1 and 12, T. 51 S., R. 41 E. (6) All of what is known as Harneys Key and the marsh lands of the legal subdivisions of which it constitutes a part, approximately situated as follows: SE. ¼ sec. 6 and SW. ¼ sec. 5, T. 53 S., R. 40 E.

Second. That a survey be made of all the unsurveyed lands approximately described above for the purpose of more definitely determining their character, situation, etc.

Third. That there be purchased for the use of the Seminole Indians, to be held for them during their occupancy, other lands adjacent to the hammocks and lands in first tract above described, not to exceed 56,000 acres and at a price not to exceed 20 cents an acre.

Fourth. That so much of the moneys appropriated on hand and unexpended for the education and civilization of the Seminole Indians, and hereafter to be appropriated, be applied to the purchase of the lands above referred to.

Fifth. That such isolated tracts as have already been purchased for the use of the said Indians be exchanged for other lands, in order to form a compact tract or reservation as part of the above.

Sixth. That the amount set aside for these Indians, including marsh lands, shall not exceed 350,000 acres.

Seventh. That in case the above land, hammocks, islands, etc., recommended to be reserved for the Seminole Indians be not sufficient and suitable for their support, that the said survey be extended to the southern or other parts of the Everglades, as may be determined upon in the future by the honorable Secretary.

Eighth. That the present site of the agency be removed to such a point within the purchased or reserved lands at such time as may be determined upon, and that a suitable and sufficient quantity of land be reserved for agency purposes, not to exceed 320 acres.

Ninth. That proper measures be instituted immediately for the purpose of carrying out the above recommendations.

I have not been advised what action has been taken by the Department or the General Land Office upon the foregoing recommendations.

INDIAN TERRITORY UNDER THE CURTIS ACT.

This act, which was approved by the President on June 28, 1898, entitled "for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes" (30 Stats., p. 475, and p. 425 of this report), is probably the most important piece of legislation and will have the most far-reaching effect of any act that has been passed by Congress relative to Indian affairs since the passage of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), known as the general allotment act.

The Curtis Act provides for many radical changes in the government of the Five Civilized Tribes and the regulation of affairs in the Indian Territory. Its principal features are:

First. The enlargement and extension of the jurisdiction of the United States courts for the Indian Territory so as to include all causes of action irrespective of the parties, and so as to give those courts jurisdiction to try certain suits by or against the several tribes.

Second. The conferring of jurisdiction for police purposes on the courts and municipal authorities of Fort Smith, Ark., over a certain portion of the Choctaw Nation lying between the corporate limits of

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Fort Smith and the Arkansas and Poteau rivers and extending up the Poteau River to the mouth of Mill Creek.

Third. The making of the enrollment of the tribes by the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, known as the Dawes Commission, conclusive as to the membership of each tribe. This provision will, when executed, determine definitely the membership of the tribes and dispose of all claims to citizenship, which, as stated in another part of this report, have complicated the question of intruders.

Fourth. The allotment of lands in severalty to the members of the tribes by the Dawes Commission, so far as the use and occupancy of the lands may be concerned, reserving all minerals for the benefit of the tribes.

Fifth. The leasing by the Secretary of the Interior of the mineral lands of the different tribes under regulations to be prescribed by him.

Sixth. Providing for the incorporation of cities and towns in the Territory under the provisions of chapter 29 of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas, if not already incorporated under said chapter.

Seventh. Providing for surveying and laying out town sites and for the appraisal and sale of town lots within the Territory.

Eighth. Providing for the payment of all rents and royalties due and payable to the tribes into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribes, respectively, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and prohibiting the collection of the same by any individuals for the tribe, but permitting the leasing by individuals of their allotments, except as to minerals.

Ninth. Prohibiting the payment of any moneys on any account whatever to the tribal governments for disbursement; providing that the payment of all sums to members of the tribes shall be made by a disbursing officer of the Government, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and declaring that per-capita payments to be made direct to individuals shall not be liable to the payment of any previously contracted obligation.

Tenth. Directing the enrollment of the freedmen of the Chickasaw Nation and the allotment of lands to them, subject to the determination of their rights under the treaty of 1866 (14 Stats., 769), in a manner to be provided hereafter by Congress.

Eleventh. Declaring all grazing leases made prior to January 1, 1898, to be terminated on April 1, 1899, and all farming leases made prior to January 1, 1898, to be terminated on January 1, 1900, and all leases made subsequently to January 1, 1898, to be void and null.

Twelfth. Authorizing the segregation of 157,600 acres of lands in the Cherokee Nation for the Delawares, subject to the adjudication, by the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court, of the rights of the Delawares in a suit to be brought by them, and giving those courts jurisdiction to try such suit.

Thirteenth. Prohibiting the enforcement of the laws of the various tribes by the United States courts in the Indian Territory.

Fourteenth. Authorizing the permanent location of an Indian inspector in the Indian Territory, who may, under the authority and direction of the Secretary, perform any duties required by law of the Secretary of the Interior relating to affairs therein.

Fifteenth. The abolition of all tribal courts in the Territory, and prohibition of all officers of said courts, after July 1, 1898, from performing any act theretofore authorized by any law in connection with those courts, and from receiving any pay for same, and directing the transfer of all civil and criminal causes then pending in the tribal courts to the proper United States court in the Territory. By a proviso this provision as to courts is suspended as to the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek nations until October 1, 1898, and by reason of action taken by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, under other provisions of the act (mentioned below more specifically), the clause of the act abolishing tribal courts will not go into effect as to the Choctaw and Chickasaw courts.

Sixteenth. The remainder of the act is devoted to the ratification, with amendments, of the agreement between the Dawes Commission and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, dated April 23, 1897, and of the agreement between that commission and the Creek Nation, dated September 27, 1897.

These agreements were ratified in the Curtis Act, with amendments, and are to go into effect if ratified before December 1, 1898, by a vote of the members of the nations, to be had at the next general election called for the purpose, with the proviso that on the ratification of those agreements the general provisions of the act shall apply to those nations only where the same do not conflict with their agreements.

By a vote of the citizens of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations at a special election held on August 24, 1898, the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement,* as amended, was ratified, and August 30, 1898, its ratification was proclaimed as follows by the board appointed in accordance with the Curtis Act to canvass and count the vote:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by section 32 of an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1898, it is provided "That the agreement made by the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes with commissions representing the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians on the 23d day of April, 1897, as herein amended, is hereby ratified and confirmed, and the same shall be of full force and effect if ratified before the 1st day of December, 1898, by a majority of the whole number of votes cast by members of said tribes at an election held for that purpose." And further, "That the votes cast in both of said tribes or nations shall be forthwith returned, duly certified by the precinct officers, to the national secretaries of said tribes or nations, and shall be presented by said national secretaries to a board of commissioners consisting of the principal chief and national secretary of the Choctaw Nation, the governor and national secretary of the Chickasaw Nation, and a member of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, to be designated by the chairman of said commission, and said

* For agreement see page 435.

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board shall meet without delay at Atoka, in the Indian Territory, and canvass and count said votes, and make proclamation of the result;" and

Whereas, on the 21th day of August, 1898, such an election was held within said tribes, in compliance with the laws of said tribes and said act of Congress; and such commission, composed of Green McCurtain, principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, and S. J. Homer, national secretary of said nation; and R. M. Harris, governor of the Chickasaw Nation, and L. C. Burris, national secretary of said nation; and T. B. Needles, member of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, assembled at Atoka on the 30th day of August, 1898, and then and there proceeded to canvass and count the votes cast at said election, as required by law; and said commission hereby proclaim that there were cast for said agreement 2,164 votes, and against said agreement 1,366, there being a majority of 798 votes for said agreement.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in us vested by said law, we do hereby proclaim said agreement duly ratified by the members of said tribes in accordance with the terms and provisions of said act of Congress.

GREEN MCCURTAIN,
Principal Chief of Choctaw Nation.
SOLOMON J. HOMER,
National Secretary Choctaw Nation.
R. M. HARRIS,
Governor Chickasaw Nation.
L. C. BURRIS,
National Secretary Chickasaw Nation.
T. B. NEEDLES,
Commissioner to the Five Tribes.

Done at Atoka, Ind. T., this 30th day of August, A. D. 1898.

This office is not informed that any special election has been called by the executive of the Creek Nation to vote on the ratification of the Creek agreement as amended, and has no knowledge as to what steps, if any, have been taken with a view to obtaining a vote of the Creek citizens on that question.

The agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations as amended and ratified deals with all the subjects affected by the Curtis Act and makes provision for the settlement of the affairs and interests of the nations in a manner but little differing from the act. The most important differences between the act and agreement are:

First. By the agreement all lands susceptible of allotment are to be appraised and graded, before being allotted, according to values rather than areas. The act makes no provision for appraisal and grading.

Second. Patents are to be issued to the allottees by the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation jointly. Under the act the Secretary of the Interior shall "confirm" the allotments.

Third. Allottees are given the right to alienate certain portions of their allotments after one, three, and five years. Under the act allotments are to be inalienable.

Fourth. Arrangements for the survey, appraisal, and sale of town lots differ only in providing in the agreement for one commission for each nation instead of one for each city or town.

Fifth. In the agreement the coal and asphalt within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are to be leased by two trustees to be

appointed by the President, one on the nomination of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and one on the nomination of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation. These leases are to be for thirty years instead of fifteen, as provided by the act. All leases heretofore made by the national agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are confirmed and all leases with individuals are annulled.

Sixth. The tribal governments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are continued in existence in a modified form for the period of eight years from March 4, 1898.

The agreement with the Creek Nation, which, as stated above, has not yet been ratified, makes substantially the same provision as to allotments, title, town sites, etc., within the Creek Nation as the agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

No regulations have as yet been prescribed under the Curtis act, but a draft of regulations to govern leasing of minerals under section 13 was prepared in this office under informal instructions from the Department and was informally submitted for Department consideration. Neither have regulations under the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreements been prescribed. As Congress did not, before adjournment, provide any appropriation to meet the expense of the execution of the act or of the agreement when ratified, and as the execution of either would entail some considerable expenditures, it is doubtful whether anything can be safely done to that end further than to prepare for prompt action when Congress shall provide the means for the purpose.

While no general regulations have been prescribed, arrangements have been made by the Department for the execution of the provisions of the act requiring immediate attention, viz, those relating to collection of and accounting for the revenues of the tribes. July 21, 1898, the office was instructed by the Department, as a provisional arrangement, that all rents and royalties arising upon such contracts, leases, permits, etc., as were in force at the time of the passage of the act would, until otherwise provided, be collected by the Indian Agent for the Five Tribes on the basis of such contracts, leases, etc., and the proceeds paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the respective tribes, in compliance with the provisions of the act. Agent Wisdom, of the Union Indian Agency, was given directions, July 23, 1898, to carry out this provisional regulation of the Department, and a copy thereof was furnished to each of the executives of the Five Tribes. July 26, 1898, the Department explained that said provisional regulation was intended to cover also any import taxes, per capita assessments, or other charges upon cattle imposed by the laws of the respective tribes, and instructions to that effect were given Agent Wisdom by telegraph July 28, 1898.

By an act approved July 1, 1898, Congress ratified the agreement entered into on December 16, 1897, between the Dawes Commission and the Seminole Nation, which agreement had been previously ratified by that nation. This agreement, which will be found on page 00 of this

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report, in its general provisions does not differ greatly from the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement heretofore discussed.

One of its provisions, however, entails upon the Government the duty of making an effort to enlarge the Seminole Reservation, and is as follows, viz:

> It being known that the Seminole Reservation is insufficient for allotments for the use of the Seminole people upon which they, as citizens holding in severalty, may reasonably and adequately maintain their families, the United States will make effort to purchase from the Creek Nation, at $1.25 per acre, 200,000 acres of land immediately adjoining the eastern boundary of the Seminole Reservation and lying between the North Fork and South Fork of the Canadian River, in trust for and to be conveyed by proper patent by the United States to the Seminole Indians upon said sum of $1.25 per acre being reimbursed to the United States by said Seminole Indians, the same to be allotted as herein provided for lands now owned by the Seminoles.

No provision has been made by law for the opening of negotiations with the Creek Nation for the purpose, but it is thought that the Dawes Commission, now engaged in the exercise of their duties in the Indian Territory, will have the authority under their general powers to make an agreement with the Creek Nation for a cession of a part of their lands on the west, to be added to the Seminole Reservation.

INTRUDERS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

In my last annual report a full statement was given of the status to date of intruders in the Five Civilized Tribes. Since then, although nothing directly has been done in the matter, the entire situation has been changed.

A provision of the Indian appropriation act of July 1, 1898, has an important bearing on the intruder question in that it authorizes appeals in all citizenship cases from the courts in the Indian Territory direct to the Supreme Court of the United States. Under this provision, as before remarked, the vexed question of citizenship, which more than anything else has complicated the intruder question, will be finally determined by the courts. Moreover, the extensive and radical modifications of tribal government and ownership in the Five Civilized Tribes, caused by the Curtis Act, as set forth above, will probably so dispose of the intruder question as to obviate the necessity for any removal of intruders being made.

SALE OF PEORIA AND MIAMI LANDS, INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stats. p. 72), provides—

> That the adult allottees of land in the Peoria and Miami Reservation in the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, who have each received allotments of two hundred acres or more may sell one hundred acres thereof, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

The prescribed rules were adopted July 10, 1897, and the first approval of such conveyances was made October 5, 1897. There have been approved by the Department up to August 5, 1898, thirty-two conveyances of land by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 2,684.57 acres, at a valuation of $27,653.90, an average of $10.30 per acre, and sixteen conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 1,411.05 acres, at a valuation of $12,505, an average of $8.86 per acre, making in the aggregate a sale of 4,095.62 acres of land for $40,198.90, an average of $9.79 per acre.

TITLE TO LAND PURCHASED BY THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS IN IOWA.

Since 1857 the Sac and Fox Indians have purchased at various times with their own funds sundry tracts of land in Iowa, trust deeds for which were made, some in the name of the governor of the State and some in the name of the Indian agent; a few deeds were made in trust for certain named Indians which were undoubtedly intended for the tribe.

In settling the status of these Indians the question of jurisdiction over their lands has arisen, and, in order to secure a just recognition of their rights, the legislature of the State of Iowa, in January, 1896, ceded to the Federal Government jurisdiction over the Iowa Indians and their lands. The United States Indian agent for the Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, and the governor of the State of Iowa, were thereby authorized to transfer by deed of conveyance, for the use and benefit of said Indians, the legal title held by them in trust, respectively, and the trusteeship of the lands of the Sac and Fox Indians of Tama County, Iowa, to the Secretary of the Interior and his successors in office.

By the Indian appropriation act approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., p. 331), the United States "accepts and assumes jurisdiction over the Sac and Fox Indians of Tama County, in the State of Iowa, and of their lands in said State, as tendered to the United States by the act of the legislature of said State, passed on the 16th day of January, 1896, subject to the limitations therein contained."

The records of this office showed that the following sixteen tracts of land were held by these Indians, viz:

1. Deed, dated November 13, 1876, from Lewis Carmichael to the governor of Iowa, in trust for the use and benefit of the Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa, the E. ½ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 29, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., except the right of way of railroad and Tama Hydraulic Company; also the west 24 acres of the NW. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of sec. 32, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., Iowa, containing in all 144 acres, more or less; consideration, $2,600.

2. Deed, dated November 11, 1876, from Andrew Jackson and Catherine, his wife, to the governor of Iowa, in trust, etc., the SE. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 30, T. 83 N., R. 15 W.; consideration, $800.

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3. Deed, dated November 14, 1876, from David Toland and Nancy, his wife, to the governor of Iowa, in trust, etc., the following-described land, viz: Commencing at the center of sec. 31, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., thence N. on quarter-section line 39.91 chains to the NW. corner of the NE. ¼ of said sec.; thence E. 14 chains to the south bank of the Iowa River; thence S. 12° 40′ E. along said bank 4.50 chains; thence S. 53° 40′ E. along said bank 3 chains; thence S. 73° 40′ E. along said bank 3 chains; thence N. 81° 40′ E. along said bank 5 chains; thence E. along said bank 3.23 chains; thence S., parallel with the west line of said quarter section, 34.10 chains to a point 50 links south of the quarter-section line; thence W. 25.53 chains; thence N. 50 links to the quarter-section line; thence W. 2.81 chains to place of beginning; except 5 acres at the SW. corner of said NE. ¼ and 5 acres of timber in the north part of said quarter section, sold to Allen Davidson; also excepting 4 acres in the northeast corner, 8 rods wide east and west and 80 rods long north and south; also 2.75 acres in the southeast corner of said described land; containing in all 89 acres, more or less; consideration, $2,500.

4. Deed, dated April 2, 1883, from John D. Wright and Hannah A., his wife, to Buren R. Sherman, governor of Iowa, and his successors in office, in trust for the Fox or Mesquawkee tribe of Indians, of Tama County, Iowa, the SE. ¼ sec. 25, T. 83 N., R. 16 W., viz., containing 160 acres of land, being the same land conveyed to said Wright by Theodore Schwab and wife, and recorded in Book 6, pages 189 and 190; consideration, $4,000.

5. Deed, dated March 21, 1883, from Philip Butler and Emma, his wife, to Buren R. Sherman, governor of Iowa, and his successors in office, in trust, as above, all that part of the NW. ¼ and W. ½ of the NE. ¼ of sec. 30, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., which lies south of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, exclusive of 11.25 acres owned by the Tama Water Power Company, containing 181.7 acres of land, more or less; consideration, $3,101.94.

6. Deed, dated December 4, 1882, from Wesley Croskrey and Sarah, his wife, to Buren R. Sherman, governor of Iowa, and his successors in office, in trust, as above, the east 56 acres of the N. ½ of the NW. ¼ (except 4.23 acres off the north side for railroad); and the east 30 acres of the west 60 acres of the S. ½ of the NW. ¼ (except 2.73 acres lying south of the north bank of the Iowa River); and the west 10 acres of the S. ½ of the NE. ¼, and the east 20 acres of the S. ½ of the NW. ¼; also, commencing at the southeast corner of the west 10 acres of the S. ½ of NE. ¼ of sec. 32, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., thence S. 6 chains, thence S. 67° 30′ W. 5.88 chains to north bank of the Iowa River, thence N. 62° 45′ W. along said bank 10.20 chains to the quarter-section line, thence east on said quarter-section line 22.41 chains, to place of beginning, the last-described tract containing 10.96 acres, and in all 120 acres, all lying in sec. 32, T. 83 N., R. 15 W.; consideration, $3,000.

7. Deed, dated May 23, 1883, from Mary A. Gallagher, widow of William Gallagher, to Buren R. Sherman, governor of Iowa, and his successors in office, in trust, as above, the undivided one-third of the NW. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of sec. 29, T. 83 N., R. 15 W.; consideration, $166.67.

8. Deed, dated May 23, 1883, from Mary A. Gallagher, as guardian of Anna Cora and William S. Minor, heirs of William Gallagher, in virtue of authority vested in her by the circuit court of Tama County, Iowa, to Buren R. Sherman, governor of Iowa, and his successors in office, in trust, as above, the undivided two-thirds of the NW. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of sec. 29, T. 83 N., R. 15 W.; consideration, $333.33. This deed was approved by the said court May 26, 1883, and ordered of record in probate records No. 2, page 216.

9. Deed, dated February 19, 1883, from J. A. Berger and Minerva, his wife, to Buren R. Sherman, governor of Iowa, and his successors in office, in trust, as above, the SW. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 20, T. 83 N., R. 15 W.; consideration, $500.

10. Deed, dated February 22, 1883, from James Burge and Ellen S., his wife, to Buren R. Sherman, governor of Iowa, and his successors in office, in trust, as above, the SW. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of the NE. ¼, the W. ½ of the SE. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of the NE. ¼, the W. ½ of the NW. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of the NE. ¼, and 4 acres off the E. ½ of the NE. ¼ of the NE. ¼, commencing 24 rods south of the northeast corner, thence west 40 rods, thence south 16 rods, thence east 40 rods, thence north 16 rods to the place of beginning, all in sec. 30, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., containing 24 acres; consideration, $600.

11. Deed, dated June 15, 1892, from John Fife and Anna J., his wife, to Horace Boies, governor of Iowa, and his successors in office, in trust for the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, the SE. ¼ of sec. 31, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., except the west 2.81 chains thereof, also except the north 50 links of the west 113 rods thereof, together with the east 39.25 acres south of the Iowa River, of the E. ½ of the NE. ¼ of sec. 31, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., containing 187 acres of land, more or less; consideration, $10,285. Recorded in Book 100, page 111, recorder's office, Tama County, Iowa.

12. Deed, dated July 21, 1892, from H. J. Stiger and Carrie E., his wife, to Horace Boies, governor of Iowa, and his successors in office, in trust for the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, the W. ½ of the SW. ¼, the NE. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 4, the S. ½ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 5, the N. ½ of the NE. ¼ of sec. 8, all in T. 82 N., R. 15 W., containing 280 acres; consideration, $9,800. This deed is recorded in Book 100, page 154, recorder's office, Tama County, Iowa.

13. Deed, dated July 21, 1892, from same vendors to same vendees in trust, etc., the following lands: E. ½ of the SE. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of sec. 8, T. 82 R. 15; E. ½ of the NE. ¼ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 8, T. 82, R. 15; the NW. ¼ and the NW. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 9, T. 82, R. 15, purporting to convey 240 acres; consideration, $7,680. This deed is recorded in Book 100, page 153, recorder's office, Tama County, Iowa.

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14. Deed, dated October 12, 1892, from John N. Adams and Lucy R., his wife, to same grantee, in trust, etc., the SE. ¼ of the NW. ¼, the S. ½ of the east 28 acres of the SW. ¼ of the NW. ¼, and the NE. ¼ of the SW. ¼, and the N. ¾ of the SE. ¼ of the SW. ¼, all in sec. 19, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., containing 124 acres; consideration, $3,503. This deed is recorded in Book 100, page 380.

15. Deed, dated October 12, 1892, from Daniel S. Hinegardner and Mary J., his wife, to the same vendee in trust, etc., the SE. ¼, except 6 acres railroad and 4 acres south of the Iowa River, in sec. 24, T. 83 N., R. 16 W., and the south 6 acres of the west 12 acres of the SW. ¼ of the NW. ¼, and the S. ½ of the SE. ¼ of the SW. ¼, and commencing at the SW. corner of the SE. ¼ of sec. 19; thence north on quarter-section line 7.10 chains, S. 69° 30′ E., 6.31 chains S. 50° 10′ E., 0.78 chains to south line of said section; thence west 11.31 chains to beginning, containing 4⅛ acres; and all that part of the NW. ¼ of the NE. ¼ and the N. ½ of the NW. ¼ of sec. 30, that lies north of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, except 5 acres in the northeast corner thereof, commencing at the NE. corner of the NW. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of said sec. 30; thence west 20 rods, south 40 rods, east 20 rods, north 40 rods to beginning, containing 27.5 acres; all in T. 83 N., R. 15 W., and containing in all 197.625 acres of land; consideration $5,928.75. This deed is recorded in Book 101, pages 256, 257.

16. Deed, dated October 21, 1892, from Sarah C. Connell, Mary C. Forker and Allison, her husband, William M. Connell and Addie L., his wife, William C. Walters and Mary H., his wife, to the same vendee in trust, etc., the NE. ¼ of the SW. ¼; the south 5.75 acres of the W. ½ of the SE. ¼ of the SE. ¼; the west 3 acres of the north 14.25 acres of the W. ½ of the SE. ¼ of the SE. ¼; the SW. ¼ of the SE. ¼; the S. ½ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 13, and the NW. ¼ and the NE. ¼ and all of the SW. ¼ that lies north of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, containing 124 acres, all of [in] section 24; all of the above land being in T. 83 N., R. 16 W., and containing in all 612.75 acres; consideration $20,067. This deed is recorded in Book 101, page 254.

By reference to the annual reports of this office for the year 1867, page 347, and 1881, page 100, it appeared that tracts of land other than the 2,480.075 acres contained in the above enumerated sixteen tracts had been purchased, owned, and claimed by these Indians, and it was important that this office should have a record of all deeds conveying land to them. The United States Indian agent, Horace M. Rebok, was instructed, July 18, 1896, to have an examination made to date of the deed records for Tama County, Iowa, from and including the year 1857, which appeared to have been the earliest land purchase made by these Indians.

After making a preliminary examination of the records, Agent Rebok reported, July 25, 1896, a record of about thirty additional deeds conveying seventeen tracts of land belonging to these Indians, a certified copy of which would cost $45. Authority was granted by the Department, July 31, to have certified copies made of such conveyances of land, whether the same were held in trust or otherwise.

On the 12th and 14th of November, 1896, Agent Rebok forwarded certified copies of thirteen deeds for land in Iowa purchased by these Indians, viz:

1. Deed, dated July 13, 1857, from Philip Butler, David Butler, and Isaac Butler, guardian for William Butler and Ozias Butler, minors, conveying to James W. Grimes, governor of the State of Iowa, and his successors in office, in trust for the following-named persons, Indians, and their heirs, forever, viz: Kath a nuk wah, Ku no chalk, Kaha nah, Ma ta na quash, and Pol a cato, for $1,000, the W. ½ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 30, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., of the fifth principal meridian, Iowa, containing 80 acres.

2. Deed, dated October 31, 1865, from James Burge and Ellen S. Burge, his wife, conveying to W. M. Stone, governor of the State of Iowa, in trust for the tribe or band of Musquaka Indians, living in Tama County, Iowa, for certain timber trees on the Butler tract and on the land conveyed, the NE. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 30, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., containing 40 acres.

3. Deed, dated May 31, 1867, from Hannah King and Samuel A. King, her husband, conveying to Leander Clark, special United States agent for the Sac and Fox Indians, and his successors in office, in trust and for the use and benefit of said Indians, for $2,000 the SE. ¼ of the NE. ¼, the N. ½ of the NE. ¼ of the SE. ¼, and the N. ½ of the SE. ¼ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 30, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., containing 80 acres; also 19 acres in the NE. ¼ of the SE. ¼ of the same section. Commencing at a point 8 rods north of the southwest corner of NE. ¼ of SE. ¼; thence east 20 rods; thence south 8 rods; thence east 60 rods; thence north 40 rods; thence west 80 rod; thence south 32 rods to the place of beginning, containing in the aggregate 99 acres.

4. Deed, dated May 14, 1868, from William Croskrey and Rachel J., his wife; Wesley Croskrey and Sarah, his wife; Joseph Croskrey and Sarah Ann D., his wife, and Jacob Croskrey and Caroline, his wife, conveying to Leander Clark and his successors in office, in trust for the use and benefit of said Sac and Fox Indians, for $3,500, the W. ½ of the SW. ¼ and the SW. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of sec. 29, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., containing 120 acres, excepting therefrom the 100 feet right of way to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company.

5. Deed, dated June 2, 1869, from Philip Butler and Emma, his wife, and David Butler, conveying to Leander Clark and his successors in office, in trust for the use and benefit of the Sac and Fox Indians residing in Iowa, for $1,600, the W. ½ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 30, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., containing 80 acres.

6. Deed, dated November 3, 1870, from Lewis Carmichael (single), conveying to the governor of Iowa, in trust for the use and benefit of

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the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, for $2,600, the E. ½ of the SW. ¼ and the SE. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of sec. 29, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., except right of way of railroad and Tama Hydraulic Company; also, the west 24 acres of the NW. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of sec. 32, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., containing 144 acres. See deed No. 1 of first list, which does not contain a full description of the land, omitting the SE. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of sec. 29.

7. Deed dated October 12, 1880, from Normand Lewis and Elizabeth L., his wife, conveying to Joseph Tasson, for $900, the NW. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of sec. 32, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., containing 40 acres.

8. Deed dated January 9, 1888, from Andrew Jackson and Catherine, his wife, conveying to the governor of the State of Iowa, in trust for the use and benefit of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, for $434, all of the NW. ¼ of sec. 31, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., lying north of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, containing 10.85 acres.

9. Deed dated March 11, 1892, from George W. Louthan and Jane his wife, conveying to Joseph Tasson, for $70, the following-described tract of land: Commencing at a point 20 rods east of the northwest corner of the SW. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of sec. 32, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., thence south 40 rods, thence east 20 rods, thence north 40 rods, thence west to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres.

10. Deed dated July 9, 1896, from H. A. Shanklin and Gertrude, his wife, conveying to Francis M. Drake, governor of Iowa, and his successors in office, in trust for the Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa, for $200, the SE. ¼ of the SE. ¼ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 30, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., containing 10 acres.

11. Deed dated November 12, 1896, from David Toland and Nancy, his wife, quitclaiming to the governor of the State of Iowa, and to his successors in office, in trust for the use and benefit of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, for $1, all their right in and to the NE. ¼ of sec. 31, T. 83 N., R. 15 W. (See deed 3 in first list.)

12. Deed, dated November 14, 1896, from John Fife and Ann J., his wife, quitclaiming to the governor of the State of Iowa, and his successors in office, in trust for the use and benefit of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, for $1, all their right in and to the E. ½ of sec. 31, T. 83 N., R. 15 W. (See deed 11 in the first list.)

There are eight small tracts, containing about 50 acres, within these Indian purchased lands, which are owned by whites; one tract of 1 acre, four of 5 acres each, one of 4, one of 10, and one of 15 acres, which can be secured at a cost of from $5 to $30 per acre, the variation in price arising from quality of soil and location of land. I would respectfully recommend that steps be instituted for the purchase of said lands by securing options thereon.

In reporting deed 1, Agent Rebok held that the conveyance had been made to the five Indians and their heirs, instead of to the tribe, and suggested that authority be given to institute suit in equity in the district court of Tama County, Iowa, to have the title to this land

quieted in the Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa. In reply the office suggested that the Indian agent obtain the consent of the Indians for paying the expenses of prosecuting such suit, inasmuch as the Department had no fund at its disposal for that purpose, and section 189 of the Revised Statutes forbids the employment of counsel by the Government. To that end the agent called a council of these Indians November 21, 1896; but while all of them who knew anything about the transaction testified that the land was bought by the chiefs for the entire tribe and from the funds of the tribe, yet they were unwilling to allow or incur the expense from tribal funds of a suit to recover or quiet title in the tribe.

Here the matter rested until October 7, 1897, when Inspector A. J. Duncan reported that nothing was being done toward securing title to those lands in the Indians, which was a very important matter to them. This office, on the 16th of February, 1898, reported in detail the history and status of those lands and recommended that action be delayed in securing a deed from the governor for such other lands as were held in trust by him until he could convey all the lands which he held in trust for these Indians. The office also recommended that request be made of the Department of Justice to instruct the district attorney for Iowa to consult with Agent Rebok and to enter suit for a change of title from the five Indians to the whole tribe. If this was done and the deed was corrected by the court in favor of the whole tribe, and this office was furnished an exemplified copy of the court proceedings and of the corrected deed, steps might then be taken to have the governor of Iowa and the Indian agent execute deeds of conveyance in accordance with the legislation enacted June 10, 1896. On the 7th of March, 1898, the Department advised this office that request had been made of the Attorney-General as recommended, and March 21 Agent Rebok was furnished a copy of a letter from the Hon. Attorney-General, dated March 10, 1898, stating that H. G. McMillan, esq., United States attorney for the northern district of Iowa, at Dubuque, had been directed to consult with him and to enter suit for said change of title.

When the court acts upon this matter steps will be taken to secure deeds of conveyance for all of their lands from the governor of the State and from the Indian agent, the lands to be held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, for the use and benefit of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa.

ATTACK BY PAPAGOS ON EL PLOMO, MEXICO.

April 18, 1898, the State Department informed the Interior Department that the United States consul at Nogales, Mexico, had reported that 40 Papagos from the United States had attacked the village of El Plomo, Mexico, on April 14 last, with the supposed object of frightening the settlers and stealing their cattle.

In compliance with your instructions of April 19 this office telegraphed the United States Indian agent of the Pima Agency, Ariz., to

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investigate the matter, and on April 22 he was further instructed by mail as follows:

In addition to my telegraphic instructions of April 19, I have to direct that you exercise the utmost vigilance and watchfulness to prevent the Indians under your charge or within reach along the Mexican border from in any way interfering with or in any manner molesting the persons or property of the citizens of Mexico and from going into Mexican territory.

It is not improbable that evil-disposed persons, taking advantage of the disturbed conditions in the country, will endeavor to incite the Indians to acts provocative of ill feeling on the part of our neighbors on the other side of the line. The affair at El Plomo may possibly have been instigated with that object in view, and perhaps by Spanish sympathizers.

There are a large number of nonreservation Papagos living in the country south and west of Tucson with whom we have had but little official intercourse. However, when they have been visited by agents of this Department they have been found to be tractable and well disposed. It is to these Indians especially that your attention is directed. I think a friendly visit to them at this time would have a good effect, and you are accordingly directed either to go in person or to send a trusted and intelligent employee of the agency to visit them and report upon their condition, etc. It might be well to take one or more of the nonreservation Papagos with you, but of this you must be the judge Should you discover any feeling of unrest or unusual excitement among them, wise counsel on your part will doubtless have a good effect.

You will keep this office duly informed of the situation along the border and acknowledge the receipt of these instructions.

The agent reported May 11, 1898, that there had been no trouble since the attack on El Plomo, in which no one was killed or wounded; that the trouble was caused by the Sonora Indians, who returned to Mexico to get their stock which they left there when they fled to the American side about a year ago, owing to some trouble; that they did not show fight until they had been fired upon by the Mexicans, who obliged them to flee without obtaining their stock, which is still in possession of the Mexicans; and that he was satisfied there would be no further trouble or outbreak.

Inspector C. F. Nesler was also requested by the Department to make an investigation of the matter, and on May 27 he reported that he had in custody twenty-five Papagos who were engaged in the attack on El Plomo; that four of the Indian ringleaders were, upon his request, held by the United States commissioner at Tucson for the United States grand jury, which would meet in September, to be tried for violation of United States statute 5286; that he deemed this sufficient punishment for them, and had instructed the assistant United States district attorney to enter a nolle pros. as soon as they were brought to trial; that the balance of the party, twenty-one in number, had been sent to Sacaton and turned over to the clerk in charge of Pima Agency, to be confined until further orders, and that he had assured the Mexican authorities that these Indians would be properly punished.

Special Agent Taggart, in charge of Pima Agency, was asked for a report on the status of these Indian prisoners, and June 22 last he replied that the offense of the Indians had been somewhat exaggerated,

and while it might be desirable for reasons of state to hold them as prisoners, yet under the circumstances, as known and believed by the people in the vicinity of his agency, such treatment of them was unnecessary and unjust, particularly so as some of them had families to support and could get employment if released at that time. He also stated that they have always been friendly to this Government, self-sustaining, and honorable and truthful to a marked degree, were not criminals and were not aware of having committed any offense, and that unless there was more to the recent affair than was apparent in that section of the country, he was of the opinion that they ought at once to be released and allowed to return to their homes on parole.

The question as to their continued imprisonment was submitted to the Department in office letter of June 8 last, and June 10 the Department directed that eleven of the prisoners, who were adjudged to have been the least guilty in the attack on the Mexican village, be released on their solemn promise and agreement to avoid further disturbance and not again to cross the international boundary line; also that the ten sent to the Phœnix school, Arizona, and put to work making bricks, be kept in custody for three months from the date of their capture and then paroled on the same conditions as were the others. Their term of imprisonment expired on July 27, and they have been paroled and allowed to return to their homes.

Concerning the four ringleaders, the Department directed that they be held for trial, as recommended by Inspector Nesler, and they are in the custody of the agent.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION, MONT.

The Indian appropriation act approved July 1, 1898, contains the following section providing for an investigation of affairs upon the Tongue River Reservation, in Montana:

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to send an inspector of his Department to the reservation of the Northern Cheyenne Indians, in the State of Montana, and said agent shall be instructed to make a full and complete report to the Secretary of the Interior upon the conditions existing upon said reservation, said report to be available for use on or before the fifteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

It shall be the duty of the said inspector to ascertain if it is feasible to secure the removal of said Northern Cheyenne Indians from the present reservation to some portion of the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana. He shall also ascertain and report in detail the number and names of the white settlers legally upon the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, the number of acres of land owned by them, its location, and the value thereof, and of the improvements thereon. Also the number and names of white settlers who are alleged to be illegally settled upon the reservation, the circumstances attending their settlement thereon, and their location. He shall also enter into negotiations with the white settlers upon said reservation, who have valid titles, for the sale of their lands and improvements to the Government; and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make written agreements with such settlers, which agreements shall not be binding until ratified and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. He shall also make recommendations as

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to the settlement of the claims of such white settlers as have gone upon said reservation under circumstances which give them an equitable right thereon.

He shall investigate the subject of fencing in the said reservation, and shall indicate the lines such fence should follow and the estimated cost of same, and shall report upon the number of cattle and sheep which may safely be pastured within the limits recommended to be fenced. He shall further report upon and make recommendations with reference to any and all matters which in his judgment have any bearing upon the question of securing an equitable adjustment of the difficulties now existing upon said reservation, and with especial reference to bringing about a satisfactory settlement with the white settlers, both as to the sale of their lands to the Government and the adjustment of the reservation limits.

July 29, 1898, this office submitted to the Department for approval a draft of instructions for the guidance of an Indian inspector in the investigation of matters pertaining to the Northern Cheyenne Indians under the provisions of the above section. On August 3, 1898, this office was advised that they had been forwarded to United States Inspector James McLaughlin, with directions to make the contemplated investigations.

PUEBLOS IN NEW MEXICO.

Zuñi Grant.—By reference to the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the year 1880, page 658, it appears that the Zuñi pueblo was granted to the inhabitants of the pueblo in 1689, by Spain, and the claim therefor was approved by the surveyor-general of New Mexico, September 25, 1879, and a survey made of its exterior boundaries in 1880. Its area was found to be 17,581.25 acres, and its location in Valencia County, N. Mex. It does not appear that the grant was approved by the Department or by Congress, although the matter was referred to Congress by the Department December 7, 1880, and no patent has ever been issued for that grant.

By an act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a Court of Private Land Claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims for certain States and Territories," approved March 3, 1891 (28 Stats., p. 854), provision was made in the sixth section of the act for the confirmation of title to all lands under Spanish grant in New Mexico that had not been confirmed by Congress or decided upon legal authority. By the twelfth section all such claims were to be presented within two years from the date upon which the act took effect, otherwise to be considered as abandoned and forever barred. As no petition was filed by the Indians for this pueblo, or by the Government in their behalf, it would appear that their claim to title in said pueblo is forever barred unless the second clause of the thirteenth section shall protect them in that title. It provides that "no claim shall be allowed that shall interfere with or overthrow any just or unextinguished Indian title or right to any land or piece."

Capt. J. L. Bullis, acting as Indian agent for the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, advised this office, September 22, 1896, that he had ascertained from the governor of the Zuñi pueblo that all their deeds, documents, etc., were lost. Later he reported that certain papers relating to the Zuñi grant had been found in the office of the surveyor-general of the Territory of New Mexico, and he recommended that, in case Congress should decline to take action in the matter, a suit be instituted in the United States Court of Private Land Claims, then sitting at Santa Fe for the settlement of land grants in New Mexico. The matter was reported to the Department, January 27, 1897, with the recommendation that the case be referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for an expression of his views as to what method should be adopted to secure the title of the Zuñi pueblo grant in and to the Zuñi Indians.

The Department on the 9th of March informed this office that the Commissioner of the General Land Office saw no way by which the title to the grant could then be confirmed to the Indians, except by special act of Congress, either confirming the claim outright or permitting suit to be brought against the United States in the Court of Private Land Claims, notwithstanding the limit for such actions fixed by the act of 1891. Holding that it seemed but fair and just to the Indians that the necessary steps be taken to secure their homes to them, as had been done in the case of other Indians similarly located, the Department directed that a draft of the necessary legislation be prepared to be submitted to Congress.

For use in the preparation of such draft the Commissioner of the General Land Office, April 24, 1897, furnished this office with the following copy of the transcript of the records of the claim of the Zuñi Indians for land in New Mexico, furnished by the surveyor-general of that Territory in his letter of November 20, 1880:

Transcript of Indian Pueblo Grant V, in the name of the pueblo of Zuni, in New Mexico.

Date of grant, September 25, 1689.

Date of surveyor-general's approval, September 25, 1879.

Transmitted to the General Land Office by the surveyor-general of New Mexico, November 20, 1880.

Letter No. 75312.

GRANT GIVEN TO ZUNI—YEAR 1689.

At the town of Our Lady of Guadalupe del Paso del Rio del Norte, on the twenty-fifth day of the month of September, year one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine, his excellency, the governor and captain general, Don Domingo Jironza y Petroz de Cruzate, declared before me that whereas within the reach of his authority which he has in New Mexico and of his power over the Queres Indians and over the apostates, and that after having fought all the other Indians of the Pueblos, an Indian called Bartolome de Ojeda, who was the one who distinguished himself most in battle, succoring all points, surrendered himself, finding himself wounded by a gunshot and an arrow, and being already disabled I ordered him to be taken and caused that they should heal him with great care so that he might be examined and state on his confession the condition in which is found the pueblo of Zuni and the other apostates of that kingdom, and as the Indian is versed in the Castillian language, is apt, and can read and write, and as he was the same who had conducted General Pedro de Renero de Possada to that pueblo, he being then on his way back

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for this place, and he being in the house of Field Marshal Baninguas Mendoza, he was overtaken by the said Indian, and being brought into my presence I ordered that under oath he declare what is his name and whether he is disposed to confess the truth in so far as he might know and might be interrogated.

Questioned what is his name, where he is a native of, what is his age and his occupation, and whether he knows how Zuni is, he stated that his name is Bartolomo de Ojeda and that he is a native of the Province of New Mexico, at the pueblo of Zia, and must be twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, a little more or less, and that he has not had any other occupation than the practice of agriculture, and that he knows how Zuni is because he was an apostate in that kingdom, and this he answers.

Questioned what are the boundaries which Zuni is known to have on account of the crops it has on the Rio Teguello, and whether the pueblo recognizes as its own, because of having crops or because of choice, and whether the Indians will again commit another infamy (torn) other priests, like the one they committed upon the custodian priest (torn), the other priest whom they killed by shooting, and the deponent answers no, that although it was true that all the pueblos had committed violence (torn) priests of the church and that when the war was in Zia all the Indians were there, but that with what had happened to them last year he judged it was impossible that they fail to give obedience; wherefore there were granted by his excellency the governor and captain-general, Don Domingo Jironza Petroz de Cruzate, the boundaries that I here state, on the north one league on the east one league and on the west one league and on the south one league, and these being measured from the four corners of the pueblo. And this his excellency provided, ordered, and signed before me, the present secretary of state and war, to which I certify.

DOMINGO JIRONZA PETROZ DE CRUZATE.

Before me,

PEDRO LADRON DE GUITARA,
Secretary of State and War.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., December 31, 1878.

The foregoing is a correct translation made by me from the original grant in Spanish on file in this office, in Private Land Claim V, in the name of the Indian pueblo of Zuni.

DAV. J. MILLER, *Translator.*

INDIAN PUEBLO OF ZUNI.

INDIANS OF THE PUEBLO OF ZUNI
v.
THE UNITED STATES. } Private Land Claim V.

Before the United States surveyor-general for the district of New Mexico, in the matter of the investigation of the claim of the Indians of the pueblo of Zuni to a tract of land in Valencia County, in the Territory of New Mexico, had under the authority of the eighth section of the act of Congress approved July 22, 1851, and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The original title papers, consisting of the grant made September 25, 1689, by Domingo Jironza Petroz de Cruzate, governor and captain-general of the province of New Mexico, to the Indians of the pueblo of Zuni, was filed in this office July 3, 1875, for them, by B. M. Thomas, United States agent for the Pueblo Indians.

These Indians claim the land given them under the said grant of 1689, and it is said still continue to cultivate portions of the tract, though the pueblo or town referred to in the concession was abandoned many years ago, the inhabitants removing to their present residence, known as Zuni Nuevo or New Zuni, situate between 3 and 4 miles to the northwest. The pueblo of Zuni is referred to in the report of James S. Calhoun, then Indian agent, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of October 4, 1849, and which is referred to in letter of August 21, 1854, of instructions to the surveyor-general of New Mexico from the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The grant document is believed to be valid, and it evidently bears the genuine signature of Governor de Cruzate, who was at that date governor and captain-general of the province. The approval of the grant would be in pursuance of the policy of the Spanish Government, from which it was obtained, and, under the conditions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, it is obligatory upon the Government of the United States to recognize the rights of the pueblos in the premises. The grant is therefore approved to the inhabitants of the pueblo Zuni to the extent of 1 league of 5,000 varas in each direction from the four corners of the pueblo proper.

A transcript of all the papers in the case in triplicate will be transmitted for the action of Congress in the premises.

Surveyor-general's office, Santa Fe, N. Mex., September 25, 1879.

HENRY M. ATKINSON,
Surveyor-General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., September 25, 1880.

The foregoing is a correct transcript of all the papers on file in this office in Pueblo Claim V, the Indian pueblo of Zuni.

HENRY M. ATKINSON,
Surveyor-General.

April 30, 1897, the acting Indian agent for the Pueblos, Capt. C. E. Nordstrom, furnished this office a copy of such correspondence on file in the surveyor-general's office as related to the Zuñi pueblo grant, as follows:

On this 19th day of April, 1880, before me, Walter G. Marmon, a notary public in and for the county of Valencia, Territory of New Mexico, personally appeared Frank H. Cushing, of lawful age, and who, having been by me first duly sworn, deposeth and saith in answer to the following interrogatories:

Question. State your name, age, and place of residence.

Answer. My name is Frank H. Cushing; my age is 23 years, and I reside at Zuñi, in Valencia County, Territory of New Mexico.

Question. Are you acquainted with the Zuñi pueblo grant; and if so, how long have you known it?

Answer. I am; by reputation and through reference to it in contemporaneous documents now in possession of the "Cazique of the House of Zuñi."

Question. Do you know the location of the old pueblo of Zuñi; and if so, where is it situated?

Answer. I do; it is situated on a high table-land in a southeasterly direction from the present village of Zuñi, and distant about 3 miles therefrom.

Question. How do you know of its location?

Answer. From a personal knowledge and general reputation.

Question. Have you any interest in said grant?

Answer. I have not.

(Signed.) F. H. CUSHING.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 19th day of April, 1880.

[SEAL.] WALTER G. MARMON,
Notary Public.

On this 19th day of April, 1880, before me, Walter G. Marmon, a notary public in and for the county of Valencia, Territory of New Mexico, personally appeared Pedro Pino, of lawful age, and who, having been by me first duly sworn, deposeth and saith in answer to the following interrogatories:

Question. State your name, age, and place of residence.

Answer. My name is Pedro Pino, my age is 75 years, and I reside at Zuñi, in Valencia County, Territory of New Mexico.

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Question. Are you acquainted with the Zuñi pueblo grant; and if so, how long have you known it, and where is it ("the old pueblo of Zuñi") located?

Answer. I am—since I can remember—on a high mesa southeast of the present Indian town of Zuñi, and distant about 3 miles.

Question. Have you any interest in said grant; and if so, what interest have you?

Answer. I have, as one of the heirs.

PEDRO (his x mark) PINO.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1880.

[SEAL.] WALTER G. MARMON,
Notary Public.

Other papers furnished were the same as those furnished by the General Land Office.

Witch Hanging in Zuñi Pueblo.—In my last report reference was made to the arrest of a number of the Zuñi Pueblo Indians for "witch hanging." February 25 last the acting Indian agent for the Pueblo Agency forwarded to this office a copy of a letter dated February 24, from the United States attorney for New Mexico, stating that the five principal men engaged in the witch hanging had been indicted; that four were then in jail in Los Lunas, and a warrant had been issued for the other one; that the petit jury was discharged on the second day of the term and, as the indictment was not returned until the third, there would be no chance for a trial until the last of September, 1898. The acting agent had reported February 3 that there was no further need for the presence of the troops which had been detailed to make the arrests and to preserve the peace afterwards.

Counsel for Pueblos.—July 12 last the Department authorized the employment of Mr. George Hill Howard, of Santa Fe, as counsel for the several pueblos in their land and other matters, under an item in the Indian appropriation act for the current year.

PYRAMID LAKE INDIANS, NEVADA.

The Indian appropriation act, approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., p. 594), contains the following clause relating to the Pyramid Lake Reservation, and the inhabitants of the town of Wadsworth located thereon:

That the inhabitants of the town of Wadsworth, in the county of Washoe, State of Nevada, be, and they are hereby, authorized to proceed and acquire title to the town site of such town under the provisions of section twenty-three hundred and eighty-two of chapter eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands, and on compliance with the provisions of such town-site laws the inhabitants of said town of Wadsworth shall acquire title in manner and form as provided by the statutes aforesaid: *Provided*, That the proceeds of the sale of the land in such town site shall be paid into the Treasury, and be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the Piute Indians of the Pyramid Lake Reservation: *Provided further*, That if there are any Indians residing in said town and in possession of lots of ground with improvements, they shall have the same rights of purchase under the town-site laws as white citizens: *And provided further*, That the tract of land situated near to and north of the town of Wadsworth, and upon which is located the Pyramid Lake Indian schoolhouse, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less, shall be, and hereby is, reserved from the town site hereby established, unless it shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior that said tract is not needed for Indian school purposes.

It will be observed that it is provided that any Indian residing in said town site and in possession of lots of ground with improvements shall have the same right to purchase under the town-site laws as white citizens; also that the tract of land situated near to and north of the town of Wadsworth, upon which is located the Pyramid Lake Indian school, containing about 110 acres, is reserved from the town site established, unless it shall be determined by the Department that the tract is not needed for Indian school purposes.

July 27, 1898, the Indian agent of the Nevada Agency was furnished with a copy of the act, and directed to notify the Indians of its provisions, and to assist any who might be residing within the town site and be in possession of lots of ground and improvements to obtain title thereto under the town-site laws. Steps have been taken, also, to ascertain whether the school tract is still needed for school purposes.

INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

No change has been made in the condition or political status of the Indians in the State of New York during the past year. The chief obstacle to the betterment of their condition, namely, the claim of the Ogden Land Company, still exists, with no apparent prospect of its being soon removed.

Mention was made in my last annual report of the difficulties that were continually growing out of individual property rights, and that effort would be made to have the New York legislature amend the laws so as to give litigants in property matters the right to appeal from the Peacemakers to the State courts. A petition for such amendment, numerously signed by the Indians, was transmitted to the Department January 8 last, and was, I am informally advised, transmitted to the governor of New York January 13.

A matter of considerable interest to the Indians is the collection of the moneys due from the leasing of town lots in the six villages of the Allegany Reservation. Under existing law these moneys are paid to the treasurer of the Seneca Nation, to be expended for the benefit of the whole people. But it is alleged by many prominent members of the nation that the money is not properly expended, and that when funds are distributed many Indians do not get their share. To remedy this wrong a faction of the Seneca Nation had a bill introduced at the last session of Congress, the purpose of which was to have all lease moneys collected by the United States Indian agent. This bill (S. 2888) was favorably reported on in office letter to the Department, March 10, 1898, and passed the Senate and is now pending in the House.

On April 11 last the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision in the case of the New York Indians against the United States. The Indians had sued the United States to recover the value of lands in Kansas which had been set apart as a reservation for them by their treaty of 1838. These lands had never been occupied by the Indians and had been sold by the Government and the proceeds placed

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in the United States Treasury. Suit was first brought in the Court of Claims in which judgment was rendered against the Indians. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Court of Claims and remanded the case to that court with instructions to enter a new judgment in favor of the Indians for the net amount actually received by the Government for the Kansas lands less the amount to which the Tonawanda Senecas would have been entitled and less other just deductions. By their treaty of November 5, 1857, the Tonawanda Senecas surrendered their interest in the Kansas lands and their pro rata share of the fund provided for removal to Kansas. In anticipation of a call by the Court of Claims this office on May 5 last submitted to the Department a statement showing the basis upon which the settlement with the Tonawandas was made.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWAS, NORTH DAKOTA.

Ratification of the agreement concluded with the Turtle Mountain Chippewas October 22, 1892, is still delayed, and the Indians therefore continue to be in an unsettled condition, not knowing what to do or to expect. The ratification of this agreement has been repeatedly urged.

A bill (House 9282) was introduced during the last session of Congress referring to the Court of Claims the claim of these Indians for payment for about 9,000,000 acres in North Dakota which they declare have never been ceded by them. It was favorably reported by the House Committee on Indian Affairs (House Report 320), and is still pending.

TORTURING AND BURNING OF SEMINOLES IN OKLAHOMA.

Early in January, 1898, alarming reports appeared in the newspapers of an impending outbreak by the Indians of the Seminole Nation along the borders of Oklahoma on account of outrages perpetrated in that vicinity. After a searching investigation it was found that the threatened disturbance was due to the burning of two Seminole Indian boys at the stake by a mob of white men from Oklahoma in revenge for the killing of one Mrs. Leard, a white woman living in the Seminole Nation. The facts as to the murder of this woman and the burning of the Indians are briefly stated by Leo E. Bennett, United States marshal, in his report to the Attorney-General, as follows:

On the evening of December 30, 1897, Mrs. Leard, or Laird, a white woman, residing on the "McGeisy farm," 20 miles west of Wewoka, Seminole Nation, and probably 5 or 6 miles east of the post-office of Maud, Okla., was visited by an Indian, who asked to borrow a saddle. This was refused him. He tarried a while, and Mrs. L. became uneasy at his presence and ordered him away. He left, but very soon after returned, and entering the house unannounced picked up a gun and attempted to shoot the woman. The gun failed to fire, and Mrs. L. started to run, whereupon he struck her with the gun, breaking the stock from the barrel. He then picked up the barrel of the gun, and as she passed out the door he struck her several times in quick succession, the force of the blows crushing her skull, and from which she died. The Indian then stepped into the house and made a search for money, but did not find any. He then went out of the house, and drawing the woman's infant of a few months from under her dead body he put the child in the house and left the place.

The only persons present were the woman and the Indian and the woman's children, the eldest a lad of 8 years, the next a girl of 4 years, and the infant. It was not possible for the children to get their mother's body into the house, and it lay outside during the night. Upon the coming of daylight of the following morning the little boy hastened away to the neighbors for assistance. Upon his return with some of the neighbors it was found that the hogs had gotten into the yard and had partially devoured the body of the woman. The body was then cared for and decently interred and a messenger dispatched for the husband of the woman, who was several miles away. Mr. Leard was accompanied to his home by a number of persons from Oklahoma, and as soon as the burial services were closed those present organized a posse to hunt down the woman's murderer. This posse was heavily armed, and rode all over the western border of the Seminole Nation, taking into custody nearly every Indian who came across its path. All were taken before the little boy for identification, and many of them he was able to state positively did not do the bloody deed. Others he was doubtful in so clearly stating their innocence, and all such Indians were then tortured in an effort to make them confess that they were the ones or had had something to do with the crime.

Finally a confession of guilt was extorted from Palmer Sampson, an ignorant, full-blood Seminole Indian, who also implicated Lincoln McGeisy. The latter denied the charge and until the very last declared his entire innocence. The mob held these boys (for I am advised they were about 18 or 19 years of age) several days, and on the night of Friday, January 7, carried them over into Oklahoma, and chaining them together by their necks with chains, securely fastened them to a tree and piled hay and brush around them, and about 3 o'clock of the morning of the 8th set fire thereto and burned them alive. They continued to burn for about twelve hours, and when found by a searching party their legs and arms were burned from their trunks. The tree was cut down Saturday (8th) afternoon and their remains taken to the Seminole Nation and buried, still chained together.

The first information received of there being any trouble in that country reached me on Saturday night (8th) in a telegram from Deputy Marshal Buchner, who was at Holdenville, and who wired me that there was a raging mob in the Seminole Nation, and asked for instructions. I immediately endeavored to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, and was advised of the death of the two boys as above related, also that the mob had burned the farmhouses on the McGeisy place. The mob having dispersed before this information reached me, I consulted with United States Judge William M. Springer, and wired my deputies at Holdenville and Wewoka to meet United States Commissioner Fears at Wewoka and obey his orders concerning an investigation. Commissioner Fears went to Wewoka on the 10th and at once issued process for witnesses and a warrant for the interpreter who had served the purposes of the mob. On the 10th I also wired Assistant United States Attorney Parker, then at South McAlester, requesting him to proceed to Wewoka and aid in the investigation. Mr. Parker did so. I would

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have personally proceeded to the scene, but could not see the necessity for so doing at the time the information reached me. I was also preparing to transport some prisoners from Muscogee to the penitentiary and had all arrangements made to leave with them.

On the night of the 11th telegrams reached me describing scenes of bloodshed and terror because of an alleged uprising of the Indians, it being positively set forth that the town of Maud, Okla., had been burned and that more than twenty-five men, women, and children had been murdered by the Seminole Indians. This information was traced directly to the telegraph operator of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway at Earlsboro, Okla., who gave them out as facts. * * * About noon I received telegrams from my deputies and other officials then at the scene of the alleged trouble that the reports sent out by the operator at Earlsboro were all fakes and wholly unfounded, but had been circulated for the purpose of creating a sentiment to shield the members of the mob who came from Oklahoma and burned the two Indian boys. Commissioner Fears also wired me that there was no necessity for my going to Wewoka, as all was then being done that was possible to discover the identity of those who composed the mob.

Mr. Fears advised me that he had issued certain subpœnas and warrants and that he had no doubt the facts would be developed. That night (12th) I received a telegram from one of my deputies that he had reached Wewoka with one of the parties, and asked instructions as to disposition of prisoner. I directed him to take the prisoner and subpœna witnesses before Commissioner Fears at Eufaula. That night I left for Boonville, Mo., Columbus, Ohio, and Washington, D. C., with United States prisoners. I am advised, under date of the 16th, that one of my deputies has secured a full list of the names of all persons who were implicated in the burning of the two Indians, together with the names of witnesses to the crime, and that the whole matter has been presented to the grand jury, now in session at Vinita. I have this list of names before me, but for obvious reasons deem it proper to omit giving them in this connection. Three or four of those on the list were residents of the Indian Territory, but the majority of the mob was made up of residents of Oklahoma.

I desire to assure you that every officer connected with the United States courts in the northern district of Indian Territory will use all lawful means at his and their command to bring the guilty party before the bar of justice. In another communication I will present to you certain suggestions which are, in my opinion, proper for your attention.

It may not be out of place for me to advise you at this time of the fact that along the eastern boundary of Oklahoma, within 200 yards, in some cases a mile, from the west line of the Seminole and Creek nations there have been established a great many whisky joints, from which there are daily sold to these Indians many gallons of the vilest of whisky and of alcohol. Such places are located at Maud, Violet Springs, Earlsboro, Keokuk Falls, Stroud, etc. Nearly all the crime along the western portion of my district arises from the presence of these saloons just across the line, and I believe that fully one-half of the whisky introduced in the northern district comes from Oklahoma. The officers of this district hope to secure the cooperation of the official of Oklahoma in putting a stop to this traffic by the prosecution of those who are engaged therein, and steps in this direction were taken several weeks since.

In response to a resolution of the Senate of January 20, 1898, asking that the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior inform the Senate as to what steps had been taken to ascertain the facts in the case and to punish the alleged offenders, information and copies of correspondence were given, which will be found in Senate Docs. Nos. 98 and 99 (parts 1 and 2), Fifty-fifth Congress, second session.

In the latter part of January last Hon. John T. Brown, principal chief of the Seminole Nation, officially advised the Department of the outrages perpetrated upon members of the nation, and requested, "in view of article 18 of the treaty with the Creeks and Seminoles dated August 7, 1856, whereby the Seminole Nation was promised protection and guaranteed indemnity for all injuries resulting from invasion or aggression," that a suitable person be appointed to ascertain and report the facts as to the burning of the two young men and the inhuman torture of other Seminole Indians, and also to ascertain and report upon the amount and value of the property destroyed or stolen by the mob, to the end that indemnity might be made by the United States for injuries sustained.

Article 18 of the Seminole treaty proclaimed August 29, 1856 (11 Stats., p. 704), provides as follows:

> The United States shall protect the Creeks and Seminoles from domestic strife, from hostile invasion, and from aggression by other Indians and white persons not subject to their jurisdiction and laws; and for all injuries resulting from such invasion or aggression full indemnity is hereby guaranteed to the party or parties injured out of the Treasury of the United States, upon the same principle and according to the same rules upon which white persons are entitled to indemnity for injuries or aggressions upon them committed by Indians."

In accordance with Department instructions of January 24, 1898, Dew M. Wisdom, United States Indian agent of the Union Agency, Indian Territory, was directed by this office, January 27, to make the investigation, and was instructed as follows:

> In accordance with the above instructions, you will at once make the desired investigation in the premises. Of course, you will take sufficient time in this work to make it thorough and complete; and, so far as possible, all the evidence obtained should be supported by proper and sufficient proof in the form of affidavits, etc. It is presumed in this case that many claims will be made for damages, and great care should therefore be taken in investigating the same, to the end that none but those justly entitled thereto shall be reported to this Department.
>
> The method of procedure in making this investigation will be left largely to your own judgment and discretion; but it is desired that all parties to this unfortunate affair should be given a full hearing, and should be allowed to submit such evidence in relation thereto as they may have or wish to offer.

The agent's reply of March 29, 1898, was transmitted to the Department in office letter of April 4 last. In this report the agent stated in effect that Thomas S. McGeisy and Mrs. Sukey Sampson were the only parties who suffered any loss of property or damage to property at the hands of said mob, and that the following parties, Peter Ossanna, Kenda Palmer, Billy Coker, Ohippie Coker, Cobley (or Copley) Wolf, George P. Harjo, Samuel P. Harjo, Duffy P. Harjo, Johnson McKaye, Sever Parnoka, John Washington, George Kernells, Thomas Thompson, Johnny Palmer, Sam Ela, Sepa Palmer, Shawnee Barnett, and Billy

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Thlocco, and Moses and Peter Tiger, were arrested and otherwise maltreated in their persons by said mob of United States citizens; that he was unable to obtain affidavits or statements from the two last named, for the reason that they were in prison at Fort Smith, Ark.; that Palmer Sampson, son of the said Mrs. Sukey Sampson, and Lincoln McGeisey, son of said Thomas F. McGeisey, were the two Seminoles who were chained to a tree and burned to a crisp in the most fiendish manner by the mob; that Mrs. Sukey Sampson lost a horse, bridle, and blanket valued at $80; that Mr. McGeisey lost two houses, a barn, some sheds and other outhouses, a well, some fencing, corn, lot of books, trunks, clothing, and house and kitchen furnishings, all of which he values at $2,515.65, and that with the exception of the valuation of $1,250 placed upon the "frame and hewed log house" by Thomas McGeisey, which he, the agent, thinks is fully double what it is really worth, the valuations are approved.

The act of Congress approved July 1, 1898, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the current fiscal year, contained the following provision:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to cause an examination and investigation to be made of outrages and injuries alleged to have been perpetrated on individual Indians belonging to the Seminole tribe by an armed mob or band of lawless persons who invaded the Seminole country during the months of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and if, upon such examination and investigation, it shall appear that outrages and injuries have been so perpetrated and that the United States is under treaty obligations to pay for such outrages and injuries, he shall ascertain the amount which should be properly paid said Indian or Indians, or their legal heirs or representatives, and pay such sum or sums as he may deem just and reasonable, and for such purpose a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

As all the facts in the case are now before the Department, it is thought that indemnity will soon be paid by the Government to members of the Seminole Nation injured by the mob of lawless whites in this disgraceful occurrence. Further, the whites guilty of the outrages are now being prosecuted by the Department of Justice.

SALE OF CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIE AND ABSENTEE SHAWNEE LANDS, OKLAHOMA.

Up to the 2d of August, 1897, there had been approved by the Department (under the act of August 15, 1894, authorizing these Indians to dispose of their patented lands) 258 conveyances, aggregating in area 29,438.05 acres, valued at $174,782.09. Between August 2, 1897, and August 5, 1898, there have been approved by the Department 95 conveyances by the Citizen Pottawatomie Indians, at an average of $4.71 per acre, viz, 88 in Pottawatomie County, aggregating 7,903.06 acres, for $37,142.50, and 6 in Cleveland County, aggregating 740.43 acres, for $2,763.13, and 1 in Oklahoma County, 80 acres, for $1,281.25. During the same period there have also been approved by

the Department 25 conveyances by the Absentee Shawnee Indians, at an average of $6.98 per acre, viz, 22 in Pottawatomie County, aggregating 1,611.97 acres, for $11,142.80, and 3 in Cleveland County, aggregating 320 acres, for $2,350. The total is 120 conveyances, covering 10,655.46 acres of land, for $54,679.68, or an average of $5.13 per acre. The total sales of lands by these two tribes of Indians since the passage of the act of August 15, 1894, are 378, aggregating 40,093.51 acres of land, for $229,461.77.

This office and the Department have given much thought to the adoption of some regulation which would not entail unreasonable expense upon the purchaser and yet would secure to the Indian the payment of the consideration money for the land transferred. Since Congress authorized these Indians to dispose of their lands many deeds have been filed in this office which have borne strong evidence of bad faith on the part of purchasers, and, in some instances, the Indians, through ignorance or duress, have been in collusion with the purchasers in endeavoring to secure the approval of the deed of conveyance by the Department. Notwithstanding all the precautions that have been adopted, in requiring a deposit with the United States Indian agent, or in some reliable national bank, of the whole of the purchase money for the land conveyed, complaints arise that the Indians do not always obtain from the bank the whole amount named in the certificate of deposit, especially in cases where it is impracticable for the agent to accompany the Indian when his certificate of deposit is paid to him.

To forestall schemes between the vendee and the bank of deposit for discounting the certificate of deposit some have adopted the method of collecting through their local banks, but attempts are made to evade this and to overreach the Indian by making the certificate of deposit payable to the Indian rather than to the order of the Indian. I am satisfied that, with the safeguards that have been thrown around these transactions, frauds upon the Indians in making payment for their lands are becoming less frequent, and it is hoped that they may finally be eliminated.

Requests have been made from time to time for legislation allowing those members of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians who took allotments in severalty under the act of May 23, 1872 (17 Stats., 159), the same privilege of selling any portion of their land in excess of 80 acres as was accorded those Pottawatomie Indians who took land under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388). The act of 1872 provides that the lands allotted thereunder—

shall be alienable in fee, or leased or otherwise disposed of only to the United States, or to persons of Indian blood lawfully residing within said Territory with permission of the President, and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Whenever it shall appear for the best interests of these Indians who took allotments under the act of 1872 that they should dispose of any

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portion of their land, I am of the opinion that they should have the legal right to sell the land to whomsoever they please, for the best price obtainable, under rules and restrictions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and not be restricted to purchasers "of Indian blood lawfully residing in Oklahoma Territory." With a view to the relief of these Indians, I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to amend the act of 1872 so as to authorize these Indians to sell their land upon the same terms as are provided in the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 295).

OSAGE ANNUITY ROLL CONTESTED CASES.

As a matter of record, it is thought best to give the following brief history of these contested cases:

February 6, 1895, the acting agent of the Osage Agency transmitted a resolution of the Osage national council, which charged that "many persons by means of false testimony have succeeded in obtaining from their national council * * * citizenship in the Osage Nation;" and which appointed a delegation to visit Washington and asked that the Department appoint a competent person to investigate the Osage rolls, to the end that all persons found to be illegally thereon should be stricken off. The council further appropriated $2,000 to defray the expenses of the desired investigation. In forwarding this resolution, with his favorable recommendation, the acting agent stated: "The relations existing between the full-bloods and half-breed Indians are of such a nature as to require a final and authoritative settlement of the rights of the half-breeds. In my opinion the full-bloods will not listen to any proposition for allotment until this is done."

This duly authorized Osage delegation visited Washington about the 1st of March, 1895, and personally laid the matter before the Department. March 11, 1895, this office, in a report to the Secretary of the Interior, recommended that a person of ability and legal training be appointed to make the desired investigation. The Secretary replied, March 13, 1895, that it would first be necessary to have the Osage Indians, through their counsel, present a list of those persons charged with being unlawfully upon their rolls, "together with the reasons upon which the council expected to sustain the charges," and he added: "When the examination takes place, no evidence will be allowed to sustain an attack upon the citizenship of one already upon the rolls which is not covered by the written specifications." The Osage delegation was, on March 15, 1895, notified of the Secretary's action.

March 20, 1895, this office submitted to the Department a further communication from the Osage council asking early action in this matter and that an inspector be sent to make an investigation. The Secretary, however, in his reply, April 12, 1895, adhered to his former decision requiring that a list of names be submitted with the reasons for the charges made, since it was made by law the duty of the Department, acting in a semijudicial capacity, to determine what names are illegally upon the Osage rolls. The Osages, April 23, 1895, were advised of this decision, and August 19, 1895, their acting agent submitted on their behalf a list of the names of 446 persons claimed to be unlawfully upon their rolls, which was submitted to the Department September 12, 1895.

The Department obtained the authority of the President to allow an expenditure of Osage moneys for this investigation and Messrs. Washington J. Houston, of North Decatur, Ga., and Clarence E. Bloodgood, of Catskill, N. Y., were appointed as commissioners. The latter commissioner, however, declined the appointment, and Mr. George Y. Scott was appointed in his stead.

February 19, 1896, the Department requested this office to prepare instructions for these commissioners, and the following day they were submitted to and approved by the Secretary. These instructions contained the following paragraph which fixed January 1, 1888, as the date back of which the investigation should not go:

> You will not, however, take up and investigate cases of persons charged to be illegally or improperly upon the Osage rolls who were admitted to the same prior to January 1, 1888, even though their names may appear on the list furnished by the Osage council hereinbefore referred to. However, if during the course of your investigation any case or cases should be brought to your notice of persons having gained admittance thereto by *manifestly flagrant fraud*, prior to that date, you will take testimony and submit proof thereon, with your findings and recommendations, as in other cases, for the information of this Department.

Additional instructions were submitted and approved by the Department April 30, 1896, in which the date was changed by the Secretary to January 1, 1880. The paragraph relating thereto reads as follows:

> You will take up and investigate all cases of persons charged to be illegally or improperly upon the Osage rolls who were admitted or placed thereon, by adoption or otherwise, since January 1, 1880, but no case of any person so admitted or placed thereon prior to that date. Nor will you take up for investigation the cases of children admitted or enrolled either before or since January 1, 1880, who were minors at the time of the admission or enrollment of their parents or who have been born since the 1st day of January, 1880.

Some time in June, 1896, the commissioners returned to this city, having completed their work at the Osage Agency, and made separate reports to the Secretary, who referred the same to this office, November 26, 1896. Eighty-two names were added to the original list of 446 by reason of the change of the date from 1888 to 1880. Of the 528 names upo then challenged list prepared by the Osage national council, 296 were reported as exempt by reason of having been enrolled prior to 1880.

The remainder, 232, who were investigated by the commission were reported as follows by Mr. Houston: 80 rights as Osages proved by evidence, and recommended sustained on roll (3 dead); 5 erroneously entered on challenged list, and cases therefore dismissed; 147 without evidence to sustain enrollment, and recommended stricken off the roll

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(2 dead). Mr. Houston submitted with his report a "memorial" dated June 6, 1896, from the Osage national council, signed by about two-thirds of the entire tribe, known and designated as full-blood Indians, in which they protested against restricting the examination to those enrolled since 1880, and stated that such limit precludes "the possibility of arriving at any settlement that will be final or satisfactory to all parties at interest." They therefore requested as a matter of justice that all persons upon the list presented by them be investigated.

Mr. Scott's individual report, dated July 16, 1896, appeared to have been prepared some time prior to his colleague's. He reported as follows upon the 232 names investigated: 80 rights as Osages proved by evidence and recommended sustained by Mr. Houston were similarly recommended; 147 (recommended stricken off by Mr. Houston) were disposed of as follows: 68 rights to citizenship proved by evidence and recommended sustained on roll (one dead); 74 rights to citizenship not proved by evidence and recommended stricken off (one dead); 5 not reported on, children of white men married to Indians after law of 1888.

December 29, 1897, this office returned the voluminous testimony and evidence in the cases to the Department, with the recommendation that but 92 of the 232 persons investigated be stricken from the Osage rolls, the balance, 140, to be retained upon the rolls.

The cases were then referred to the assistant attorney-general, who rendered an opinion April 6, 1898, which upon motions of some of the attorneys was modified and a new opinion given. June 15, 1898, he found but 25 persons to be unjustly and illegally upon the Osage rolls, the remainder, 207, to be entitled to be retained thereon. In view of this final decision, the United States Indian agent of the Osage Agency was instructed July 12, 1898, in reference to continuing those contestees on the Osage annuity rolls who were found entitled thereto, and striking off those who were found not so entitled.

BOUNDARY OF KLAMATH RESERVATION, OREG.

Favorable action was not taken by Congress at its last session upon the recommendation of this office and the Department that the Klamath Indians be compensated in the sum of $53,270 found to be due them by the commission appointed under the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 321), on account of the erroneous survey of the boundaries of their reservation. Provision was made, however, for the "resurvey of the exterior boundaries of the Klamath Reservati n (so called) in the State of Oregon, in accordance with the provisions of the first article of the treaty" of October 14, 1864. Moreover, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to "negotiate through an inspector with said Klamath Indians for the relinquishment of all their right and interest in and to any part of said reservation, and to negotiate with them as respects any and all matters growing out of their occupation of said reservation

under said treaty;" also, to "ascertain what portion of said reservation is occupied by citizens of the United States, and for what purpose, and under what title."

July 15, 1898, I recommended that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be instructed to cause the boundary lines of the reservation to be surveyed in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of October 14, 1864, as ascertained by the commission named above. I also recommended that the deputy surveyor be instructed not to establish any permanent monuments except such as may be necessary to replace those that have been obliterated on that portion of the established line which coincides with the line determined by the commission. The lands outside the established boundaries have been opened to public settlement and entry, and to a considerable extent are occupied by settlers who have acquired title. Therefore permanent monuments on that part of the line which does not coincide with the established boundary would be worthless and confusing. It is not proposed to dispossess these settlers, who are in no way at fault, but to compensate the Indians for the lands lying between the boundaries established by the approved but erroneous survey, and those determined by the commission to be the correct boundaries intended by the treaty. The only possible object in surveying the latter boundaries is to ascertain the correct area of the lands erroneously excluded from the reservation.

From the fact that a resurvey is directed, it is presumed that Congress is not satisfied that this area was correctly ascertained by the commission, for which reason it is thought that the negotiations authorized should not be undertaken until this area is determined by the resurvey.

FISHERIES IN WASHINGTON.

As stated in the annual report of last year, a suit was commenced and prosecuted against the Alaska Packers' Association et al., to prevent interference by that association with the fishery rights of the Lummi Indians at the ancient fisheries located on the reef at Point Roberts, Wash., which were reserved to them by the treaty of January 22, 1855 (12 Stats., 928). The suit was decided against the Indians, and the Attorney-General directed that an appeal be taken. No information has since been received from the Department of Justice in regard to this case.

DANIEL PULLEN AND THE QUILLEHUTE RESERVATION, WASH.

Many years ago Daniel Pullen, a white man, obtained the consent of the Quillehute Indians to establish a temporary residence and make improvements on the lands claimed by them. Having once obtained a foothold, he proceeded to make certain entries of the reservation lands used and occupied by him. A contest arose out of that action, which,

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after some years, was finally decided by the Department in favor of the Indians. The Indian agent of the Neah Bay Agency, Wash., was then instructed to put the Indians in possession of their land, whereupon Mr. Pullen sued out a writ of injunction in the United States circuit court, district of Washington, northern division, against the Indian agent, John P. McGlynn, to restrain the agent from removing him from the Quillehute Reservation. May 2, 1898, William H. Brinker, special United States attorney, employed by the Attorney-General as special counsel in the case, reported to this office that he had pushed the case to trial and had succeeded in securing a final decree, rendered April 30, 1898, dissolving the injunction and dismissing the bill filed by the plaintiff, and that the way was then clear for this office to direct the United States Indian agent to remove Mr. Pullen or his tenants from the lands in controversy.

The Washington Fur Company was involved in the case of Pullen, and its rights on the reservation were also passed upon, in determining the rights of Mr. Pullen, by departmental decision of March 1, 1893. (Public Land Decisions, vol. 16, p. 210, et seq.)

May 12, 1898, Samuel G. Morse, the successor of Agent McGlynn, was instructed to serve notice upon Mr. Pullen, his agents or tenants, to remove within a reasonable time from the lands in controversy and beyond the boundaries of the Quillehute Reservation, taking with them their families and all personal effects. If they failed or refused to comply with this notice, he was told that he should forcibly eject them from the lands in controversy and from the reservation also, provided his police force was sufficient to justify him in taking this action; if not, he should report the facts to this office for further instructions.

June 24, 1898, Agent Morse reported that the removal of the personal effects of Mr. Pullen, who was then absent in Alaska, had been accomplished; but that the Washington Fur Company had upon the reservation some 60 or 70 tons of goods, which it would be difficult for them to remove, because they were situated 40 or 50 miles down the coast from Seattle, Wash., and only occasionally could schooners run down to that point, loaded or unloaded. July 12, 1898, he was instructed to give the company ample time to remove their goods.

August 1, 1898, United States District Attorney Gay, for the district of Washington, notified this office that on July 8, last, there was served upon Agent Samuel G. Morse a restraining order based upon the petition of complaint and affidavit of Sutcliffe Baxter in the case of Leman S. Mayer, as receiver of the Washington Fur Company, and that he had prepared a demurrer thereto, which had been sustained by the court; but that the court, however, had allowed the complainant thirty days in which to file a new petition or complaint. The attorney stated that he could interpose another demurrer, and thus fight the whole matter over again.

It is trusted that the partial victory already obtained by the Government will be made complete when the second demurrer in this case

comes to be argued before and passed upon by the court, and that the Indians will finally be put in possession of all the lands to which they are justly entitled.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES, WISCONSIN.

In my last annual report I discussed the embarrassment experienced by reason of the fact that certain tracts of land which have been allotted to Indians within the Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation are claimed by the State of Wisconsin under the swamp-land act, and under decision of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department a relinquishment of these lands can be had only through the voluntary act of Wisconsin.

There is now pending in Congress a bill (S. 3094) providing for the adjustment of swamp-land grants in the State of Wisconsin, on which this office reported on the 17th of last March. This bill contemplates the relinquishment by that State of all swamp lands within Indian reservations in exchange for other lands to be granted the State in lieu thereof. It is to be hoped that it will become a law at the approaching session of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner.*

The honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORTS OF AGENTS AND OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS IN CHARGE OF AGENCIES.

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
Parker, Yuma County, Ariz., August 8, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the Colorado River Reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as follows:

Location.—The reservation is located on the Colorado River, about nine-tenths of the area being on the Arizona side of the river and the remaining tenth in California. The north limits are about 80 miles south of Needles, Cal., and the south limits are about 150 miles north of Yuma, Ariz. The reservation comprises about 240,000 acres, and extends in a narrow strip for 60 miles along the river.

Topography and soil.—More than three-fourths of this area is bottom land, with an average elevation of 10 feet above the ordinary water level of the river. The remaining one-fourth is mountain and mesa. Most of the valley land is naturally fertile and could be made very productive by irrigation. With a great river running through it American enterprise will some day solve the problem of getting the water out over this magnificent valley, which without irrigation is worthless.

Climate.—With an average elevation of less than 300 feet above sea level, and surrounded on every side by a rainless desert, the Colorado River Reservation is one of the hottest places on the globe. From June 1 to October 1 there are usually not a dozen days when the maximum temperature is below 100°, and frequently from 120° to 125° in the shade is recorded. Except on a very few nights, however, the temperature drops sufficiently to make the nights quite pleasant. From October to June the climate is delightful, save for occasional sand storms and rare rains. The average annual rainfall is less than 5 inches, and most of it comes during the months of January and August.

Inhabitants.—Of the five tribes originally allotted to this reservation only one section of the Mohave tribe have ever been induced to locate permanently upon it. These number 683; of the remaining Mohaves, nearly all live from 80 to 125 miles above the reservation in the vicinity of Needles, Cal., and Fort Mohave, Ariz. These Indians, numbering about 1,300, have always been nominally connected with the agency. Between these two groups of the Mohaves, about 40 miles above the agency, are located the Chimehuevis, a band of about 150. These are a southern branch of the Piutes and are progressive Indians, having wholly adopted civilized dress, including shoes, hats, and style of wearing their hair. They receive no aid from the Government except that they come to the agency for medicine and medical treatment.

Census.—The following is a summary of the census recently carefully taken of the Indians living on the reservation:

Males above 18 years of age	203
Females above 16 years of age	227
School children between 6 and 16	166
Males, all ages	348
Females, all ages	335
Mohaves on reservation	683
Mohaves near Needles and Fort Mohave (estimated)	1,300
Chimehuevis in Chimehuova Valley	141

General characteristics.—The Mohaves in general are willing to work at hard manual labor for self-support. In this respect they are said to be superior to any other

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American Indians. To this virtue may be added a quiet peaceable disposition and an unusual degree of honesty. On the other hand they are improvident, slow to receive new ideas, tenacious in holding on to old superstitions, and have naturally but slight perception of morals.

Nonreservation Mohaves.—The Mohaves living in the vicinity of Needles and Fort Mohave are in a deplorable condition as to morals and progress toward civilization. As the agent can only reach them after a four days' trip up the river in a rowboat, they receive practically no benefit from the agency. They retain all their old-time superstition and barbarous customs and have added to them the vices of a border railroad and mining town. Drunkenness, gambling, and prostitution prevail to a shocking extent. Some 200 of the men are employed by the Santa Fe Railroad Company in their shops, yards, and construction and section gangs, for which they receive annually nearly $60,000 in wages. Yet their material condition is growing steadily worse. They live under sheds made of sticks in summer and sweat houses or artificial caves in winter. When one of their number dies all his property, ponies, etc., is burned along with the body. In addition, relatives sacrifice large amounts of property, buying calicoes, silks, and clothing to add to the splendor of the funeral pyre. This custom, along with drunkenness and gambling, absorbs all the Indians' earnings and leaves the children and the aged destitute.

Reservation Mohaves.—On the other hand, the reservation Mohaves are making considerable progress in civilization. Practically every family has a comparatively comfortable adobe house, with chimneys, glass windows, and doors. Almost without exception they wear civilized dress, have ceased to paint, and do little tattooing. They have discarded their medicine men and have altogether ceased burning property at funerals, although they still cremate their dead. This is never done until after the agency physician has been notified and, when practicable, inspected the remains, and the funeral is conducted under police regulations. Drunkenness is absolutely unknown on the reservation and I have never heard of liquor being brought on the reservation. About one-third of the adult males wear their hair short (including all Government employees) and the number is increasing.

Morality.—I do not believe that the morals of the reservation Mohaves are as bad as has been pictured. They are a very jolly, easy-going race, fond of gossip and scandal. This last characteristic has, in my judgment, led to erroneous opinions. To disprove the common opinion as to their morals can be offered the fact that the census records and careful inquiry does not disclose a single instance of birth in several years where the father and mother were not living together as man and wife. Of the total population there are but four of mixed blood on the reservation. They are not polygamists, but the younger Indians are disposed to discard their wives and take others, a practice which the agent is endeavoring to break up. Orders have been issued that in case of separation neither can remarry under six months. I have found this quite effective.

Religion.—Until recently no religious denomination has ever attempted to work among these Indians. During the past two years M. J. Hersey, an Episcopalian, has labored effectively among them. In March last some 125 were baptized, and arrangements were on foot to build a church building. Unfortunately, plans were slow in maturing and Mr. Hersey received an offer to labor in a more advanced field and left the reservation the latter part of April. It is to be hoped that this or some other denomination will see fit to continue work in this promising field.

Agriculture.—The productive resources of the reservation are at present limited to about 70 acres of land, irrigated by a very defective steam pump, and to some small strips of lowland along the river and lagoons, irrigated in part by overflow in June and in part by carrying water in pails and pouring on the crops. From 200 to 400 acres are brought under cultivation by this means with varying success, depending upon the extent of the overflow. In about one year in three the river does not rise sufficiently to do much good, and some years the overflow is so great that a large part of their plantings are washed away.

Irrigation plant.—The irrigation of the 70 acres has been attended with great difficulty. The pumps or water elevators now in use are of a type never successfully used anywhere and are constantly breaking down. The white farmer and general mechanic devote at least two-thirds of their time to keeping them in repair, and they consume from five to ten times as much fuel to irrigate the same amount of land as the type of pump in common use for irrigation purposes. I have recommended the purchase of a new centrifugal pump that will irrigate 400 acres with less fuel than is now used, and hope for favorable action from the Department. With such a pump these Indians will become almost self-supporting.

The fuel used to run the irrigation pumps, about 400 cords of wood per year, is all furnished by the Indians. The pumps are run by the Indians under the direction of the farmer, and they also keep the ditches in repair and irrigate their land

intelligently. On irrigated land wheat yields an average of 35 to 40 bushels per acre. Corn yields about the same, while melons, pumpkins, and sorghum yield fabulously. Melons are a chief article of diet from June 15 to January 15—seven months of the year.

With 400 acres under irrigation, and with the construction of a small gristmill, to be operated by the irrigation steam plant, the Indians of the reservation will almost be able to support themselves.

Delivery of supplies.—The agency and school supplies are now brought in by steamboat, which makes two or three trips per year for the purpose, charging $1.25 per hundredweight from the railroad. Flour, barley, and the heavier school supplies are usually brought in promptly by about September 1. It is very difficult to secure the delivery of the dry goods, clothing, drugs, and smaller school supplies that arrive at Yuma and Needles later in the year, for the reason that the quantity is too small to make profitable trips for the steamboat. This year such supplies were not obtained until April and then only by sending the Indians for the goods with rowboats. This caused great inconvenience to the school, as it was almost impossible to keep the pupils' last year's clothing repaired so that they could remain in school.

For next year the Department has authorized the delivery of all supplies at Needles, Cal., and the transportation from that point to the agency by rowboats. This will not only secure prompt delivery, but will add about $2,000 annually to the earnings of the Indians of the reservation.

Difficulties of travel.—The greatest drawback to the agency is the difficulty of getting in and out. The only practicable means is by rowboat with Indian oarsmen from Needles, Cal., a distance from 85 to 100 miles. In the summer season the trip down from Needles can be usually made in one day, but from October 1 to April 1 two days are required. To get up to Needles usually requires four days, the Indians dragging the boat from the banks and cliffs by means of ropes. The current is in most places too strong for rowing upstream. During high water, from May 15 to July 15, one can only get out by being rowed downstream to Yuma, as boats can not be towed upstream. It is possible to get in and out on horseback from Yuma, a distance of 175 miles, over the trail used by the mail riders, but the trip should only be undertaken by those accustomed to horseback riding over rough roads. Usually the steamboat runs to take out employees about July 1 for their annual vacation.

Agency buildings.—The agency buildings are all of adobe, built in 1869, and are surrounded by a high adobe wall. They are plastered on the exterior and whitewashed. All are connected together in an odd way by verandas and courts, making a rather picturesque "white city." The buildings, though poor and rather inconvenient, have been kept in a fair state of repair, and will probably prove sufficient for the future needs of the agency if sufficient schoolroom is provided to relinquish those portions of the agency buildings now used for school purposes.

Improvements in school plant.—During the past year the school plant has been improved by rebuilding and enlarging one of the old school buildings that had passed into disuse. It is now used for a boys' dormitory, and has ample room for 60 boys, including sitting rooms, bath, and wash rooms, and room for the industrial teacher. This building is of adobe, 50 by 78 feet, covered with corrugated iron roofing, lined with asphalt paper to keep out the heat. It is lime plastered both inside and out, has new floor, doors, and windows. It was rebuilt at an expense to the Government of $1,005 for material, all the labor being performed by the employees and pupils.

The main school building, built in 1891, is also of adobe. It is two stories high, 40 by 80 feet, with rear one-story wings, containing kitchen, bathrooms, etc. It is covered with a painted shingle roof, surmounted by a tower and belfry, and has verandas along the south front.

Among minor improvements may be mentioned the fitting up of a new storeroom for school supplies in the old boys' dormitory, the building of two new frame water-closets for pupils, the first they have ever had, and some improvements in the drainage for the school laundry.

There is urgent need for an additional schoolroom and assembly hall, sewing room, and quarters for employees. Plans and estimates have been submitted for a building covering the requirements, and favorable action is hoped for at an early date.

School work.—The agency boarding school has been quite successful during the past year, running with little friction. The children have been kept free from all contact with camp life and the attendance has been uniform and practically up to the enrollment. For practical results I am sure no reservation boarding school can show better returns with the facilities at hand.

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During the past year there has been no serious trouble in the affairs of the agency. Employees have worked with harmony and all employees have done their duty, in my judgment, to the best of their ability. Outside of vexations and annoyances growing out of the failure to deliver supplies and the slowness and unsatisfactory nature of the delivery of beef cattle under contract, the year's work has been a pleasant one to the agent.

Only one crime has occurred during the year on the reservation. This was a murderous attack on two of the agency police April 18 by Joe Welch, an Apache-Mohave, and his grown son. The police were returning a 12-year-old son of Welch's that had run away from school, when they were set upon by the father and brother and both seriously stabbed. One of the police, after he was down, shot Welch in the thigh and he was soon after captured. The son escaped and fled the reservation, but was recently captured and brought in by the police.

There has never been a court of Indian offenses on this reservation, and minor troubles have been adjusted by the agent to the general satisfaction of the tribe.

There are no white traders here, but five full-blood Indians keep small stores, bringing in their goods in rowboats four or five times a year. It would be better if the business could be restricted to one or two, as the trade is small for five and the opportunity for the improvident to get credit is greatly increased where there are so many anxious to sell. The agent and employees have labored to discourage unlimited credit with some success.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to the Department for the uniform courtesy with which I have been treated, practically every recommendation that I have made having been granted. I also feel under obligation to the corps of efficient agency employees, who have always cheerfully performed their duties and have done all in their power to make the administration of the affairs of the agency a pleasant task for the agent.

The report of Superintendent Bacon, of the agency boarding school, accompanies this report.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES S. MCNICHOLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COLORADO RIVER SCHOOL.

COLORADO RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Colorado River Agency, Ariz., July 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my third annual report of this school, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

School was opened September 6, 1897, with an enrollment of 65, which was increased during the succeeding four days to 82, our former number. With the exception of one boy and one girl who had died during vacation, and [illegible] who were rejected on account of ill health and disease contracted in camp, all of last year's pupils returned. The policy of keeping the children as much as possible from the influences of camp life was continued and a steady and regular attendance maintained, which contributed much toward our success.

Realizing that "eternal vigilance" is the price that must be paid for any degree of success in this work, persistent effort was made to secure English speaking, which has resulted in a more extended vocabulary and a better understanding of the language among the pupils.

Health.—There were five cases of serious illness during the year, two of which (girls) terminated in consumption with a fatal result. The school was visited with an epidemic of la grippe during the latter part of April and first half of May, and two girls developed cases of tuberculosis. Our genial agency physician, Dr. Martin, deserves much praise for his zeal and untiring efforts in behalf of all who required his services.

Literary.—The work in the schoolroom has been very satisfactory. A regular system, in accordance with the plans of the syllabuses, has been vigorously pursued with a definite purpose in view. The interest of the children was aroused, and they seemed anxious to complete the work and secure promotion, with the result that nearly all advanced to a higher grade. Good discipline was maintained. The exercises of the evening hour were varied to conform to the best interest and advantage of the pupils. They consisted of language lessons, study, needlework, and pleasure. Frequent informal programmes were carried out by pupils, who volunteered to read, recite, or sing, and the improvement was very marked in several ways. The natural diffidence of Indian children was overcome to a great extent, better order prevailed, and they learned to become better listeners.

Industrial.—The work in this department could be much improved by better facilities. Boys were detailed to help the agency mechanic, and exhibited quite an aptitude for the work. Under the supervision of the industrial teacher the boys haul and prepare all wood used by the school, make repairs, keep grounds in order, dig trenches and sink holes for drainage, and work in the school garden.

Rabbits persisted in appropriating all garden plants as soon as out of the ground; but by repeated plantings, and by weaving arrow weeds into the barb wires (which partially kept them out), beets, onions, carrots, parsnips, and some lettuce and radishes were raised.

Matron.—Girls were regularly detailed for work in the sewing room, laundry, kitchen, and girls' dormitories. I had all tables in the dining room cut down to a seating capacity of eight each, and provided with tablecloths and napkins. In addition to regular details a large boy was placed at the head of each table (eleven in number) to dish meat, vegetables, etc., and a large girl as table matron. Each matron was held responsible for the care, cleanliness, and appearance of her table and dishes. The improvement in cleanliness and table manners by this arrangement over the old long tables covered with oilcloth, was very apparent. A small cook stove was placed in the kitchen to enable each girl, in turn, to learn to prepare meals for her family of eight.

The sewing room has been in charge of the agent's wife as temporary seamstress. Considerable assistance was rendered in this department by the lady teacher and by the assistant matron with a class of small girls. The number of articles manufactured and the material used are as follows:

Articles:	
Aprons	210
Bags—	
Laundry	1
Sewing	29
Curtains	62
Drawers, pairs	8
Dresses	173
Dresses, girls' night	59
Garters, pairs	100
Napkins	217
Pants, boys'	9
Pants, men's	1
Pillow slips	22
Sheets	19
Sheets, bed	2
Shirts, boys'	8
Skirts	18
Sleeve holders	16
Tablecloths	35
Towels	107
Waists, girls'	182
Total	1,338

Material used:		
Apron check	yards	987
Bedticking	do	31
Crash	do	185
Denim	do	157
Drilling	do	10
Elastic tape	do	72
Flannel—		
Canton	do	50
Wool, blue	do	76
Wool, gray	do	10
Wool, red	do	40
Gingham	do	515
Jeans	do	20
Linen, table	do	55
Sheeting	do	822
Shirting	do	197
Total		3,252

The work in the laundry was performed as usual by Indians from the camps, assisted by the girls detailed for that purpose. Under such instruction it would not be reasonable to expect much improvement in this line of work, nor much advancement in English speaking and civilization. It is too much like "the blind leading the blind." I hope my continued protests against this drawback in this school, added to the agent's recommendations, will result in securing the appointment of a white laundress the coming year.

Improvements.—A new roof was placed on an old building and other needed repairs made, thus transforming an almost useless structure into a very fair boys' building, containing two dormitories, industrial teacher's room, small office for superintendent, small sitting room and bathroom. Two closets were made in the wide hall for clothing and a wash room in one end of the same. The repairing of this building affords dormitory capacity for 100 pupils, and enabled us to increase our enrollment on April 20 to 95, making the average for the year 83.9.

Improvements necessary to successfully accommodate the above number are: One schoolroom large enough for an assembly room, sewing room, employees' sitting room, a laundry, and five rooms for employees. Some of the rooms in the girls' building could then be used as a sitting room for the girls, which is absolutely indispensable, as they have no place in which to have a fire during the winter months.

The laundry, as at present situated (joining on to the boys' building), is a breeder of disease germs, and one should be built farther from the other buildings. The old laundry can be repaired for a boys' sitting room and the small one now in use be utilized as a room for the Indian assistant cook and engineer.

Our bathing facilities (one large tank for the boys and one for the girls, where several are plunged in like so many sheep) are disgraceful in the extreme. I would urge that the ring, or "rain bath," with proper heating apparatus, be furnished at once.

To those employees who have accorded me their earnest support, and to whom most of our success during the year just closed is due, I extend my thanks.

In concluding this report I wish to express my heartfelt appreciation of the uniform kind treatment and support accorded me by United States Indian Agent Charles S. McNichols, and to thank him and all of the agency employees for the interest they have manifested in our work, and for their assistance in making it successful.

Thanking your office for favors granted, I am, very respectfully,

WORLIN B. BACON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Charles S. McNichols, United States Indian Agent).

REPORT OF FORT APACHE AGENCY.

FORT APACHE, ARIZ., *August 1, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor of reporting the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as follows:

By an act of Congress June 7, 1897, the Fort Apache Reservation was segregated from the San Carlos Reservation and made a separate agency. This reservation embraces all the territory north of Black River, including within its bounds the White Mountain Apache Indians proper.

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On the 30th day of June, 1898, by a careful census, the following number of Indians were counted:

Males of all ages	836
Females of all ages	1,002
Total	1,838
Males above 18 years of age	385
Females above 14 years of age	625
School children 6 to 18 years of age	503
Population this year	1,838
Population last year	1,814
Increase in population	24

The following number of domestic animals are owned by the Indians of this reservation:

Horses	4,426
Cattle	735
Mules	60
Burros	238
Chickens	243
Greatest number of horses owned by one person	150
Greatest number of cattle owned by one person	300

Streams.—The principal streams on this reservation flow into Black River or its tributaries. They are the Boulta and Turkey creeks, in the eastern part; the East and North forks, forming White River; Cedar and Carrizo creeks in the central part, and the Cibicu and Canyon creeks in the western part. The streams are separated by high ranges of mountains. The valleys are narrow, but fertile, and susceptible of a high state of cultivation under proper irrigation. Along these streams are the settlements, and in the valleys under a crude system all the produce except hay is grown.

Buildings.—This part of the reservation was, up to the time I took charge, October 17, 1897, a subagency. The affairs were being managed at San Carlos, 90 miles away, with an almost impassable mountain range between them. To make this a separate agency had been the subject recommended and discussed by the agent for several years, and the conditions which prevailed when I took charge proved the wisdom of these recommendations.

On my arrival I found all the effects of the subagency had been lately moved from the post to the North Fork of White River, 4 miles away. Little preparation had been made for the accommodation of the agent and employees. A storeroom, physician's residence, wheelwright's shop and cottage, and a small dispensary were all the agency buildings on the ground. The employees were badly quartered, some of whom sought shelter at the school, already overcrowded.

My first work was to lay off permanent grounds for agency buildings, and begin, with my limited force, the erection of quarters. I have completed at present one 4-room cottage for employees' quarters, one oil house, stable and corral, guardhouse, carpenter shop, slaughterhouse and corral, and fences around agency grounds and pasture. This work was done by agency employees and irregulars. The amount of money expended for the latter was less than $300.

With Indian labor, including prison labor, about 20 acres of bottom land was cleared adjacent to agency grounds and put under irrigation for the use of Indian employees. About 1 mile of stone fence was built by prison labor, serving the double purpose of clearing the grounds of rocks and inclosing them in part with a substantial fence. All the grounds around the agency have been practically cleared of rocks and rubbish, walks built, and placed in as good condition as the time would permit.

I have the framework completed for two more buildings, one to be used for an office and the other for employees' quarters. These buildings will be pushed to completion as soon as I am able to secure doors, sash, and builders' hardware. The urgent need of an agent's residence has been thoroughly discussed in all my monthly reports, as well as by special requests. It is to be hoped the Department will not let the summer go by without erecting this much-needed building.

The present system of hauling water in tanks and barrels for agency and school use creates an emergency that should be met promptly. At this time of the year the water is unfit for use after standing a few hours, and will certainly result in harm. This subject has been discussed in all my monthly reports, and the matter

was given considerable attention by Inspector Nesler on his visit to this agency. I believe the cheapest and most practical means of supplying water would be by water power. The conditions are distressingly bad in the respect to water supply, and should have the early attention of the Department.

Sawmill.—The sawmill was in bad repair on my arrival here, making it necessary to shut down for several weeks to put it in condition. During the work of repairing the mill the teams were laying in a supply of logs. With the exception of a few weeks during the winter months, when ice prevented, the mill has been doing excellent work. There have been manufactured since I took charge 101,000 feet of lumber, most of which was milled, and 34,500 shingles. Both the lumber and shingles are superior in quality to that furnished by mills outside the reservation.

Gristmill.—The gristmill was nothing more than a storehouse for the machinery on my arrival. I have had it put in condition for grinding corn, but doubt the utility of the mill until the Indians can be persuaded to raise wheat. This ought to be encouraged. I believe wheat can be grown here without irrigation on the uplands. The necessary requisite to start this industry is seed wheat. I am informed that some years ago seed was furnished these Indians, but the want of proper instruction in preparing the ground and planting resulted in a failure. Discouraged by this attempt, they have entirely stopped planting it.

Indians.—During the past year the Indians have been quiet and industrious. There was but one case of felony on the part of Indians. This was a case of the theft of a cow from a settler. The Indian admitted his guilt and was promptly turned over to the county authorities.

There have been a great many conditions for tiswin making, this being general among all the Indians. I found it being made in almost every camp when I came here; even the little children had acquired the habit of drinking it. I instituted a vigorous warfare on it by raiding camps day and night. In every case where tiswin was found it was destroyed, together with the cans used in its manufacture. All persons found in the camps were compelled to work time at the agency or sawmill. In this manner, by constant vigilance, the manufacture of tiswin has been reduced to a minimum. It has not been entirely stopped, but where on my first raids it was found openly in large quantities it is now confined to small quantities, made in some isolated retreat in the mountains, away from the probable search of the police. Even these places are often raided, and it has had the effect of reducing the manufacture to such an extent that I am well pleased with the results.

The Indians this year have sold to the Government the following products of their labor, receiving the prices named:

To the War Department:	
798,491 pounds hay, at $1.05 per 100 pounds	$8,384.10
210,000 pounds hay for bedding, at $1 per 100 pounds	2,100.00
200,012 pounds corn, at $2.29½ per 100 pounds	4,580.68
2,537¼ cords wood, at $2.75 per cord	6,977.78
Total	22,040.55
To Interior Department:	
2 tons charcoal, at $10 per ton	$80.00
270 cords wood, at $2.75 per cord	742.50
49 tons hay, at $25 per ton	1,225.00
60,000 pounds corn, at $2.50 per 100 pounds	1,650.00
807 pounds beans, at $1.75 per 100 pounds	38.33
Total	3,735.83
Grand total to War and Interior Departments	25,785.38

In addition to this, some of the Indians living near the border of the reservation have sold their products to cattlemen. I have no means of computing the amount thus disposed of. It is, however, comparatively small.

There is on this reservation estimated to be 1,230 acres of land under cultivation, 120 acres of which were cleared this year. There have been built and repaired during the year 20 miles of wagon road and 18 miles of irrigation ditches.

The Indians on this reservation are very poor. They have received no assistance from charitable institutions, and, barring the meager support in the way of subsistence furnished by the Government, they are dependent entirely upon their own resources. The post and agency is their market, and there is not enough money paid by the Government for their products to support them for more than

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a few months. Next year will undoubtedly bring extreme want to many of them. I am informed, since the removal of three companies of troops from the post, there will be no wood purchased by the War Department next year. This will reduce their income very perceptibly.

They can and do raise more grain than is needed by the Government. The grain crop heretofore being mostly corn, I have endeavored and in a measure succeeded in persuading them to raise barley in order that they may be able to supply the post with all the grain purchased there. There are two reasons for this: it would not only increase their revenue, but would lessen the manufacture of tiswin by leaving a smaller supply of corn to carry over. A large per cent of the corn left on their hands is disposed of in this way.

It will be difficult to get them to raise any other grain than corn until some aid is given them in building irrigation ditches that will water large tracts of land. Where a farm consists of not to exceed 15 acres the owner will not take kindly to a diversity of crops. He will plant it all to corn and take the chances of disposing of it. There are large tracts of excellent land almost clear of timber and brush on the mesas above the rivers which could be converted into the most productive farms if water was supplied. It would not require a large outlay of money to do it; besides, the Indians would gladly do the work at small wages.

The land on the north fork of White River alone that could be redeemed has been deviously estimated from 15,000 to 25,000 acres. It would require a skilled engineer to survey the ground and locate the dam, but there is no question of its feasibility. The project is too great an undertaking for the Indians, and unless the Government takes it in hand this land, which would furnish a permanent support for the greater part of the tribe, will remain a grazing ground for the Indian ponies and burros.

I do not believe there is a more industrious people anywhere than these Indians, where there is a promise of reward for their labor. I have never called upon them for work when I had something to give them in return that they did not respond in greater numbers than I could accommodate. In letting contracts for wood or hay I am forced to allowance each one to so many cords or pounds, and they invariably furnished more than their allowance. I have seen these women cut hay with a knife far up on the sides of the mountains, load it on the back of a burro, and carry it as far as 20 miles to market. This they will do with nothing more than a handful of pine nuts and a few roasted leaves of the succulent mescal plant for their daily ration. There are many instances where women faint from weakness while at work, and withal they are the most patient people I have ever met.

Such a people deserve assistance, and with help in the proper way they would soon become not only self-supporting but many of them would accumulate property. When it is remembered that these Indians were placed on this reservation with absolutely nothing—the most hated of all the western Indians, kept strictly within the limits of their reservation, with no market but the army post, and that what they now have is the result of their own labor, and considering the obstacles they had to overcome in this mountainous country—little as it seems, they have done exceedingly well.

I would recommend that if possible they be given the contracts to furnish all the grain, hay, wood, etc., for the War and Interior Departments; that they be permitted to haul the freight so far as they are able, and that they be aided in improving their stock and a start given them in cattle raising.

Education.—The capacity of the boarding school is 42 pupils, calculating on proper air space, whereas we have accommodated 69 during the year. With a school-population of 563 our work is only begun. The school is not happily located, and the buildings so utterly bad in every respect I could not, in justice to the Department, make other recommendations than the building of an entirely new plant. It seems to me a waste of means to attempt to put the present buildings in anything like a serviceable condition.

Owing to the fact that these Indians live in settlements along the streams, it is my opinion that day schools would be of great advantage to them. I would recommend that there be at least four day schools established on the reservation—one on East Fork, one on Cedar Creek, and one each on Carrizo and Cibicu.

Missionary.—The German Lutheran Church is the only religious society represented on this reservation. They have erected a neat cottage on the ground allotted to them on the east fork, and the missionary in charge is doing a good work.

Court of Indian offenses and police.—There is no court of Indian offenses, all cases being heard by the agent. This requires a great deal of time and patience, but as it needs promptness and firmness in dealing with these Indians, I am not sure that an Indian court would be successful. There have been 132 convictions for various offenses, with the result of 1,040 days of prison labor.

All policemen are required to keep their hair short, to wear full uniform when on duty, and to dress in citizens' clothes when off duty. This transformation from Indian dress cost me a few policemen, who resigned rather than meet the requirements, but I found others who were willing to take their places, and I now have a very efficient and genteel appearing force. The police have done good work the past year, but the want of forage for their horses has been a great hindrance to efficient work. I would recommend that full rations be issued to the police horses from November 1 to May 1 of each year.

Health.—I am well pleased with the progress of these Indians in accepting the treatment of the agency physician. The following report will show to what extent the superstitious cantations of the medicine men have been superseded by rational treatment:

	Reservation.	School.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.
Number patients treated:					
Males	451	83	534	2	1
Females	383	30	423	6	2
Total	834	113	957	8	3

During the months of April and May there was an epidemic of influenza, which caused much suffering among the Indians and resulted in quite a number of deaths. Smallpox threatened us at the same time, and many cases of successful vaccination were made. These epidemics appear to be superinduced by a want of proper nourishment. During the early spring months the Indians have little else to eat than parched corn.

Trespassing.—There has been considerable trouble in preventing the settlers, along the north line of the reservation in particular, from using this reservation as a free range for their stock. Under former conditions, with a small police force, little could be done to prevent trespassing, and the settlers for long distances from the reservation had looked upon this country as a part of the free range. I have made vigorous efforts to remedy this, and have so far succeeded as to call down upon my head the maledictions of these offenders. I am indebted to the Department of Indian Affairs and the commander of the post for valuable assistance in this matter.

Whisky traffic.—This business was in a flourishing condition during the fall and winter months, until I was able to catch one party red-handed on the reservation. In this case the parties were sent to Holbrook, but were turned loose by the county authorities for want of jurisdiction. It had a salutary effect on the others, and the business is stopped.

There is great need of a United States commissioner and deputy United States marshal on this reservation, there being no peace officer for the Government nearer than Globe. Violators of the law, knowing the difficulties in the way of a successful prosecution, take advantage of prevailing conditions. In January last a party of desperadoes took refuge in the western part of this reservation and defied the police. They were hunted down by a sheriff's posse from Holbrook. A fight ensued and one of the desperadoes was captured. A party of soldiers under Lieutenant Murphy was sent over, and they were driven from the reservation. Owing to the mountainous surface of this reservation it is used extensively by this class of men as a place of refuge. They are constantly a menace to the peace and good order of the reservation.

Forests.—The greater part of this reservation and a large area of the adjacent country is covered with a splendid forest of pine, oak, cedar, etc., which should be protected. I would recommend that such special action be taken as will preserve these forests from the wasteful destruction now in operation.

Cliff dwellers.—Within the bounds of this reservation are many ruins of what is generally known as the home of the cliff dwellers. Some bear unmistakable evidence of vandalism, while the majority, being located in remote parts of the reservation, have not been disturbed. I have found in them evidences of an ancient race of people, Bows and arrows, evidently shaped with stone knives, and pottery wholly unlike anything modern are often found in or near these ruins.

I could not in justice to the employees close this report without some word of praise for the energy and willingness with which one and all have aided in building up this agency. To them is due their full share of the credit for whatever success I may have attained.

To Lieut. Col. Michael Cooney and his successors, as commanders of the post, I

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am indebted for many courtesies and useful suggestions in the management of affairs here. I owe special thanks to the Department of Indian Affairs for its patience and good offices.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES D. KEYES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL TEACHER IN CHARGE OF HUALAPAIS AND YAVA SUPAIS.

HUALAPAI INDIAN AGENCY,
Hackberry, Ariz., July 30, 1888.

SIR: I beg to submit my third annual report of the Hualapai and Yava Supai Indians, and the three day schools under my charge.

HUALAPAIS.

Morals.—A steady if not rapid advancement has been made by the Hualapais toward a higher moral tone during the year. The effort toward improving and elevating their moral and mental condition has been directed along certain lines that seemed most easily followed and of greatest importance, while but little has been attempted at betterment of their condition in other directions. As previously reported to you, it has appeared to be almost a superhuman task to attempt to lift the Hualapai from all the degrading and undesirable characteristics and failings of his savage nature at one and the same time; and so, in viewing the sins and shortcomings that so easily beset him, we have been constrained to select from them the greatest, most powerful influences that have tended to degrade his moral and physical nature—those that are most potent in preventing his advancement in civilization.

The two vices which upon the surface at least appear to be the worst enemies of this tribe are whisky and sexual immorality. To stamp out and eradicate these two vices is no easy task, and though my energies, aided by the very efficient police service at my command, have been exerted untiringly, firmly, almost cruelly in this direction, the results have not been what some might have expected. There are those who imagine that the savage nature of the Indian may be changed, its evil instincts eradicated and supplanted by Christian virtues in a short time by careful training. My experiences do not lead me to such conclusions. Time, labor, patience, unceasing, earnest effort may and will in the end accomplish great results; but in sudden, radical changes in the Indian character and instincts I have no great faith. It is pleasing to note the decrease in the prevalence of intoxication and its twin vice among these people, for nothing good or true can find a lodgment in a nature defiled with them.

But little assistance from the civil authorities has been received in suppressing drunkenness, and only such means as were at our own disposal could be used. First, I have tried to induce them as far as possible to leave the towns and mining camps for at least eight or nine months of the year, where whisky is plenty and can always be had for money. They have been induced to go to such springs or creeks, on or off the reservation, as would furnish water for irrigating, and there plant and cultivate such crops as they can. Now nearly every family has a small garden with a barbed-wire fence around it, irrigating ditches, and a brush hut near by. Here they are away from the corrupting influences that too frequently accompany a frontier civilization, and which an Indian is only too prone to adopt. Here, when not engaged in planting or preparing the land, one member of a family is sufficient to attend to the crop, irrigate, etc., and the others usually roam over the hills and valleys in search of grass seeds, fruits, and nuts, with which they help to piece out a living, a large percentage of which is provided now by themselves, and they are yearly taught to depend less and less upon the assistance from the Government and more upon their own efforts.

In referring to the factors that are tending to elevate and advance the moral condition of this degraded people, I can not omit to mention the influence exerted by the constant, earnest, zealous labors of the field matron, Miss Calfee, upon the women and girls of the tribe. Her ceaseless labors for their temporal and spiritual welfare can not but continue to bear its fruits.

During the three or four months when the Indians are living near the towns, and their children are attending the day schools, is the time that the vigilance of the police is most required to keep the appetite of the red man and the fire water

of the white man apart. Little assistance is rendered by civil authorities in suppression of traffic in liquors to Indians, although the officers are willing to make arrests when called upon by me to do so; but punishments are slight for whisky sellers, and the sentiment of many citizens is openly expressed that an Indian should be allowed the privilege of having all the whisky he can pay for. Persons possessing such sentiments are not of any assistance to us in our labors, nor is their influence exerted in the direction of punishing those who violate this law. Officers of the county government have refused to permit the expenses of prosecuting or arresting Indians to be borne by the county unless the offense is against a white person; but to make up for this lack of assistance they have assured me of their willingness to make my authority as near absolute in matters pertaining exclusively to the Indians as possible. When an unfortunate has been proven to have partaken of the forbidden beverage, if he is required to build a few yards of fence or dig some irrigation ditches for the other Indians the lesson is not easily erased.

In these two things, then, this tribe has made advances toward civilization and moral improvement as great as I had hoped, but in some other respects they are as bad as ever. Gambling is unrestrained, and I almost feel that it is unrestrainable. If the Indians are idle they will gamble—horses, clothing, blankets, money, everything goes. If there is not over 10 cents between 20 Indians, they will gamble all day for that; all of them. Little or no effort has been made to suppress the practices of the medicine men, because I have nothing to offer in its stead. I can not offer them the services of a physician, nor even medicine of my own prescribing; therefore I do not feel justified in interfering now. This sorcerer has not, however, the control over them that he once had, but it is bad enough yet. Plural marriages have been stopped. A shower of protests from chiefs and others who desired to take another wife has resulted, but no exceptions have been made, and no violations so far have occurred, and none will be tolerated.

Industry.—Realizing that the surest way to keep my Indians out of the way of evil is to keep them at work, I have considered it a part of my duty to provide as far as possible employment for all who could work. If constant work could be provided our troubles would soon be at an end. But the country in which they live is semi-arid, sparsely settled, and the Indians as yet know but little of entering upon enterprises of their own. They must depend upon the whites to furnish employment unless they are farming. A few cut and pack or haul wood into the camps of the miners or gather wild hay in the valleys and sell it. A few work at different work around the mines, and there are a number who depend entirely upon the cattle-raising industry for employment.

The Hualapai takes naturally and kindly to horsemanship; he makes a good cowboy. He soon learns to ride the wildest broncho and throw a lariat with skill. Those who are efficient in this branch of industry are independent, usually sober, and are making more rapid strides toward civilization than any of the others. Some of the reasons for this are: First, that he has found an occupation that is adapted to his nature and his instincts; second, he can usually find employment more readily than many of the others, and his pay is good and sure; third, he learns to value the money he makes and what it buys, because he worked for it, and, fourth, he is thrown more intimately in contact with the whites in this work than in any other, so that he learns English and becomes more like his white associates. He imbibes the fearless, independent, manly spirit of the cowboy. And the stockmen, for whom he usually works, are among the best citizens of this section and men of families, owning their own herds, and not of the desperado, six-shooter brand with which many are familiar. The latter class are rapidly being supplanted by the Indians, who are more to the liking of the cattlemen who occupy the ranges of northwestern Arizona. An association of the Indians with this class of whites can not but result to the advantage of the former. The wealthiest, most substantial citizens, who are cattle raisers in this section, employ Indian cowboys almost exclusively, paying them, in some cases, the same wages as the whites receive.

In my opinion, it is not the part of wisdom to try to make a certain section of country adapt itself to a certain industry, but rather to adapt the industry to the capabilities of the country. For this reason the Hualapai can never become a great success as a farmer, the land at his disposal being arid, and water for irrigating is scarce, or is in some canyon, where only barren rocks in place of soil appear. It seems to me that if the Hualapai ever becomes independent and self-supporting he will have to become a cattle raiser. His reservation is adapted to this industry; thousands of head of cattle and horses—not his—are roaming over it, eating its nutritious grasses, drinking from its springs. His natural inclination

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tends toward cattle raising, and the only thing he now lacks is to have his reservation surveyed and stocked with cattle, and he is from that moment independent and no longer a vagabond.

If the reservation is not surveyed it should be thrown open to settlement, as it is only a drawback to the development of the resources of the country in its present condition. The lines in many places are not established, and crimes committed upon it can not be punished in either the Territorial or United States courts, as has been proven. When the reservation is surveyed then it will be policy, economy, and humanity to give the Hualapais cattle and allow them to use their reservation. The only privileges they have on it now are to farm about 100 acres of land lying in two of the canyons on it.

YAVA SUPAIS.

Of the Yava Supais but little need here be said. Living as they do in a deep canyon, remote from the habitations of the whites, they have followed the even tenor of their ways as of yore. But little changes are wrought in this tribe from year to year. They have for centuries cultivated the same crops, in the same way, and in the same place, and by the same methods as they use to-day. Corn, pumpkins, melons, peaches, etc., grow in profusion and with little effort on the part of the cultivators. Efforts have been made within the past few years to induce them to adopt more civilized ways of farming, and they are not slow to fall in line. A few plows, hoes, shovels, and some barbed fence wire have been given them and the uses of these articles explained and exemplified to them by the additional farmer, a most competent and industrious employee, and the Indians now have better fences, raise more to the acre after plowing, and put in larger crops than formerly. Formerly they took a vacation of two months each year and went deer hunting on the great mesas north of the San Francisco Mountains, but now the game law forbids this and they get little venison.

Owing to the isolation of the Supai Indians they have not been corrupted and demoralized with the vices of civilization like the Hualapais, whose cousins they are. Their language is similar—only a slight difference in dialect—and they are evidently the same tribe of Indians. If no other tribes were more trouble to the Government than the Supais the administration of Indian affairs would not be the great burden that it now is.

EDUCATION.

The Kingman day school, at Kingman, Ariz., has maintained an average attendance during the year of 41. This was as good and as regular an attendance as the conditions would admit of. School is taught in a building rented for the purpose, with bath attached. Clothing was furnished toward the last of the winter, and was certainly of great benefit. The school has been under the tuition of a competent and energetic teacher, and the work done has been satisfactory, though not as marked as last year. The industrial training, consisting of sewing, cooking, laundry work, etc., has not been quite so fortunate, especially toward the latter part of the session. But few garments were made. The bathing of the pupils did not receive the attention that its importance deserved. Ill health of the employee having charge of this branch of the work may have been the cause.

The Hackberry day school is situated near the town of Hackberry, and is taught in a building furnished by the Massachusetts Indian Association. The average attendance was 47, but for several months it was near 60. During the last five months of school the teacher put forth an unusual effort to accomplish results in the schoolroom exercises, and the results were soon apparent. Prior to the date mentioned, February 10, little progress was made, and apparently little effort put forth to accomplish any results. This is the oldest Hualapai school. Its advantages as to location being good, it should keep up an attendance of at least 60, and industrial training of various sorts should be added. Lack of title to land at this school has retarded erection of buildings, or any improvements, which are greatly needed.

What industrial training was possible was taught in a creditable manner. Only sewing, cooking, washing, and a little gardening were possible. The housekeeper carried on the instructions in her branches with credit and satisfactory results. The clothing furnished was made up and frequently washed and mended under her supervision.

The Supai school has kept up very close to its capacity in attendance, 60 being the limit and over 57 the average. The new schoolhouse, built of red sandstone by the additional farmer and the teacher, was so far completed as to be occupied for recitations, but is still incomplete. The building is commodious, comfortable,

and a credit to the energy, skill, and interest of the employees who built it. Until April 1 the school was under the direction of R. C. Bauer, who has since been promoted to the position of supervisor of Indian schools. The ability, energy, and interest of this employee is a sufficient guaranty of the results accomplished in the school while he was there. Upon his retirement I placed the cook, Miss Ferry, in charge, who for some time then performed the duties of teacher, housekeeper, and cook. Only a woman of ability and unflinching courage could have performed the services rendered by her during that time with the credit that she has. In May the new teacher and housekeeper arrived and entered upon their duties with earnest zeal, and I have no doubt that their services will prove all that can be desired.

Supai school has been most fortunate in always having had exceptional employees to administer its affairs, and the results are easily apparent at a glance in the pupils, the school, and its general surroundings. I wish to speak particularly of the energy and ability of all the employees in Supai, both agency and school. In each and every case they have shown a particular desire to do their full duty, and everyone has done all and more than all that could have been expected or requested of him or her.

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

HENRY P. EWING,
Industrial Teacher in Charge of Hualapai and Yava Supai Indians.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., August 27, 1898.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year 1898:

NAVAJO INDIANS.

The condition of these Indians continues to improve; their fields yielded good crops last fall, and the coming harvest promises to be better. The increase in the price paid for wool has also added to their prosperity.

The work on irrigation ditches has been very satisfactory during the year. The ditches on Wheatfield, Cottonwood, and Defiance creeks have been completed according to the plans and turned over to the agent. The appropriation, however, is now exhausted, and the sum—$5,000—to be allowed out of the general appropriation for the coming year will not accomplish much. It is greatly to be regretted that the special appropriation asked for continuing this most important work failed of passage at the last session of Congress. I recommend that another effort be made at the next session. No money can be spent to more advantage for the Navajoes than such as may be expended for completing the irrigating system so much needed on their arid reservation.

The mission hospital of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church is a benevolent institution of great value, in which its founders and supporters can justly take pride. A number of cases have been successfully treated there, and the superintendent, Miss Eliza W. Thackara, has acquired the confidence and esteem of the Navajoes. I earnestly recommend this hospital as a worthy object to all who have means to contribute for its support.

Mrs. Eldridge, the field matron, continues her useful work among the Navajoes with the same energy which has heretofore characterized her. She has recently opened up a new field in the vicinity of the Two Gray Hills, where she is doing good work.

The mission of the Methodist Church on the San Juan River, under the charge of Miss Trippe, is admirably conducted and does much good.

The attendance of children at school has been greater than at any time since I took charge of the agency, and the dormitories have been overcrowded. I have, therefore, been obliged to ask for more buildings.

The Indian judges and the Indian police have faithfully performed their duties during the year.

The general conduct of the Navajoes has been very good, and I have had only two cases to turn over to the civil authorities during the year.

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MOQUI INDIANS.

Last year the Moquis had very good crops, and, from present indications, they will have better ones this year.

The school plant at Keams Canyon is old and the buildings are in bad order. It would be a waste of money to attempt any repairs here, and I have recommended that a new plant be built about 2 miles below the present site.

There are two missions among the Moquis, one at the Middle Mesa, with Misses Watkins and Collins in charge, and the other at Oraibi, with Rev. H. R. Voth in charge.

As stated in my last report, the allotments of land to Indians on the Moen-kopi Wash were confirmed by the Department. This was in August, 1897, and all parties concerned, Indians and whites, were duly notified that the lands in dispute had been awarded to the Indians, and that the white claimants must refrain from molesting the Indians. The whites apparently acquiesced, and I thought we should have no more trouble; but when planting time came last spring one of the Mormon claimants reasserted his claims to part of the allotted lands and refused to permit the Indians to plant there. When this was reported to me, I directed the farmer in that district to take possession of the land and to use force, if necessary. In compliance with my orders, he took a force of Indians and planted this land. He was then arrested and tried before a justice of the peace and sentenced to pay a fine of $300 and to be imprisoned for six months. The case has been appealed and will be disposed of next spring. In the meantime the Secretary of the Interior had been induced to suspend his order approving the allotments and to send out an inspector to investigate the whole matter. The result of this investigation has not yet been communicated to me.

I inclose the usual statistics and the report of the superintendent of the Navajo boarding school.

Very respectfully,

CONSTANT WILLIAMS,
Major, Seventeenth Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAJO SCHOOLS.

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., *June 30, 1898.*

MADAM: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Navajo boarding school for fiscal year 1898:

Attendance.—During the year 54 girls and 131 boys were enrolled. At the close of the year 50 girls and 108 boys were present. However, as shown by quarterly reports, most pupils were enrolled after the 1st of October. At one time there were over 100 beginners attending school, many former pupils not returning. From this statement it will be easily seen that the work for employees has been unusually difficult. Few ran away; none during the latter part of the year. But few went home to visit parents, except within the week following Christmas and occasionally one on a Saturday or Sunday.

Nearly all girls attending school were small, only three being enrolled over 14 years of age. It seems to be against the principles of Navajoes to send large girls, partly because girls marry young and are sold by parents.

Schoolroom work.—Great stress has been placed upon the importance of English speaking. Teachers have had directions to make all lessons and recitations in some measure language lessons. Attention has been given to the fact that learning to read in English does not greatly help in learning to speak that language, only inasmuch as the eye is made to assist the ear, the theory followed being if one learns to talk he must do so by talking. Mechanical solutions, involving large numbers, have been discouraged, but making change, actual measurements, and problems within the reach of a little Indian's understanding have been advised. Songs have been committed to memory when the words were senseless things to many pupils, but ordinarily other factors of the intellect besides memory have been appealed to.

Great progress has undoubtedly been made. With a majority of the school beginners, not knowing how to stand, walk, eat, and to dress themselves well, the progress at first was slow and discouraging, but the last half of the year rapid advancement was made.

Industrial work.—The Navajo children are the best of workers. This fact has been attested to by a number of employees and others from other schools and agencies. Though we have a small garden, probably 4 acres, the boys have been kept busy repairing buildings, cutting and drawing wood, doing heavy laundry work, and assisting to keep their own building in proper order. The machines in the laundry were entirely too heavy to be operated by little girls. We have an engine which, I am credibly informed, needs little repairing. If apparatus for washing by steam could be supplied, much more profitable work could be found for boys outside of the laundry. A general utility shop is nearly ready for use, where each of the larger boys should spend part of his time, as they take great interest in any kind of mechanical work.

In the industrial work for both boys and girls the practical side has been kept in view. Employees have been asked to consider each day's work a language lesson as well as a practical lesson in useful handicraft. A decided improvement in language, manners, neatness, and ability to do work well has been evident. The girls deserve special mention in this respect, having become the best of little housekeepers, as well as being skillful in ironing, sewing, mending, and in doing kitchen and dining-room work.

The early part of the year the sewing room was more like a manufactory than an industrial schoolroom. This evil could not be avoided, as little was on hand wherewith to clothe children as they came in. The following-named articles were made in the sewing room, besides a great part of the mending was done there:

Aprons:	
Apron check	254
Muslin	48
Denim	40
Capes	12
Combination suits:	
Small boys'	93
Girls'	74
Drawers	175
Dresses	108
Napkins	350
Pants, small boys', denim and jeans	113
Pillow slips	179
Sheets	193
Skirts	75
Towels	505
Waists	61

In addition to the articles named above, the girls, under the supervision of the matron, made 22 curtains, 18 tablecloths, wove a number of small blankets, rugs, etc., besides assisting with the mending.

The draining of a tract joining the present garden will add about 10 acres more agricultural land. This should be done next year. As irrigating ditches are being made in localities within the reservation, boys should receive practical lessons in irrigating at school.

The ditch leading from the reservoir formed by the dam about a half mile above the school site now carries abundance of water, but the water was not available this year as early as needed. Should this dam, which was lately finished, withstand the tremendous freshets coming in July and August, there will be no lack of water.

Last year nothing worth mentioning was raised from the school garden. We have planted garden vegetables and corn, which look well now. At least the weeds have been destroyed and the utmost care has been given to the garden, though it must be confessed that gardening in this altitude is somewhat discouraging.

In concluding this subject, the statement at the beginning should be emphasized—these children are the best of workers. I doubt if their superiors in this respect can be found among Indians. Was not their reservation almost a barren waste of sand and rock, much more could be expected in the way of farming from boys trained to work intelligently.

Buildings.—The new boys' building promised for next year is badly needed. In the old building the boys had two sitting rooms about 18 feet square. Of course many of the 120 boys attending had to sit or play elsewhere. During the cold weather it was impossible to keep these rooms at the proper temperature and at the same time well ventilated.

The new tin roof being put on will make the girls' building in good condition, except replastering, which should be done within the next two months. As all buildings have been described for the Department this year, no further description is necessary, without it be to add that the woodwork of buildings was painted last autumn and all rooms were thoroughly whitewashed several weeks since.

Transfer of pupils.—Notwithstanding the united efforts of employees of the school and the cooperation of the agent, but few children have been transferred to nonreservation schools. By request of Supervisor F. M. Conser, a special effort was made to secure 12 children for the school at Phœnix, to go some time during June. The children readily consented, but their parents objected. A few children who died while away at nonreservation schools caused a widespread prejudice against sending children off the reservation.

Health.—Pupils throughout the year have been healthy. The girls especially, in large, airy dormitories and a large play room, have enjoyed remarkably good health. A few boys suffered from the effects of la grippe and colds, unavoidably aggravated by the condition of their building. There has been considerable sickness among employees.

Generally.—The year for the school has undoubtedly been a prosperous one. A large majority of the employees have been faithful and earnest. Indian employees, with but one exception, reached a high standard of excellence. Can the same pupils be secured next year and for several years to come, the school will pass far beyond the primary work done by the most advanced pupils this year. Discipline has been maintained with little effort. Both girls and boys have been almost invariably respectful and obedient.

A brass band was organized last November and was able to play remarkably well for the closing exercises, June 23.

To Maj. Constant Williams, the agent, sincere thanks are due for kindly interest and help. The superintendent has not been hampered or interfered with in his work, but help and advice have always been tendered when asked for. Lastly, to such employees of the school that have worked earnestly for the good of the children in our care grateful remembrance is assured.

Respectfully,

FRANCIS M. NEEL, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF PIMA AGENCY.

SACATON, ARIZ., *August 13, 1898.*

SIR: In compliance with office instructions, made necessary by the death of late Agent Henry J. Cleveland, I assumed temporary charge of this agency May 24, and it has fallen to me to write the annual report of its affairs, which I now have the honor to submit.

Accompanying this will be found separate reports on school buildings and school requirements, together with the report of the superintendent, Mr. W. H. Hailmann, and of agency needs in the way of repairs, etc., to which I respectfully invite consideration.

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This report will be found unavoidably lacking in some details usual to such, and I purposely leave out "past history," of which the Department has doubtless already enough. It is well, however, to restate a few known facts.

The jurisdiction of this agency embraces four distinct reservations, besides a large area of mostly desert country extending 80 to 100 miles south to the Mexican boundary line, over which here and there, in mainly small settlements, are scattered the nomadic Papagoes, the number of whom is estimated at 2,000. Nothing better than their precarious desert existence seems to have been offered them, and nothing better is in store for them unless Department interest is aroused and through its efforts Congress is induced to pass some measure for providing them with land and water, on and with which by their labor a living more in keeping with their attempted civilization may be gained. Destitution has never yet proved a satisfactory civilizing influence.

The Gila River Reservation, the largest of the four, has 357,120 acres, of which it is judged two-thirds is good to fair irrigable land needing but one lacking essential—water—to make it astonishingly productive. The fine ranches and orchards about Phœnix, Mesa, Tempe, and Florence, and wherever sufficient water is obtainable, are all eloquent testimonies of what may be done with this seemingly desert waste with sufficient water at just the right time. And the small patches cultivated by the Indians in their rude way and with a very scant water supply, resulting often in 30 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, afford additional evidence of the value of the Gila Valley, provided water can be supplied.

Investigation, surveys, and estimates by experienced engineers have demonstrated the feasibility and practicability of an extensive reservoir at the Buttes, some 40 miles east of this reservation, which, at a cost of not more than $2,500,000, can impound for use as needed billions of gallons of surplus water, precious as gold, but now in riotous freshets going to waste, doing no good and much harm. Here nature, seemingly penitent for her agency in making a desert of this valley, provides reparation, and only requires and invites man's means and intelligence to make effective her kind intentions.

This reservoir, with its network of canals and ditches, will, if constructed, not only make serviceable and productive 300,000 acres of reservation lands, but also reclaim from utter uselessness several hundred thousands of acres of outside desert, which, through its beneficent instrumentality and man's labor, can be made to "blossom like the rose," and make of this valley of the Gila the richest section of the great Southwest. What better paying and more useful business proposition, and what more philanthropic, can there be? It seems almost a crime to permit it longer to pass unheeded. It is un-American to take no advantage of such providential opportunities. If Government means can not be authorized for such an investment, private capital should be allowed and encouraged to undertake the work.

With this reservoir constructed and in operation, every man, woman, and child of the Indians (including the unsettled Papagoes) in charge of this agency can be given allotments of 40 acres each of good land, and in a few years time become prosperous. It is certainly a matter for the most earnest consideration and speedy action. All of these Indians, if water can be supplied them, will be quick to take allotments and make permanent homes and improvements. With this and a few more years of Government education the problem for them is solved. They will be fully able to paddle their own canoe, and be ready to become worthy citizens of a growing State. Without it, a century hence will find but little if any change from their present condition. Their education, unaccompanied by the means for material advancement, is likely to prove a curse instead of a blessing to them.

No census has been taken this year. It had not been undertaken when I took temporary charge of the agency, and lack of time and the necessary funds to properly perform this duty prevented its execution by me. I am informed, however, that there is no material change from last returns, deaths and births being about equal.

More wheat has been raised this season than usual—estimated by competent judges at 50,000 sacks or 7,000,000 pounds. All of the reservations have had very fair crops, and with the possible exception of a few Papagoes, always more or less unfortunate, no Government support will be necessary.

With a little more consideration by the Department, more generous and prompt allowances for necessary repairs and expenditures, this agency, under the administration of Mr. E. Hadley, the incoming agent, will doubtless next year present a more creditable report of condition and progress.

Thanking you, Mr. Commissioner, and the several heads of departments for courtesies extended,

I am, very respectfully,

S. L. TAGGART,
United States Special Indian Agent in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PIMA SCHOOL.

PIMA BOARDING SCHOOL, *August 13, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Pima Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1898.

The year just closed has been in the main successful; one of steady progress after annual organization had been effected.

Attendance and capacity.—Attendance has been regular and full, averaging 193, with an enrollment at the close of the year of 196. This is in excess of the estimated capacity (150) of the school, but by eliminating overgrown and overaged pupils, who properly belong to nonreservation schools, and accepting only children aged between 5 and 18 years, it was found a few more could be accommodated. Were facilities provided, double the number of children could be obtained. As it was, at least 50 were turned away during the first two or three weeks of September for lack of room. These Indians are so eager to acquire educational advantages for their children that I have strained every possibility to accommodate as many as could be.

Health.—The health throughout the year has been good, no serious ailments claiming attention.

Sanitation.—The sewerage system of the school might be considerably bettered. At present all waste water finds exit not exceeding 300 feet from the main building, thence to the "river." When the river is dry, the waste water stagnates, breeding malaria and kindred ailments.

Literary.—A regrading of pupils in the class rooms, and the promulgation of a definite outline of work in conformity to the departmental outlines, have produced desirable results, and a uniformity of purpose is more noticeable in the teachers' corps. The kindergarten, not theretofore in operation, has proved to be of incalculable benefit to the smaller beginners; results which will be noticed perhaps more next year, when the primary class will claim some of the kindergarten pupils. The introduction of regular monthly entertainments served to free the children of bashfulness to a gratifying extent.

Literary and musical programmes were presented Christmas and Washington's Birthday, creditable to the pupils and the teachers, who devoted themselves to successful drill and presentation. The closing programme was presented June 16, largely attended by the parents and friends of the pupils.

Industries.—It gives me pleasure to report satisfactory progress in the various departments, industrial and domestic. There has been no exceptional training, but the pupils concerned have received valuable instruction of lasting benefit, calculated to serve rather as an apprenticeship to what may be offered by the higher, nonreservation institutions.

Discipline.—Discipline has been maintained throughout the year, with but few runaways. Military drill has been continued successfully with the usual benefits. The spirit of obedience and right-doing is an inherent quality with these children, requiring but proper guidance rather than attempts to create. Maintenance of organization and, on the whole, harmonious action, have characterized the services of the employees' corps. To efficient effort and the acceptance of suggestions much of the success of the year is indebted.

Improvements.—General repairs, considerable painting, and slight internal changes have characterized the work of the carpenter's force and industrial detail. Steps were taken to better the bathing and washing facilities for boys by installing shower baths and suitable wash trays with running water. That is yet unfinished, due to nonarrival of materials.

In the early spring a number of rose, rosebushes, and shrubs were set out, roadway outlined and graveled, and a lawn started and inclosed. The plants are doing nicely, the lawn and inclosure and the definite driveway insure more privacy, while the whole adds greatly to the appearance of the school plant.

The needs of the school are not so numerous as essential. Foremost among these is a schoolhouse and assembly room capable of accommodating at least 300; the present schoolhouse to be remodeled for dormitory purposes. An adequate water supply for fire protection is a pressing need. In this connection an electric light plant seems urgent; power is here, in the mill.

The visits of inspecting officials at times during the year were exceedingly helpful. In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge appreciation of recommendations approved.

Very respectfully,

W. H. HAILMANN, *Superintendent.*

SAMUEL L. TAGGART,
Special Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA INDIAN AGENCY,
Sacaton, Ariz., August 13, 1898.

SIR: The sanitary history of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1898, has little of special note. Taken as a whole, the health of the tribe has been fair. By far the greater part of the sickness occurs during the winter season, while the heated term is remarkably healthful, except for bowel troubles among children, caused by faulty diet, and which is often fatal.

An epidemic of whooping cough during the fall and winter caused a number of deaths among the younger children from pulmonary and bowel complications. Inflammatory troubles of the eye are prevalent, largely due to lack of cleanliness. Venereal diseases are not so prevalent as might be expected, but are by no means rare, and do not seem to be on the decrease.

Tuberculosis continues to cause a large per cent of the deaths and seems to be increasing, largely due no doubt to overcrowding of poorly ventilated houses. The earthen floors absorb the sputa of tuberculous patients, which soon becomes dry and finds its way into the lungs of others through the medium of dust, thus communicating the disease. Under the circumstances such troubles must continue to increase. I have endeavored to impress this upon them, to teach them the contagiousness of consumption and how to guard against it in their homes. In this I have been fairly successful.

The "medicine man" is not active as would be expected among so primitive a people. His hold on the tribe is weakening, but he is occasionally heard from. A large proportion of those living nearby apply at the office for treatment, while many come long distances. As a rule, medicines are taken faithfully for a short time, but are apt to be set aside unless prompt improvement follows.

The health of the school has been fair, although sanitary conditions are not what they ought to be. Sewage from the dormitory, laundry, and kitchen empties into a creek only 60 yards

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away, and the odor is often noticeable throughout the building. When the creek is dry, it forms a cesspool, making matters worse. The building has an additional odor from the corral, which joins the girls' playground in the rear of and 25 yards from the building.

Another objectionable feature is the overcrowding of dormitories. So many are crowded into small space that, in spite of careful attention to ventilation, the air becomes very foul, which can not fail to be detrimental to health.

Tuberculosis in the school has been guarded against and several doubtful cases sent home.

Diseases of the eye are very prevalent among the children when they first come from camp, but cleanliness generally effects a cure without much other treatment.

It is almost useless to employ Indian nurses in the school, as they are incapable of doing the work; nursing was done principally by the matron, while the nurse was assigned to other duties.

Lack of necessary drugs has greatly embarrassed me in my work. Twice during the year an additional estimate was made, but was not granted by the Department, leaving me to get through the year as best I could on the small annual supply.

Respectfully submitted.

A. P. MERIWETHER, *Agency Physician.*

S. L. TAGGART,
Special United States Indian Agent in Charge.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF PAPAGOES.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ.,
San Xavier Reservation, September 3, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with regulations, I have the honor respectfully to submit herewith my eighth annual report of the affairs at this reservation under my charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

The last census taken shows the following population: Males, 262; females, 253; total, 515. Thereof are children of school age, from 6 to 18 years: Males, 73; females, 71; total, 144. The decrease of population under last year's census has entirely resulted from emigration of non-allottees who had resided here only temporarily.

With the exception of one Pima, all the Indians living on the reservation are Papagoes, and about three-fourths of them belong to the Catholic Church.

In 1880, 41,280 acres of this reservation were allotted to Papago Indians, who were then residing thereon, giving to each husband or head of a family 160 acres, and to children 80 and 40 acres, according to their age. The remainder of the reservation, about 29,500 acres, not allotted, is so-called mesa land of very little or no value. The allotted land consists of about 1,580 acres of farming land, 6,440 acres timber land, and about 32,300 acres mesa land.

The farming land, of which there is now about 1,000 acres under cultivation (against 400 in 1890), with a limited water supply for irrigation, is good and productive. All of the timber land, upon which is growing the largest mesquite timber in the Territory, would be in every respect splendid farming land, provided that the necessary steps were taken to bring it under irrigation, and this desirable measure could be effected with comparatively small expense when the great benefit resulting therefrom is taken into consideration. Mesquite, the only timber growing on this reservation, makes a splendid fuel, and it is used also largely for fence posts, but none is sawn or used as lumber.

The allotted mesa land (32,300 acres) is all of the same kind as the unallotted land, useful only for grazing after a plentiful season of rain. It is not under fence, and the Indians do not derive any benefit therefrom. At the time the allotment was made 2 acres of this land was given for each acre the Indians had been entitled to, which goes to show that the quality of the mesa land had always been considered to be poor. All the farming land and the timber land is inclosed by a good substantial wire fence.

This land is generally overflooded every year in the rainy season, and the floods are continually causing considerable damage to irrigating ditches and to roads and bridges, and in many locations also prevent the planting for the so-called second crop; but otherwise these floods do much good, as the considerable amount of sediment they bring is considered to be, and, as a matter of fact, is, a great fertilizer, and land so overflowed does not need any artificial fertilizing.

The southwestern part of the reservation has been often prospected for copper. There is copper ore in plenty, but until yet none of a paying quality has been found. A few miles south of this reservation there are several copper mines now worked with more or less success.

In regard to farming, I have the pleasure to report a marked progress. The past year was one of the most prosperous we have ever had. Partially this was due to the better prices which farm products, principally hay and grain, brought; but the principal cause for the change for the better is certainly that the Department has, for the first time, furnished this reservation with a reasonable number of good plows and other necessary farming implements. This has given a great impetus toward more and principally better farming, notwithstanding the last season, taken in general, was not over an average one in regard to favorable condition of the weather, etc., for the farmer. The Indians have raised and harvested a few larger crops from their fields this year than any previous year, and it was the result of good plowing only. Our land is mostly of the so-called black adobe soil, very rich and productive, but it can be cultivated only with good implements. Cultivating prairie land is comparatively an easy task in comparison with the amount of work our land requires.

Cutting barley for hay has again proven more lucrative in this section of the country than anything else in farming, and notwithstanding the fact that the Indians had to pay the usual price of $2 per ton for baling, which considerably reduced their profits, each of them who made barley hay was able to buy a new wagon, paying therefor from $85 to $125. Wagons, and in fact all heavy farming implements, are very high in price here, owing to the enormous freight charged by the railroad company. If the honorable Commissioner would kindly consider favorably any repeated request for a hay press, it would foster the hay industry to a great extent, and farming would be made more profitable for the Indians.

Prospects for our so-called second harvest are not good. The unusually large floods have destroyed what the grasshoppers, which made their appearance again this year, had not eaten up of the planted corn, beans, and squashes. The damages caused on roads, bridges, and fences the last few days are very considerable and heavier than for many years.

Agriculture is in a much more advanced state than formerly, and there is hardly an Indian who has not made some kind of improvement upon his allotted land during the past year.

About 900 rods of new fences have been erected, 8 new houses built, 4 wells dug, and all the necessary work on roads and ditches has been performed by the Indians in a manner that would be a credit to a white settlement. The Indians very willingly assisted in all such public work whenever called upon, which goes to show that they fully appreciate the great benefit they derived from good roads and from good ditches.

The educational facilities of this reservation consist of a "day school," conducted and supported by the Sisters of St. Joseph. The two schoolrooms are large enough for all the children of school age, and they are well equipped. During the past year school was held fully nine months, from September 1 to June 1, with an enrollment of 40 boys and 37 girls. The average daily attendance was boys 38 and girls 32. The attendance of the boys could frequently only be kept up with the aid of the policemen. The parents are generally willing enough to send their children to school, but, as a rule, they exercise very little control over them and allow them to do as they please; and, while the girls willingly go to school, some of the boys are causing trouble, and in such cases the police are needed.

In addition to the regular teaching of a day school, instruction is given in sewing and general housework to the larger girls. The two sisters who have had charge of this school continuously for many years are faithful and competent, and they possess certainly the necessary qualifications to teach Indian children successfully. I believe this school to be doing very good work and to be an effective factor in the early civilization of these Indians.

Most of the Indians are devoted Catholics and attend regularly the mass held by a Catholic priest every second Sunday in our old church building, and also the Sunday services conducted by Mrs. Berger on alternate Sundays when mass is not held. They have their children baptized and bring their dead, neatly prepared for burial in decent coffins, to the church, where some mortuary services are performed by a Catholic priest, when one can be procured, or by Mrs. Berger, when the services of a priest can not at the time be procured.

The Indians here generally respect the laws, seldom quarrel with each other, and the committal of a theft is an extremely rare occurrence. As a rule they are upon good terms with their white neighbors. Only one arrest—for cruelty to animals—has been made during the past year. An Indian had beaten to death a cow which frequently entered into his wheat field. His punishment was to pay $10 to the owner of the cow and to be imprisoned for fifteen days in the county jail.

No liquor has been brought to this reservation during the past year; but since the United States marshals are paid by salary, sales of liquor to Indians in the city of Tucson are considerably more frequent than in the time the marshal received fees. An arrest now is very seldom made, and the persons engaged in the business of selling liquor to Indians have no fear of being prosecuted or punished.

The Indians of this reservation live much better than they did formerly. They have better houses, wear better clothing, have more to eat and of a better quality, and they are more cleanly in their habits, consequently their sanitary condition has improved. Their health has been very good during the past year, except during last December and a part of January, when some kind of pneumonia raged among them. In these two months more deaths occurred than during the balance of the year. This epidemic, which existed also among the white people living in the vicinity of the reservation, was probably due to unusually sudden changes of the temperature.

Last March Indian Inspector Col. C. F. Nesler, on a tour of inspection, visited this reservation. He expressed himself pleased with the state of affairs, principally our improvements, which he said he found to be of a more substantial kind than he had seen on any other reservation. This was the first official visit made by any inspector in nine years.

The inspector was here again in May after some of the Papago Indians who had come over from Sonora (Mexico) in the beginning of 1857 on account of trouble they had with the Mexican authorities, and were living since with their families on the American side. Most of them had armed themselves and recrossed the border line for the purpose of recovering some cattle and ponies, which they claimed belonged to them and which they were compelled to leave behind the previous year. Inspector Nesler conducted this investigation from the San Xavier Reservation, and under his direction I arrested the 25 Papagoes who had taken part in this trip. The 4 leaders were brought before the United States court commissioner and held prisoners to appear before the next grand jury at Tucson; the other 21 were sent to the agency at Sacaton. On June 14 last, Col. S. L. Taggart, special Indian agent in charge of the Pima Indian Agency, requested me to arrange, if possible, for the release and transfer to the agency of the four leaders in jail at Tucson, they being very sick, and one of them being in a very serious condition. After explaining the matter the court very kindly reduced bail from $700 to $100 each, and going myself on their bond for this amount, they were released from prison and sent by me to the agency.

Since last harvest the Indians have bought several sewing machines, 5 new wagons, many new sets of harness, also 20 coils of fence wire, and it can be justly said that the large majority of them are in a prosperous condition.

In making a review of the year's work I can see much to encourage, for in many things that go to make up a prosperous people and good citizens, great progress has been made. In conclusion I thankfully acknowledge the uniform kindness and support given me by the agency during last year. This reservation had always been neglected by the agency, as shown in all my previous reports, but since the appointment of Mr. H. J. Palmer as clerk, matters have changed entirely for the better. My letters are now promptly and courteously answered, and as for the first time in nine years the Department has been just and generous to the Indians under my charge and has allowed me all my requisitions for supplies, it is only natural to believe that the honorable Commissioner had never before been informed of our wants and needs. I have no doubt that all communications from me in this matter had been thrown in the wastebasket by former agents and clerks.

For the past year the Pima Agency was under the charge of four different agents. In the beginning of the fiscal year under the former agent, A. Young; thence under Mr. Cleveland, who died May 17; thence for two months under Special Agent Colonel Taggart, and at present under Mr. E. Hadley. Under such circumstances the credit for our improved condition is most certainly due to Mr. Palmer, and as farmer in charge of this reservation I feel deeply indebted to him.

Very respectfully,

J. M. BERGER, *Farmer in Charge.*

E. HADLEY, *United States Indian Agent.*

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REPORT OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ., *August 24, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the San Carlos Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

According to the census taken, there are on the reservation:

Males above 18	781
Females above 14	1,057
School age, 6 to 16	915
Males, total	1,403
Females, total	1,520
Total, all ages	2,923

This includes children absent at school, Indian scouts in the service of the United States, and Indians who have permanent occupation in adjacent towns but does not include the Indians on the San Pedro River and the lower Gila River, at Mohawk, and in that vicinity, who originally belonged to this reservation, but were permitted to leave some years past, and have since lived by their own industry. They belong principally to the Yuma and Mohave tribes. There are no records here to show that a census has been taken of these Indians since their departure from this agency. Their number was estimated by my predecessor at 600. There has been but one complaint lodged against a member of these tribes, and that, upon investigation, was found to be groundless.

I assumed charge of the agency, November 7, 1897, relieving Capt. Albert L. Myer, Eleventh Infantry. I found the Indians in an excellent state of discipline and contentment, and the affairs of the agency generally in a very satisfactory condition.

The Indians have made very satisfactory progress during the year in agricultural pursuits, considering the very great disadvantages they are continually laboring under. The yield this year shows a very considerable increase over that of last year, it being 13,216 bushels of barley and 6,652 bushels of wheat. The grain, however, is of a very inferior quality, due to the fact that the seed has run out from continuous planting. It should be renewed before another planting, and I earnestly recommend that the agent be authorized to purchase, and make a gratuitous issue, of new seed. No seed has been issued to these Indians for a period of four years.

I am convinced that the greatest need of these Indians is a proper system of irrigation on this reservation. This would, of course, involve considerable expense, but until it is done, there will be a large number of Indians who will be compelled to remain practically without employment, and consequently dependent upon the Government for their subsistence.

There is sufficient land that is susceptible of irrigation to give each family a farm, from which it is thought they could furnish the greater part of their subsistence, and their willingness to help themselves in this way has been demonstrated beyond a question. All lands under cultivation are eagerly sought and bargained for, and cultivated to a very satisfactory extent. The system now in vogue consists of a number of small ditches, supplying a few families which are banded together in different places. These ditches have been crudely and faultily constructed by the Indians themselves, and are washed out and partially destroyed by each flood, which occurs at least once during the year. I am told that in the past it has occasionally happened that the Indians have lost their entire crops from these causes. The work of rebuilding involves the loss of a very considerable amount of labor, which is very discouraging.

The gristmill has done very satisfactory work in grinding wheat into flour during the last year, and with the addition of the new machinery now on hand the capacity will be materially increased. The amount of flour made from Indian wheat during the year amounted to 63,256 pounds.

The farmers have performed their work in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

Many of the Indians have secured employment in the adjacent towns, and a large number have found employment on the construction of the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway. It is estimated that at least 50 per cent of the labor employed in the construction of this road has been furnished by the Indians, who have shown a disposition to earn money by hard labor, which is very encouraging.

Pursuant to instructions contained in your letter, Land, January 21, 1898, a council of the Indians was convened at this agency on February 8, 1898, to consider the question of granting the right of way to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company through this reservation. The railway company was represented by its president, Mr. William Garland. After the matter had been fully explained to the Indians, a vote was taken which was practically unanimous in favor of granting the right of way. The proceedings of the council were promptly forwarded to the Department, and having been approved, work was begun on the construction March 12, 1898. The road is now completed to the agency. The grading is practically completed through the reservation, and trains will probably be running into the town of Globe by November 1. It is thought that the road will prove to be of considerable advantage to the Indians, by furnishing a market for their produce, giving employment to many of their number, and producing other good results in the matter of civilization, etc.

The wheelwright and blacksmith have been constantly employed and have rendered efficient service in the repair of wagons, farming implements, tools, etc.

A very severe epidemic of whooping cough occurred during the months of March, April, and May. Several hundred cases were reported and treated. The mortality among the children living in camp was very great. No deaths occurred among the school children, although a very large percentage of them were afflicted.

The mineral lands segregated by the act of February 25, 1896, have not yet been thrown open.

There have been no cases of murder on the reservation since my arrival, and but once during the year, the killing of an Apache Indian by a member of his band. The murderer was turned over to the Territorial authorities for trial and was acquitted.

The boarding school was in full operation during the year, with an average attendance of 108½. On my recommendation, based upon the excessive heat, the school was dismissed for vacation on June 10. The progress made by the pupils during the year has been very satisfactory. They seem well contented with the conditions, and there is no difficulty in keeping the school filled to its utmost capacity. The management of the affairs of the school has been given into the hands of the superintendent almost entirely, and I take pleasure in testifying to the efficient and successful manner in which she has performed her duties. The school employees generally have rendered excellent service and are highly satisfactory.

The addition of a new kitchen and dormitory, plans for which have been submitted, are very essential to the proper maintenance of the school.

The agency employees have performed their several duties in a cheerful and satisfactory manner.

The report of the superintendent of school is herewith submitted.

Very respectfully,

SEDGWICK RICE,
First Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAN CARLOS SCHOOL.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., *June 28, 1898.*

SIR: My fourth annual report of the San Carlos Boarding School is hereby respectfully submitted. Owing to the fact that by some means my report of last year's work was omitted from the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I will endeavor to embody an outline of the two years' work in this communication.

This school has a capacity of 100 pupils, but has been crowded beyond its proper limit, having had an average attendance of 110½ and 108½ for the two years.

We have a good stone school building and two small adobe buildings, which have been in use but four years. The remaining buildings are old dilapidated adobes, one of which, the boys' dormitory, is considered by all to be in an extremely dangerous condition. It is believed that a heavy rain or a slight earthquake shock would cause a collapse of the building, the walls of which are cracked, rotten, and bulging, and they alone serve to support the heavy roof.

Plans and estimates have been submitted for a new dormitory building, and also a kitchen building, with storerooms, root cellar, and bathrooms connected. These are urgently needed for the proper, safe, and hygienic conduct of the school. The boys still bathe in washtubs in their play room, and the girls have four zinc tubs in a rough board shed. As much labor has been expended in repairs to these old buildings as the material furnished would permit.

The garden consists of about 2 acres, and has furnished a fair supply of small vegetables. Potatoes can not be raised here, and the irrigation from one well is not sufficient for crops of corn, which could otherwise be raised. Vegetables are much enjoyed and appreciated by the pupils, and the milk from the 5 to 10 cows kept is also relished.

The arrangement of work and school details so that pupils have two consecutive half days in the schoolrooms, but not both in one day, has been a decided improvement, giving, as it does, all pupils equal advantages, and affording opportunity for work to be completed without the interruption of another class coming between the two sessions.

The labor of the school has been, in most cases, well and conscientiously performed. Apaches excel in manual labor. We have seven Apache employees, all of whom give good satisfaction. A Pima Indian boy has served as cook during the present year, and has given good service,

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During last year we had five different cooks, greatly to the detriment of the service of that department.

The laundry has been ably conducted and the character of the work excellent. The recent addition of a cold hand mangle has proven a valuable help.

For the first time in the past four years, the sewing room is now in competent hands. The work is expeditiously and properly performed and the girls well taught.

The matron's department continues to be managed thoroughly, systematically, and in a manner highly creditable to the school and service. Work in the industrial teacher's department has also been well managed and faithfully performed.

Work in the shoe and harness shops under the charge of two Apaches has been, as usual, satisfactory. All the repairs needed on the pupils' shoes are made, and Indians' and agency harness repaired and plow harness, etc., manufactured.

The Apache disciplinarian and assistant matron have been valuable in their line of work.

The work of the primary schoolroom has been up to its usual standard of excellence. That of the higher grade, although having suffered seriously in the past, is now in competent hands.

I would present a vigorous protest against employing Indians as heads of departments. While they make valuable assistants, they lack in judgment, discipline, management, use of English, and ability to impart the knowledge of which they are possessed. The fault lies with those who recommend students and assistants who have given good service as helpers, without due consideration of the additional responsibilities and requirements of the higher position. An example of this is that of an Indian boy employed as half-day assistant baker at $5 per month, who knew nothing about cooking, being sent to another school as head cook at a salary of $15. As a baker at $30 per month he would have been a success.

I trust that a kindergarten department will be added to the school next year.

A deplorable condition as regards educational facilities prevails here. For every child in school there are at least 10 growing up in ignorance, vice, and filth, for whom no school is provided. In most cases the parents would willingly send them to this school if they could be accommodated. The sentiment regarding education has very materially changed with the older Indians during my four years' acquaintance with them, and a kinder feeling prevails toward the school. The parents give us no trouble and do not encourage the children in running away nor other wrongdoing. Discipline is easily maintained, and the school is regarded by the pupils as a home in which all share alike.

The greatest obstacle in the way of progress in schoolroom work is the aversion of the pupils to the use of the English language. As they but rarely hear any English outside of the school, they can not be brought to see the need of it, and its use can be insured only by disciplinary measures. The English used among themselves is so broken that only a careful observer can distinguish it from the Indian tongue, which is very difficult and guttural. The Mohaves far excel the Apaches in the use of English and in mental ability, while the reverse is true of manual training.

During the present year 5 of the largest boys and 1 girl were voluntarily transferred to the Phoenix Training School, where they are satisfactory pupils. Another party will be transferred in September, and a party of 9 girls and boys to Carlisle at the end of this year.

The general health of the school has been good. The epidemic of measles which afflicted the whole school last year left its effects in the form of pulmonary diseases, which proved fatal in several cases. We have been afflicted with whooping cough during the latter part of this year, with no serious results, although the death rate in the camps was enormous. The parents do not fail to contrast these conditions, and this helps to keep the school in favor.

The usual holidays have been properly observed, and Sunday exercises, in which we have been assisted by the Rev. Plocher, who has a small mission on the reservation, have been maintained.

Supervisors Peairs and Conser and Inspectors McCormick and Nesler have visited the school during the past two years, giving helpful suggestions and encouragement.

School closed with a dinner to which parents and friends were invited—a custom established by me four years ago, and now eagerly looked forward to and expected by all. The guests are seated in the school dining room, the tables being three times filled. The greater part of the people are never seated at a table excepting at these annual dinners, and the children take pride and interest in teaching their parents proper behavior.

Permit me to express my appreciation of the support and encouragement received, and of the assistance in carrying on the work in this extremely difficult field.

Very respectfully,

LYDIA L. HUNT, *Superintendent.*

First Lieut. SEDGWICK RICE,
Seventh Cavalry, United States Army, Acting Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., *June 30, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of service at this agency during the fiscal year ending to-day:

The census roll of the Hoopas exhibits the following statistics:

Males	246
Females	258
Total	504
Residing on Redwood Creek near the reservation	24
Absent at school	6
Number of males above 18 years	152

Number of females above 14 years	180
Number of children 6 to 16 years	118
Number of families, including Redwood people	113
Births during the year	15
Deaths during the year	13
Number of frame houses built during the year	9
Rods of fence made during the year (estimated)	1,200
Stock owned by Indians (estimated):	
Horses and mules	300
Cattle	400
Swine	600
Poultry	1,200
Area of land under cultivation:	
In grain (about) ..... acres	750
In garden (about) ..... do	100
Total	850

The product must be estimated, and will be about as follows:

Wheat ..... bushels	4,000
Oats ..... do	3,600
Barley ..... do	250
Corn ..... do	500
Hay ..... tons	550
Peas and beans ..... bushels	300
Vegetables ..... do	8,000

The people are industrious, prosperous, and contented, and quietude and good order prevail among them at all times. The agency establishment will be discontinued from to-day, the supervision of the affairs of the people having been deputed to the school superintendent, a very conscientious gentleman, who possesses their regard and confidence in large measure.

The boarding school was in session during the term required by the regulations, and closed on the 24th instant. The average attendance during the year was 146.8. The report of the superintendent is inclosed herewith.

Missionary work of a very practical kind is carried on among the people of the reservation and among the neighboring Indians by Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Goddard, who represent the Indian Association. They are eminently successful, as well as practical, and on this account are highly regarded by the people.

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

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Major, United States Army, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOOPA VALLEY SCHOOL.

HOOPA VALLEY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Hoopa, Cal., July 6, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the year 1898.

Number of pupils who have attended school during the year: Boys, 114; girls, 98; total, 212. Average attendance during term time, 146.8. Lowest monthly average, 58, for the month of September; highest, 167.8, for February. The growth of the school is shown by the following table:

Average attendance—	
1894	33
1895	60
1896	110
1897	138
1898	146

Although during a large part of the year the school has labored under unfavorable conditions, yet, taking all things into account, we believe distinct gains have been made.

Comparing our work of the last four months with that of previous years, we find for the school an increased popularity with the Indians and children, a more regular attendance, and a spirit of greater happiness and contentment among the pupils, and better results than ever before in the molding of character. The children have received at the hands of the care-takers better care and sympathy. There has been no death nor serious illness.

The industrial and class-room work has been carried on as heretofore with success.

Among new features of work are a recently organized girls' cooking class, which has proved successful and will materially assist us in influencing the homes of the people, and an embroidery class, kindly organized and conducted by a lady sojourning at the school.

Particular attention has been given to the social enjoyments of the children. The "game

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room," the reading room, picnics, camp fires, bedtime readings, evening socials with refreshments, and a final lawn party have brought about the decisive result of improving the pupils' industry and behavior.

By means of exceedingly generous contributions by the employees and friends of the school and the sale of embroidery the children enjoyed a gala Christmas week; they have been amply provided with outdoor games, and the sum of $28 was saved toward the purchase of a suitable magic lantern, which, with appurtenances, is estimated to cost $85. Unstinted praise is due to the employees, individually and as a corps, for their interest in and devotion to the work.

As a corps, we desire to express in this manner our great respect and esteem for the acting agent, soon to retire, and to assure him of our gratitude for the upbuilding of this school, which is a credit to the service, and for his great personal kindness and consideration toward all of us.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM B. FREER, *Superintendent.*

Maj. W. E. DOUGHERTY, U. S. A., *Acting Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSION-TULE AGENCY.

MISSION-TULE RIVER CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
San Jacinto, Cal., August —, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit a report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, together with the report of the agency physician, which is made a part of this report, and the usual statistics. Scattered as this agency is and embracing so many reservations, a comprehensive report in detail would no doubt be burdensome and not desirable. There are, however, some principal features of the work to which I respectfully ask your attention.

This agency embraces the whole of southern California, extending from Tule River, in Tulare County, on the north, to the Mexican line on the south, and from the Colorado River on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west. Within this territory are located some 32 reservations of various sizes and stages of improvement.

General conditions.—Among the Mission Indians we may find every condition of life, ranging from Indian affluence to abject poverty. As a rule these people are very poor. They have adopted the civilized modes of dressing and housekeeping. Some of them have fair houses, in which they take considerable pride. Left alone the Mission Indians are a phlegmatic, indolent, improvident, and fairly good-natured class of people. They are entirely ignorant of ordinary business methods, and put implicit trust in the Government and its agents in the management of their affairs.

Once they possessed the best of this land, in fact, owned it all. The advent of the white man has resulted in their discomfiture, and they have been driven back to inhospitable canyons, gravelly wastes, and mountain tops. In this position we find them to-day, humiliated, and in many cases legally robbed of their former possessions. The protection of their remaining rights from the rapacity of the whites, even to the pilfering of the little feed that grows within the confines of their reservation, is a task of no small magnitude.

While upon this subject it would be apropos to consider the self-support of these people. I desire to call your attention forcibly to this fact, that they are not in any sense of the term self-supporting. In a majority of instances they are geographically located so that self-support is impossible. Without soil or water, they are obliged to depend upon the acorn and mesquite bean crop and other forage for their subsistence. From this you can readily see that suitable subsistence should be furnished the sick to make their recovery a reasonable possibility. I anticipate great suffering among these Indians, especially among the aged, infirm, and indigent, this coming winter, which has the appearance of being long, cold, and wet, as they are ill provided with any store of provisions or necessities, and the usual fund for this purpose set apart in the appropriation bill for support of Mission Indians is entirely inadequate for the actual needs of the people in any year.

The outside boundary lines of many of the reservations are not marked by suitable monuments defining the limits of the lands set apart for Indian use, which causes confusion, doubt, and annoyance in the transaction of business connected with these particular reservations, and I shall recommend at an early date that provision be made for the performance of this very necessary work.

Indian land titles.—The fact that many Indians are living on lands alleged to be granted by the Government of Mexico to various missions and private parties renders the advancement of these particular Indians impossible. On account of the uncertainty of their possessions and the chaotic condition of such land titles, strenuous efforts should be made by the proper authorities to forever settle the legal status of the occupants. I shall, therefore, in the near future make recommendations which I hope will meet with the approbation of the Department.

The Santa Ynez land question, I am pleased to report, promises a satisfactory solution both to the Indians in interest and the Department.

Schools.—The pupils and their parents are taking a great deal of interest and pride in the day schools of their respective reservations, which is due to the painstaking care and effective work of the teachers in the service, as well as the effect of the well-used noonday lunches. The schools are a credit to the service; while the buildings are in good order, except in the instance of the Cahuilla, Martinez, and Mesa Grande buildings, which have been reported upon and request made for their repairs. The item of water is becoming a question of serious moment at several of the schools, which shall be made the subject of future correspondence; this is also true of the reservations.

Liquor traffic.—This very annoying and mortifying traffic is next to impossible to suppress, as the Indians will not testify against the dealers, nor will they aid me in the collection of sufficient proof to establish a conviction. These parasites are materially aided in their nefarious business by the remoteness of the reservations from the agency headquarters and the facility with which they can conceal themselves when suspecting apprehension. Of my own means, I keep a standing reward for the arrest and conviction of any offenders. I thoroughly believe, however, that this work should be done by the United States marshal, who has competent and skillful men at his command who are not known to the lawbreakers and who could easily incognito bring to justice this class of offenders with a round turn in a way that fear alone would suppress this most vicious of all vices. I shall make recommendations along this line in a future communication.

Allotments.—The following table shows the reservations allotted, the number of allotments, and by whom allotted:

Reservation.	By whom allotted.	Number of allotments.
Rincon	Miss Kate Foote	51
Potrero	Carare	156
Pala	do	15
Temecula	do	85
Syquan	Patton	17
Capitan Grande	do	36
Total		361

Patents have been delivered to the following reservations in severalty:

Reservation.	Number of allotments.	Date of allotment.
Pala	15	Mar. 3, 1896
Syquan	17	Do.
Temecula	85	Nov. 3, 1897

I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing the names of the teachers, their compensation, the location of the schools, number of days attendance at each school, the average number of pupils enrolled during the year, and the average attendance:

Name of teacher.	Compensation per month.	Location of school.	Number of days attendance.	Average number of pupils enrolled during year.	Average attendance.
					Per cent.
W. H. Winship	$52	Tule River	2,790	22	13.52
Sarah E. Morris	52	Potrero	3,616	24	16.80
Chas. F. Burton	52	Soboba	3,021	22	17.88
Ella L. Burton	52	do			
M. A. Bingham	52	Martinez	4,058	23 50	18.62
N. J. Salsberry	52	Cahuilla	3,652	21 50	16 62
Bell Dean	52	Pechanga	4,033	23 50	19.91
J. H. Babbitt	52	Agua Caliente	2,888	20	15.09
M. C. B. Watkins	52	Mesa Grande	3,632	20	16.19
Flora Golsh	52	La Jolla	3,851	25	19.31
Ora M. Salmons	52	Rincon	5,284	31 50	25.25
E. F. Thomas	52	Capitan Grande	4,519	23	20.82

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The following tabulated statement shows the names of the reservations (or villages), their population by sexes, the population under 18 years of age and their sexes, the population of school age and their sexes, the number speaking English, the number of dwellings of all classes used by the Indians, and their tribes:

Reservations.	Population.			Population under 18.			Population of school age.			Number speaking English.	Number of dwellings.	Tribes.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Agua Caliente No. 2	38	31	69	19	18	37	5	9	14	45	18	C.
Augustine	24	32	56	6	8	14	6	3	9	9	9	C.
Cahuilla	68	70	138	25	29	54	20	15	35	55	24	C.
Capitan Grande	28	25	53	11	10	21	7	8	15	20	8	D.
Campo	11	10	21	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	2	D.
Cuyapeqi	19	20	39	9	8	17	3	5	8	8	4	D.
Cahuzon	15	20	35	4	6	10	6	9	15	15	8	C.
Inaja	15	20	35	4	6	10	6	9	15	15	8	C.
Los Coyotes	53	32	85	18	16	34	5	5	10	29	6	C.
Morongo	107	138	245	57	54	111	23	35	58	225	25	C.
Potrero	115	138	253	43	48	91	11	15	26	135	25	S.
Pala	19	24	43	10	5	15	5	3	8	25	10	S. L.
Pauma	29	23	52	13	13	26	10	8	18	25	10	S. L.
Rincon	76	98	174	24	30	54	20	21	41	130	45	S. L.
Soboba	19	18	37	4	2	6	2	4	6	6	4	S.
Santa Ysabel	80	70	150	35	31	66	16	21	37	100	40	S.
Mesa Grande	35	33	68	14	12	26	6	6	12	18	6	D.
San Manuel	37	28	65	6	3	9	6	3	9	15	6	D.
Santa Rosa	82	93	175	31	34	65	16	16	32	100	45	D.
Santa Ynez	37	28	65	7	8	15	10	5	15	35	12	S.
Temecula	140	135	275	14	15	29	15	15	30	15	11	S. Y.
Terris	153	147	300	36	31	67	40	30	70	150	32	S. L.
Twenty-nine Palms	15	12	27	3	4	7	5	5	10	10	5	C.
Tule River	52	76	128	20	21	41	16	20	36	70	30	T. R.
Yuma	408	420	767	157	90	247	157	90	247	500	30	Y.
Villages not on reservations.												
Agua Caliente	65	84	149	22	32	54	17	18	35	100	45	C. P.
Puerta de la Cruz	7	3	10							4	4	S. L.
Puerta Ygnorda and Matajaui	32	19	51	11	7	18	10	7	17	32	12	S. L.
San Luis Rey	25	25	50	9	4	13	8	3	11	30	10	S. L.
San Felipe	41	37	78	16	13	29	16	13	29	35	15	D.
Total	2,066	1,811	3,848	733	653	1,386	612	509	1,121	3,331	737	

NOTE.—Explanation to letters in the right-hand column: C., Cahuilla; D., Diegeno; S., Serrano; S. L., San Luenania; S. Y., Santa Ynez; C. P., Cupania; T. R., Tule River; Y., Yuma; P., Piute.

I regret to state that I have not been able to get the census of the La Guna, La Posta, and Manzanita reservations.

Police.—I am more than pained to chronicle the death of Capt. John Morongo, captain of police of this agency, for many years an efficient officer, a true and trustworthy friend. In his death his family and his people have suffered an irreparable loss and this agency a valuable officer and friend impossible to replace; yet I must say for the men that they are trustworthy and diligent men, well qualified for their several trusts and charges.

Sanitary.—Dr. C. C. Wainwright reports as follows:

In the matter of the sanitary condition of the Mission Indians of your agency in and for the fiscal year last past, I have the honor to report the following synopsis of the diseases that prevail and other influences that have a bearing on the physical welfare of these people:

Consumption, venera, idiopathic anæmia, organic heart disorders, and scrofula are the common inheritance of these people, and to this list of diseases alone is due the constant high rate of mortality.

To these must be added this year the cold, barren winter, the extremely dry spring and hot summer, causing an almost complete crop failure. The domestic water supply, which at best on Indian reservations of southern California is almost always inadequate, is this year actually contaminated by the dregs of a scanty flow.

This combination of inflictions upon the Mission Indians, who never were able to overcome obstacles, and who are not now nor ever were self-supporting, will make your task this fall and winter a very difficult one indeed.

The suffering in store for the sick, aged, and infirm, and consequent mortality on account of food necessities, will be very apparent this coming winter.

Near the close of the year many cases of typhoid and other fevers, on account of impure, dreggy water, have been reported from Morongo, Agua Caliente, Mesa Grande, Coahuilla, Pichanga, and Tule River reservations, and the greatest obstacle I have had to encounter in the treatment has been the dearth of proper nourishment.

For your further information as to data you are referred to the itemized summary.

Month.	Patients treated during the fiscal year 1897.	Patients treated during the fiscal year 1898.	Decrease.	Born.	Died.
July	205	52	153	6	6
August	163	35	128	5	14
September	211	60	151	8	14
October	175	121	54	8	8
November	260	87	173	7	4
December	171	77	94	8	7
January	335	147	179	7	9
February	328	132	196	7	6
March	290	197	93	9	8
April	332	175	157	11	8
May	212	131	81	8	5
June	217	94	123	3	5
Total	2,923	1,344	1,579	91	74

[1] One accidental death.

The following statement shows the number of population by tribes, the number of children under 18 years of age by tribes, and the number of children of school age by tribes—

Tribe.	Population.	Population under 18	Population, school age.
Diegeno	568	239	117
Serrano	310	117	130
Cahuilla	841	271	222
Santa Ynez	67	29	15
San Lucenia	574	270	228
Piuta	27	9	8
Tule River	175	81	50
Yuma	767	247	247
Cupania	119	51	35
Total	3,848	1,386	1,121

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. A. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ROUND VALLEY INDIANS.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, Cal., July 7, 1898.

SIR: In obedience to official instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Population of Indians by tribes—

Concow	164
Little Lake and Redwood	117
Ukio and Wylackio	276
Pitt River and Nomelackio	64
Total	621

This is a decrease of 23 from last year, due, first, to some Indians who were mere sojourners and are now absent; and, secondly, to an epidemic of influenza last February, which resulted in the death rate being abnormally large. The greatest per cent of death was found among the old Indians and those suffering from pulmonary troubles. In other respects the health of the Indians has been fairly good.

For crops raised, etc., see statistics furnished.

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Allotments.—In obedience to instructions from your honorable office, I made 18 additional allotments during the year.

Religious.—The religious and missionary interests for the last year were conducted by the Rev. Colin Anderson and wife, reports from whom are herewith inclosed.

Prosecutions.—In October last Mr. R. J. W. Brewster, special agent of the Department of Justice, paid this agency a visit for the purpose of investigating violations of law relative to selling liquor to Indians. After a very determined effort five offenders were arrested and held to answer before the United States court. In April last four parties were arrested and bound over for stealing stock from Indians.

Progress.—I feel that there has been marked progress during the last year in almost all things concerning the reservation, and especially in the abating of drunkenness and lawlessness, both among the Indians and surrounding whites. I feel it my duty to add that with prompt and vigorous prosecution still further progress in this line could be reported.

Suggestions and recommendations.—I have to state that there are a number of valuable and fertile allotments which are covered with dense growths of shrubbery, without fence with which to protect them, or any drainage whatever. These allotments are owned in many instances by Indians who are unable physically and financially to improve them. They can not be leased for cash rent in accordance with departmental rule, for the reason that there is no market here for the excess of farm products owing to the great distance from market and the consequent excessive cost of transportation. The best white farmers do not attempt to market the excess of their produce for the reason stated, but feed the same to stock and drive the stock to market. Were I authorized to lease these allotments for a term of years for the purpose of having them cleared, drained, and fenced, it could be done with ease, and instead of having the allotments practically worthless and yielding their owners no income nor benefit whatever they could soon be transformed into beautiful and fertile fields and yield their owners a living.

I feel constrained to add before closing this report, that the further extensive issue to these Indians should be discontinued, for the reason that they are intelligent and able to make their own living, and for the further reason that experience teaches me that issuing clothing, subsistence, etc., only keeps them in idleness.

The issuing of any complicated and costly machinery should also be discontinued, for the reason that they take no care whatever of the same. The binders, mowers, sulky rakes, etc., have been allowed to go to ruin, in many instances not harvesting a single crop and in a very few instances extending beyond one or two seasons. I find also that such things as they can not get by issuing they buy and take care of. One instance I will note. I issued an Indian a wagon, but had no plow for him. He immediately purchased a plow, cared for and housed it against the inclement weather, while he took no interest in sheltering the wagon except such interest as I was enabled to enforce upon him. The constant petty issues of plow bolts, harness buckles, horseshoes, etc., are irritating, a nuisance, and consume the entire time of a clerk, and no real good to the Indians results therefrom. I urgently recommend their discontinuance.

The younger Indians, for the most part, are becoming quite progressive. Some of them have comfortable homes, plenty of good stock, ride in buggies, and some of the ladies even ride bicycles and sport, while so doing, costumes quite up to date.

ROUND VALLEY SCHOOL.

This school is located 1½ miles north of Covelo, at the foot hills on the northern side of Round Valley. A more beautiful valley can scarcely be found.

The school plant consists of one large building, in which the school is taught, and cooking, sewing, etc., are carried on. There are some outbuildings in which the laundry, commissary, etc., are kept.

The farm consists of 180 acres, most of which is very fertile. The school stock consists of 10 head of horses, 17 head of cattle, 30 head of hogs, fowl, etc. There are 10 acres of garden and about 100 acres of grain and hay on the school farm this year, which bids fair to furnish vegetables for the pupils and subsistence for the stock.

The schoolroom work has been under the direction of Mr. William J. Nolan, principal teacher, and Frances D. Nolan, teacher, and has been very successful and given perfect satisfaction. The year's work of the school has been a year of uninterrupted progress until the transfers of Miss Coats, seamstress, who was promoted to kindergarten teacher, and Mr. Trubody, industrial teacher. Both were valuable employees, and I regretted to lose them. Their places were filled by

Miss Ida Curtiss and Mr. Albert G. Hunter, respectively, who seem to be competent and efficient employees.

The health of the school was excellent until an epidemic of influenza spread among the pupils and resulted, in connection with other diseases, in several deaths.

Twelve pupils were transferred during the year to the Phœnix school.

Suggestions and recommendations.—I respectfully recommend that a school building, a barn, and a hospital be erected. Also that the cottage, storeroom, and granary be removed to the school, which affords abundant room and facilities for the school.

A water supply is badly needed, with proper drainage, which has been estimated for. This, if allowed, will make the school more healthful and protect it against destruction by fire, as well as furnish water for domestic purposes.

The employees of the school have been faithful, loyal, efficient, and whatever progress has been made is largely due to their united, patient, and earnest efforts, for which I desire to return my sincere thanks.

Supervisor Conser and Mr. V. K. Chestnut, of Washington, paid us a visit during the year. Both were very kind and courteous, and we hope to have another visit from them again.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner for kindness courtesy, and support given me during the year, and the promptness with which my numerous requests have been granted.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. PATRICK,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, *July 20, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to present to you herewith a report of my work as missionary on the Round Valley Reservation during the past year.

There is a marked improvement all in many respects resulting from the enforcement of the law in reference to the prohibition of introducing liquor on the reservation and the furnishing the same to Indians, and also an enforcement of other matters in reference to the marriage state.

The attendance at the public services is much improved, and the children are instructed religiously at the boarding school on the Sabbath afternoons by the teachers. The distance from the place of worship at headquarters to the schoolhouse prevents their regular attendance at the morning service.

We have baptized some 25 children during the year, married 4 couples, attended some 25 funerals, and having been laid up with la grippe for over six weeks were not able to visit or hold services; but the regular services were held by the agency clerk, C. F. Hathaway, who is a member of our church (Methodist Episcopal). He served with much acceptability.

We have had a bitter opposition in our work, and efforts to intimidate us have been put forth in consequence of the fact that it seemed for the good of the Indian people that we should accept the position of United States commissioner. Yet we have done our duty fearlessly, and punishment has been meted out to a few offenders, which has its result in convincing the lawless band of bad men who fear not God nor regard man that the United States laws can and will be enforced even in Round Valley.

Praying that the earnest efforts of George W. Patrick, superintendent, to do his duty and protect the Indians may be sustained, and the rights of this people maintained against the ungodly and vicious wretches who have held sway over them in bygone years and are so loath to give it up, I shall go on, and so long as I am continued in this not pleasant field, yet pleasant, for "labor is rest and pain is sweet if only God is there." I shall uphold the law and preach the blessed gospel of the Son of God and watch for the harvest.

I respectfully submit this report.

Sincerely,

COLIN ANDERSON,
Missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENCY IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,
Ignacio, Colo., August 30, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year 1898.

As a complete census was forwarded to your office at the beginning of the fiscal year, I omit any reference in this report.

Progress.—Considerable change is noticeable in the direction of advancement of the allotted Utes at the Ignacio subagency. Blankets and breech-clouts have been

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discarded, and the great majority of Indians now appear in citizens' dress, and it may truthfully be said that among those who never showed a disposition to work a desire has sprung up to improve their lands and allotments and to have a home of their own.

Crops.—Considerable more land was put in cultivation last spring than in former years, and as wheat and oats are now ready for harvest and beyond danger of hailstorms and grasshoppers, the Indians are assured a good yield of grain to help them out through the coming winter. I have impressed upon them the absolute necessity of saving enough grain for seed for the coming spring, but I am afraid that a compliance with such order can not as yet be strictly enforced.

Irrigation.—The work of constructing the canals and ditches for irrigating the lands on Pine River and Spring Creek has been continued during the last fiscal year under the superintendency of a competent engineer. The east-side canal or Spring Creek ditch, the largest of all the projected canals on the reserve, is now completed and needs only the addition of a small lateral, about a mile in length, to cover some allotments at the head of Spring Creek, which could not be brought under irrigation by an extension of the main canal except by an unwarranted expenditure of money without obtaining any adequate results. The canal of the west side of Pine River has been completed as far as the top of the first plateau or mesa, there connecting with and supplying the old agency ditch. A further appropriation will be necessary to complete this canal.

Improvements.—Authority for improving the dilapidated condition of the buildings at this agency was granted during the year, and with the aid of new material, carpenters, and paint, the main buildings at least, together with the old residence for agent, have assumed a respectable appearance, and as we are now repairing the old issue house, implement house, blacksmith shop, wagon shed, and barn, these also will appear in a better light in their finished condition.

Deportment.—Since the killing of "Quincho" by Manuel or "Annee," on the 8th day of December last, a special report of which was forwarded to your Office at that time, no crime of any serious character, except an occasional drunk, has been committed on this end of the reserve. Theft or the crime of larceny is almost unknown among the Indians here, and in this respect they will compare favorably with their white brethren.

Educational.—No progress in the way of education has been made at this subagency. It is a difficult question to handle; but after ownership to land has been issued, and the reserve opened to new settlers, we will endeavor to enforce the State law as to attendance, and thus secure at least the bulk of the children for the Fort Lewis Indian school, which is conveniently located on the north line of the reservation about half way between the allotted and unallotted Utes.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian Board of Missions has a missionary stationed at this agency by the name of A. J. Rodreguez, and commendable progress has been made during the year by this noble Christian, as evidenced by the now almost finished schoolhouse, the erection of which is entirely due to his untiring efforts in that direction, animated by a noble desire to better the condition of the red man.

Navajo Springs and Unallotted Utes.—Regarding the condition on the west end of the reservation and of the unallotted Utes, I can but repeat what I stated in my last annual report: That part of the reserve contains the most valuable lands in the State of Colorado, favored alike by climate and altitude, yet upon this vast tract of land no water has been provided to even cultivate an acre of land, and during the summer the Indians are compelled to take to the mountains with their stock, so as to find a sufficient supply of water to quench their thirst. I sincerely hope that the existing conditions will soon be changed, as the honorable Secretary of the Interior has been authorized by Congress to provide water for that now arid region. The condition and surroundings at the west end or unallotted part of the reserve have been alike discouraging to Indians and those intrusted with the task to better their condition.

Health.—The health of the tribe of Weeminuche or unallotted Indians has not been good during the last year. Pneumonia and consumption have claimed many victims, and this condition is liable to continue until homes and better comforts are provided for them. Smallpox has entirely disappeared among them, and I sincerely hope that the dreaded disease will not appear again.

Very respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. MEYER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, August 30, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at the Fort Hall Indian Agency during fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. Having assumed charge of this agency on June 7 last, my report may not cover all points essential, though I have lived at Pocatello, within the limits of this reservation, for years, and since my appointment have driven over the entire reservation, visiting the Indians individually, learning their wants and their requirements.

Reservation.—I learn from last year's report that my predecessor gave a description of this reservation, together with its resources, which I find correct, and therefore unnecessary to repeat or comment upon.

Census.—A careful census shows the following population:

Bannocks:	
Males	221
Females	209
Males above 18 years of age	138
Females above 14 years of age	163
School children 6 to 16 years of age	67
Shoshones:	
Males	508
Females	508
Males above 18 years of age	294
Females above 14 years of age	364
School children 6 to 16 years of age	220
Bannocks	430
Shoshones	1,016
Total	1,446

The above represents the true and correct number of Indians belonging to this agency; and the difference between this and last year's census is due to the fact that during the past year about 39 Indians have been dropped from the rolls, they having confessed to being enrolled at other agencies. Also the band of Camas Jim, numbering about 35, and remaining permanently off the reservation near Bliss, Idaho, have been dropped from the rolls in compliance with orders from the Department.

Habits and disposition.—The two tribes are distinct. The Bannocks as a rule dislike to work, prefer to remember their warrior fathers, and think it disgraceful to work. However, a considerable number of them are farming and raising cattle. The Shoshones are quiet, and nearly all work at ranching, cutting hay, and raising stock. The Indians of both tribes are temperate and moral people. Very little trouble is given us by full bloods, but there are a number of half-breeds who drink and carouse, purchase whisky openly in Pocatello, and cause most of the trouble on the reservation. I have notified the United States district attorney and marshal and asked for a deputy, but they fail or refuse to send one.

Agriculture and stock raising.—There is much good farming and grazing land on the reservation and the Indians are fast improving their opportunities to use it and make money. This year we have been bothered by a shortness of water. All lands require irrigation, and if water runs short they come and want the agent to furnish it. The agency is not supplied with sufficient machinery to properly care for the Indians' grain, and much grain is now ruining after it is ripe, for want of cutting and thrashing. One binder, which was allowed early last spring, is not yet here; we should have at least two more binders and a half dozen thrashers. I find only one on the reservation, and that is at the school and not for the use of the Indians.

The Indians seem to take a great interest in their cattle—raising, herding, providing hay and caring for them as well as the average white man. During the ensuing year the Indians will furnish the Government with 150,000 pounds of beef. The purchase of Indian cattle by whites without permission I have almost entirely stopped. The Indians still own vast herds of ponies which are almost worthless, and which utilize a great portion of the grazing portion of the reservation. They think more of one pony than ten steers, and I do not know any way

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to suggest to rid us of this evil except to inbreed with large stallions and thus increase size, value, and working qualities of these horses.

Irrigation.—The ditch which has been contracted for with the Idaho Canal Company still lies untouched, this company having failed, and no steps have been taken to enforce their contract, though this ditch is badly needed.

Court of Indian offenses.—The judges are progressive and intelligent Indians selected from both tribes, and men of good morals and conduct, whose example can be a model for the other Indians to follow. They are really of little use in this position except for the agent, if he desires, to shift the responsibility for the punishment for Indian offenses from his own shoulders to theirs. They are just and honest in their decisions, though a little inclined to be severe in punishment.

Police.—The police force consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 13 privates. They are necessary, and will usually carry out the agent's orders without question.

Agency buildings.—One double building has been allowed and started for homes for the employees during the year; another is badly needed, also a new jail. The jail and buildings now used are very old and in the last stages of decay. The warehouse, office, agent's and physician's houses are all a credit to the service, and the buildings are in excellent condition, but when you come within the office it is so bare and unfurnished as to remind you of a barn, and compares very unfavorably with the outside appearance.

The water in use at the agency is ditch water. The Indians bathe, wash their hair, soak hides and utilize the ditch above us for all such purposes, until when the water gets here it is filthy and not fit for use, and the cause of much sickness. Also the creek out of which we water our stock is often dry in summer. The agency should have a good well, furnished with windmill and tank, and have the water piped into all buildings as well for fire protection as for other uses. The bath rooms in the agent's and physician's houses should be fitted up.

Hunting.—My Indians have not been in the Jackson Hole country this year, and do no hunting there.

Sanitary.—The general health of the Indians is good, though consumption is prevalent among them and keeps them from increasing much in number. The physician, Dr. G. M. Bridges, reports the following summary of the work for the year:

	Males.	Females.
Taken sick or injured	220	168
Recovered	201	163
Died	11	11
Treatment discontinued		2
Remaining on hand	5	0

There were 31 deaths from the causes enumerated below, 28 on the reservation and 3 at the school. Ten seems rather a large number to die from unknown causes, but these were mostly old persons who rarely or never apply to the physician, and their deaths were only accidentally learned of through the farmers.

Tuberculosis:		Bronchitis, acute	2
Pulmonary	11	Pneumonia	1
Lymphatic	2	Measles	1
Enteric	1	Ascites	1
Meningeal	3	Unknown	10
Cholera infantum	2		

Six were under 5 years of age, 11 were between 6 and 18, and the remainder were adults, 10 of whom were married. There were 22 births, 10 male and 12 female.

At the beginning of this fiscal year I opened and have accurately kept a record of all births and deaths occurring within my knowledge. I am convinced there were more births than recorded above, but this is such an improvement over previous years that I am encouraged to think the hope of eventually collecting all may finally end in fruition. In this connection I may say there is in force at the Crow Creek (S. Dak.) agency a rule which greatly facilitates gathering information of this kind. By the agent's order all parents are required to register births with the agency physician, who gives them a ticket to the issue clerk stating the name of parents, date of birth, sex, etc. On presentation of this to the clerk the child is duly entered on the census roll and ration book.

I regret that I am still unable to report a satisfactory sanitary condition, either at the agency or on the reservation. There has been some improvement, but so infinitesimal in character as to scarcely be worthy of mention. Last summer after the return of the children to their homes from the school I noted with pleasure a marked change for the better in many of their homes, those of the larger girls especially, due no doubt to their influence.

I do not think there has been more sickness this year than in the past, but I have seen more of it; due, I think, to the fact that these people have made a distinct and, I trust, permanent advance in reference to accepting the services of the physician. During the year just ceased I received 182 calls to visit 109 individuals in their homes, at least four-fifths of which were without solicitation on my part. I traveled 2,041 miles in making these calls. In the third quarter I was unable to answer 21 calls, owing to the fact that all my time was taken up at the school.

I regret this very much indeed, but it was unavoidable without allowing the school to suffer from want of attention. As we now have a physician located at the school, I hope to respond to every call during the present fiscal year. In addition to the above mileage, I made 65 visits to the school, coverlng 2,584 miles, and making a total of 5,245 miles for the year just closed.

I think the influence of the "medicine men" has rapidly declined in the past year, a statement I have been quite unable to make in my former reports. I have encountered them in only a few instances, and with one exception they have always yielded to my suggestion that they discontinue their practices. From the present outlook they will not long be a factor affecting the progress of these people.

These people are not sufficiently advanced to avail themselves of the benefits of a hospital, but in this connection I wish to respectfully recommend that the dispensary be removed to a more central location and the rear room fitted up with a bed and stove, so that it can be used for emergency cases or those who will come, and whom I desire near me for the purpose of closer attention. This will cost but little, and it will be the initial step in teaching these people the value of systematic hospital treatment. During the year I had three persons who would have willingly availed themselves of something of this kind. There will be no expense for nursing, with the assistance of the family or friends I will attend to the nursing myself. I trust you will favorably consider this matter.

At the beginning of the session the school was ill 4 to considerably more than its intended capacity, and it remained in this plethoric condition throughout the term, notwithstanding which we experienced little or no sickness traceable to this cause. The following table shows the work accomplished during the year:

	Males.	Females.
Taken sick or injured	79	81
Recovered	73	76
Died	4	2
Treatment discontinued	2	3

All the deaths were from some form of tuberculosis. None of them took place at the school, all having been excused for from two weeks to three months previous to a fatal termination, but by order of the acting agent all sick were retained on the records after being sent home. Of the 160 under treatment during the year 53 were admitted to the hospital and given 887 days' treatment. When it is considered that 40 of the 160 were mild cases of chicken pox we can but call the percentage of sickness for a school of this size very light, and the superintendent and matrons are to be congratulated on the care which resulted in producing these excellent figures.

For the major portion of the year the food and clothing were adequate. Toward the end of the session the rations were a little short, and during a part of the time it was found rather difficult to provide suitable food gear for the smaller children.

The sanitary condition was fairly good throughout the year; however, not up to the standard maintained last year, due not to want of care upon the part of all concerned, but rather to our crowded condition and the extremely poor buildings. A system of ventilation was put in some of the buildings where most urgently needed, and while by no means the best, it has in a measure answered the purpose and prevented most of the troubles incident to overcrowding and non-ventilation.

Educational.—The Fort Hall boarding school, having a capacity of 175 pupils, is located on this reservation. Its progress during the year and its present condition is shown in the accompanying report of Superintendent Locke. This school is a great benefit to this reservation; its work and the education of the children is beginning to be largely felt for good.

The school when established was given the buildings at the old fort. These buildings are old, patched beyond recognition, and are now located 10 miles off the railroad. It is very expensive to get supplies there. The old site and buildings should be abandoned and a new school built at the agency. The school now is 18 miles from the agency across the mountains, very inconvenient for the agent to look after, and often in the winter almost impossible to reach.

Missionary work.—There is but one small mission school on this agency, established in 1887 by the Woman's Connecticut Indian Association and well maintained by them ever since. Eight girls were cared for during the year. Miss Frost, in charge of the school, does a good work and has a good influence on the reservation.

Commission.—Your three commissioners appointed under act of Congress, June 10, 1896, to treat with these Indians for the cession and sale of a portion of this reservation, succeeded in making a treaty under date of February 5, 1898, but this treaty has not yet been ratified by Congress. The portion of the reservation proposed to be cut off is used very little by the Indians for either farming or grazing. It is an incumbrance upon the agent in looking after it; is not needed by the Indians—they will have ample left; and it will stop the trouble with trespassers from Pocatello, which is now surrounded by the reservation. In fact, it will benefit both Indian and white man, and Congress should ratify this treaty as it now stands. Indians are very suspicious; they have agreed once, and it would be almost useless to ask them to agree again to some different treaty.

Very respectfully,

C. A. WARNER,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT HALL SCHOOL.

FORT HALL SCHOOL,
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, August 15, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the Fort Hall boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Capacity, attendance, etc.—The school can properly accommodate 175 pupils. The total enrollment during the year was 267. The average attendance was the largest in the history of the school. Early in August 10 pupils were transferred to Carlisle and 3 to Haskell Institute. Owing to the fact that the school was not filled the preceding year we had a surplus of clothing and rations on hand, so that we could provide for 10 or 15 pupils more than the number estimated for, which was 150.

Lieut. F. C. Irwin, jr., put nearly every child on the reservation in some school. There was great opposition on the part of the parents, and it became necessary to ask for troops to settle matters. The presence of a troop of cavalry proved effectual. Forty children were put in school in one day. The opposition soon melted away, and some of the worst Indians seemed reconciled and in favor of the school.

Education.—The schoolroom work has been faithfully performed, and upon the whole good satisfaction has been given under the direction of Miss Mary C. Ramsey, the principal teacher.

Industrial pursuits.—Each pupil (except the small ones) works one-half day. All who are large enough are regularly detailed to the various departments and placed under the instruction of the various employees. They are changed and take a new position every month.

Farming.—We shall have about 350 tons of hay this year. The oat crop is fair. I am sorry to say that our potato crop will be a partial failure, owing to the cold and wet spring. All of the beef will come from the school herd, and of necessity will reduce it to about what it should be in a boarding school of this size.

Sanitary.—The general health of the pupils has been good. Dr. T. M. Bridges, the agency physician, has attended to the wants of the sick, and has looked after the sanitary condition of the school with ability and success.

Improvements needed.—We should have more dormitory room. Also a bathroom, furnished with suitable tubs, is greatly needed. The only mode of bathing at present is in washtubs at the laundry, which is very inconvenient and unsatisfactory.

Our closing exercises were attended by the agent and a large number of visitors from the adjacent towns, all of whom offered words of encouragement.

In conclusion, I would say that in nearly every case the employees have been faithful and have worked together in harmony. My thanks are due them for able assistance in placing the Fort Hall school upon a high plane of moral and intellectual culture, but more especially to Lieutenant Irwin, the outgoing agent, and Mr. C. A. Warner, the incoming one, for the great interest they have taken in the school and its success.

Very respectfully,

HOSEA LOCKE, *Superintendent.*

(Through C. A. Warner, United States Indian Agent, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho).

REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 15, 1898.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the condition and needs of the Indians under my charge and affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the same being based on the records of this office and my observations since assuming charge, December 21, 1897.

Census.—A careful review of the census shows the following results:

Shoshones	215
Sheepeaters	208
Bannocks	85
Total	508
Males	227
Females	276
Males over 18	157
Females over 14	167
Children between 6 and 16	105

Of the 111 Indian children of school age, as shown by the statistics accompanying this report, perhaps not more than 65 are suitable for school, as a large number are married and others so afflicted with various diseases that they are undesirable and their attendance would be detrimental to the health and progress of the school.

Reservation.—The Lemhi Reservation is situated in Lemhi Valley, some 30 miles south of Salmon, on the Lemhi River, and is about 70 miles distant from Redrock, Mont., the nearest railroad point. It contains about 101,960 acres, composed largely of hills and mountains, there being not more than 2,700 acres suitable for farming purposes, and that only as water is conducted upon the land and under proper irrigation.

Agriculture.—This is not, in a true sense, an agricultural country, but is more adapted to stock growing. Owing to the altitude (5,400 feet above sea level) we have frequent frosts, and the growing season is very short; frequently killing frosts occur in June and September, and occasionally during July and August, which retard vegetable growth. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, more or less vegetables and grain are produced and some few good farms are to be found on the reservation. Tame hay, such as timothy, clover, and alfalfa does exceedingly well and produces large crops for winter feed. The number of acres of land susceptible of cultivation, as stated above, is about 2,700, and is inadequate to the needs of these Indians. Hardly one half of this land is at present in a state of cultivation, but could be reclaimed at a small cost.

In the way of farm products, I have to report the following from statistics at hand to date, viz: Three hundred and seventy-five bushels oats, 125 bushels potatoes, 75 bushels turnips, 25 bushels other vegetables, and 170 tons hay, all of which is produced under the supervision of one practical farmer, who directs and assists in the management of the Indian farms.

At least one more farmer is needed to help to encourage and instruct the Indians, who in themselves have not the courage and confidence to reach out. One farmer can not visit the farms, situated as they are, in various parts of the reservation, and do justice and obtain good results, for experience teaches that it is a difficult matter to make farmers of Indians under the most favorable conditions.

Indians.—These Indians as a tribe are honest and peaceable and kindly disposed, but about as degraded and ungrateful set as one finds. They have been humored, and, like spoiled children, want things their way, and their condition, mode of living, and barbaric practices would indicate that undue concessions have been made on the part of agents. While some will avail themselves of the opportunity of earning their living by civilized pursuits, others lead a lazy, vagabond life, begging and complaining constantly, nothing satisfying them but plenty to eat; this they want, too, with as little effort as possible.

They are addicted to the vices of gambling, horse racing, and dancing, and the influence of the so-called "medicine man" operates to the disadvantage of the tribe, and is a great hindrance to their civilization and advancement.

The reported progression made by these Indians from year to year has been grossly misrepresented, and leaves one with an erroneous idea. I can not refrain from stating, having known these Indians for twenty years, that their progression has been mostly on paper, their real advancement having been slow, not, perhaps, what it should or possibly could have been under the circumstances. In the agent's annual report for 1882 on the Lemhi Reservation I find that 29 Indian families were engaged in farming: fifteen years afterwards I can report but 41 following agricultural pursuits, an increase of 12, not quite one convert a year. What wonderful progression!

Morally these Indians are practically the same as twenty years ago; financially they are but little better off. Aside from a few small farms, wagons, and farming implements, held by some of the more energetic and industrious, they have comparatively nothing, except a great number of worthless ponies, which if they did not own they would not be any the worse off. No horned stock are owned by them at all.

It would be unjust not to state that a few of these Indians have farms and are thoroughly in earnest and keep constantly at work trying to establish for themselves comfortable homes. A majority, however, seem to content themselves with their present condition and continue on in the old channel, leading a life of idleness and degradation.

These Indians need assistance from the Government as much or more than years ago, when game and fish were plentiful. Fostering care is needed not only to encourage but make them improve the opportunities they have. Thus assisted, in time they ought to make themselves comfortable and have profitable employment.

Cattle raising.—As an incentive to labor and for the building of new homes, with a view of civilization and improvement, I earnestly recommend that a number of young cows or heifers be given to the Indians that have proven themselves worthy and competent to care for cattle. Some of these Indians manifest considerable interest in cattle, and I believe would increase their herds when they learn that cattle, more than anything else, can be relied upon in this country. Money expended for cattle to be issued to deserving Indians would be well spent. As this reservation is better adapted to stock raising than farming for grain and vegetables, I am of the opinion that the attention of these Indians should be directed toward the cattle industry.

They have a very poor market for their grain and vegetables, as the supply usually exceeds the demand; hence low prices often prevail. The Indians sometimes haul their produce from 30 to 40 miles to market it at a price scarcely above

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the cost of production. This is not the case with cattle, for we have a sure market for beef at all times at a good figure. Evidently there would be more revenue for the Indian in raising hay to feed cattle at home in the winter than producing grain at the prices in this country.

Irrigation.—Proper irrigation on this reservation is, I believe, of vital importance and absolutely essential to obtain good results. This land will produce no agricultural crop whatever without water, but is wonderfully fertile, and once brought under irrigation is capable of producing the finest crops of timothy, clover, alfalfa, oats, and barley without fear of drought. About 1,300 acres of good agricultural land still remains in an unproductive state, and until brought under irrigation it can not be farmed or put to any useful purpose.

The Department has granted authority to employ a civil engineer to survey and lay out ditches for the purpose of conducting water upon this land. The engineer is now in the field making the survey. When his report and plat are filed with the Department I hope to get an appropriation for the construction of the ditch, which can only be accomplished with the assistance of the Government, for these Indians have not the enterprise nor necessary means. The work can be done, however, mostly by Indians, and when completed will furnish farms for a large number of Indians, who, I firmly believe, could be made to locate and assume industrious habits.

Rations.—The Government issues these Indians weekly about two days' rations. The balance of their subsistence is obtained by civilized pursuits and hunting and fishing. Consequently, I am forced reluctantly to issue passes to them to go to the mountains and surrounding country in pursuit of game, which, under the most favorable circumstances, is hard to obtain, and against the protests of the citizens in various parts of the country.

Civilization.—These Indians are far from being civilized, and still adhere to their old-time customs. Two-thirds of the male population over 18 years of age dress in their native costume—moccasins, leggings, breechcloth, blanket, feathers, and paint. Step by step these Indians must be taught, by precept and example, to abandon their native garb and mode of living and adopt citizens' dress and civilized habits.

My opinion is that the most effectual plan to pursue in advancing these Indians to a higher and better state of civilization is to give them little farms, something on which their desires can be fixed, furnish farm implements, and put them to work tilling the soil under the direction of a good practical farmer. Then they having something to occupy their minds, and are more likely to abandon their roving mode of life for the more permanent and peaceful occupation of a farmer's life.

Deportment.—The deportment in general of these Indians has been very good. Occasionally little differences arise among them, which are easily adjusted. No crimes of a serious nature have been committed during the present year.

Earnings.—The following table shows the amount of money received by these Indians from various sources during the fiscal year:

For transporting 40,762 pounds freight for Government	$407.62
Cutting and delivering 125 cords wood	625.00
Produce sold to United States Government	135.13
Sales of gloves and moccasins	723.00
Received of Government for services rendered	1,188.00
Total	3,068.75

Employees.—The number of employees at this agency is not sufficient to conduct the affairs in a thoroughly progressive way, and some branches have necessarily suffered, more particularly the Indians in their efforts at farming, by not giving their operations a personal oversight.

Education.—The yearly session of the Lemhi Boarding School began the last week in September, 1897, and closed June 30, 1898. During this time the average attendance was 25+. The greatest attendance was secured in the month of April, during which the average was 41.

In reporting the improvement I can not make it as favorable as I would like, owing to the disadvantages under which we labored, there having been numerous changes of school employees during the year. As a matter of fact, all but the teacher have been changed in the last six months. Thus the efficiency of the school has suffered and its progress been retarded in consequence.

The attendance has been increased this year from 28 to 41, which is more than our scanty room will accommodate, and until more new buildings are erected (two having been erected this year) the attendance can not be what the interests

of the school would require. This plant is totally inadequate to accommodate the number of children that should properly be in school.

Under the supervision of the industrial teacher the boys have performed all the industrial work connected with the school. They have sawed and split wood, milked the cows, cared for the stock, and planted and cultivated a garden. The girls' work in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing room has been quite satisfactory. The literary work has been all that could be desired, the scholars having made rapid progress in their studies. Considering the circumstances under which we have labored, I can not complain.

Visitors.—During the year Indian Inspector McConnell and Supervisor Rakestraw have each paid us an official visit, from whom we have obtained much information, which has been highly beneficial in the performance of our duties.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express my grateful appreciation of the courtesy, forbearance, and liberal support given me by the Department during the past year; also the hearty support and cooperation given by the employees. All have endeavored to do their duty and render good, honest service.

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

E. M. YEARIAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉS AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉS AGENCY,
Spaulding, Idaho, August 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to forward this annual report with statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Census.—

Males over 18 years of age	416
Females over 14 years of age	598
Children over 6 years (males under 18, females under 14)	312
Children under 6 years	272
Total	1,658

These figures show a small increase in the tribe during the last year.

This, or what was formerly, the Nez Percés Reservation was wiped off the face of the maps nearly three years since, when trust patents were issued to these people for land previously allotted to them, since which time they have been full-fledged citizens of the State of Idaho, amenable to and having the benefits of State laws. It is true, however, that a great many of the Indians and not a few of the whites do not understand or realize the changed condition, still insisting that the old laws and regulations which governed while they were wards of the Government living on an Indian reservation are still in force.

Allotments.—There have been 1,097 trust patents sent to these people, over 100 of which have since been canceled and returned to the Department, 17 of the number being duplicates—two allotments made to the same person under different names; others were given allotments who for various reasons were not entitled to them; while quite a number were voluntarily relinquished by members of "Chief Joseph's Band" of the Colville Reservation in Washington, who preferred to retain their rights there.

Owing to the strong opposition of about one-third of the tribe to accept land in severalty, and their refusal to give the allotting agent the number and names of their families, much confusion and unavoidable mistakes were made during allotment which has since required hundreds of investigations and affidavits to adjust, quite a large number of which are yet unsettled. Some eighty-odd allotments have been made here since the allotting agent left the field, and there are a dozen or more applicants whose cases are still pending.

These allotments comprise 80 acres of agricultural, or double the amount of grazing land. All of the allotments, however, embrace more or less farming land which is of an excellent quality, yields bountifully in all cereals, fruits, and vegetables grown in the Northwest, and does not require irrigation except along the river and creek bars. The soil on the high benches and table-lands, being closely underlain with a hardpan or clay, holds water which accumulates during the winter and early spring. In most instances water can be obtained for culinary and stock purposes, by sinking from 10 to 15 feet even on the high table-lands.

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A fine belt of pine, spruce, and fir timber crosses through the center of the reservation over 30,000 acres of which is reserved for the sole use and benefit of the allottees. Two good portable sawmills are kept in almost constant operation turning out lumber from this reserve timber, which enables the Indians so inclined to make permanent and needed improvements at a moderate expense.

Industry and agriculture.—Industry is not a characteristic of the Indian race in general, and this tribe in particular, as they have too much ready cash at their command to be compelled to resort to hard labor. Plenty to eat and fancy clothes for the time being is the height of their ambition. Of course there are many notable exceptions, but as a class they are not industrious. Many of the able-bodied men, who are not allowed to lease their allotments, are allowing their land to lie idle and grow up with weeds rather than to put their hands to the plow or even employ white men to do the work for them. Take it all in all, there has been but little, if any, improvement in the line of industry during the last twelve months.

Stock raising among the Indians is carried on to a considerable extent, and would be greatly increased were it not for the fact that cattle thieves, mostly white men, make the business unprofitable.

Roads.—Owing to the fast settling up of this section of country by homesteaders and Indians moving onto their allotments, many new roads have become necessary, in the locating of which the county commissioners and road supervisors have shown a disposition to be fair and impartial between the whites and natives; nevertheless, much wrangling, a few resorts to the courts, and an occasional arrest for fencing up county roads and cutting wire have occurred of late.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company has during the last few months completed the Spokane and Palouse extension through and past the agency to Lewiston, Idaho. This road will greatly facilitate the shipping of grain and other farm products and should materially enhance its value.

Payments.—Financially, this tribe is well provided for; each man, woman, and child having received from the Government during the last three years $746.73 from the sale of surplus lands, and they still have some $300 each due, which they will receive in semiannual payments during the next two years. Add to this about $20,000 each season—money derived from leased lands—it can readily be seen that they are in very comfortable circumstances. I regret to say, however, that quite a large percentage are not improving their allotments "while the sun shines," and in many instances are squandering their money as fast as received.

Liquor traffic.—The whisky business has not in the least abated; in fact, owing to the inability or indifference of the only United States deputy marshal in the northern half of the State, the traffic has materially increased of late. I have exhausted every effort in trying to get a "live" deputy stationed here. With such an officer the curse could be greatly reduced, if not entirely broken up, so far as its introduction on the reservation is concerned; but Indians with money, who desire, can get liquor in any town in the United States where liquor is sold, all laws to the contrary notwithstanding. As shown by the accompanying statistics, 10 whites and 22 Indians have been convicted by the United States court during the past year, receiving more or less severe punishment, for this unlawful traffic, still it seems that for every man convicted there are two left ready to take up the trade.

The court of Indian offenses was abolished at this agency soon after the Indians became citizens. A small police force was retained until the close of the last fiscal year, when they, too, with a single exception, resigned from the service. Their places have not been filled, as it is quite evident that they have no authority in law to make arrests under any circumstances; at least I have been unable to get a ruling from the Indian Office to the contrary. The necessity of retaining this one policeman is due to the fact that he alone can positively identify every allotted member of the tribe, consequently his services can not well be dispensed with during the making up of pay rolls, payments, establishing heirships, etc.

Health.—The general health of the Indians under my charge has been as good as could be expected of Indians. Consumption, the greatest foe of the human race, has not overlooked the Nez Percés, and while there have been many cases of la grippe and pneumonia, consumption has claimed far more than its share, according to the report of the physician. Indian doctoring by "medicine men" still continues to a limited extent, but as the State of Idaho has no medical laws there is no legal way of abridging this nuisance.

Education.—As the school has been managed by a bonded superintendent during the last fiscal year, and being situated some distance from the agency, I know but little regarding it, but presume the superintendent's report on the Fort Lapwai Indian School for the last fiscal year will not be "rose-colored" to any extent.

Some twenty mixed-blood and Indian children have, during the last year, attended district schools within the confines of what was formerly the Nez Percés Reservation, with very satisfactory results.

Religion.—Very enthusiastic revival meetings were conducted here last winter by the native elders, which resulted in quite a number of new converts being made, and some old ones who had "strayed from the fold" were called back.

Employees.—The regular employees of this agency, without exception, have performed good and faithful work during the last year. * * *

Respectfully submitted.

S. G. FISHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.,
Seneca, Mo., August 1st, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the affairs of this agency, together with the required statistics, suggestions, and such other information of interest as I have been able to gather.

Location.—The Quapaw Indian Agency is situated in the northeastern corner of the Indian Territory, and is bordered on the north by the State of Kansas and on the east by the State of Missouri. The agency headquarters are beautifully located 4½ miles from Seneca, Mo., which is the railroad and telegraph station and post-office address. Although the surroundings are all that can be desired, the buildings have been neglected to such an extent as to make them at present almost uninhabitable. Not only are all conveniences lacking, but the sanitary condition of the houses is very bad, the most inconvenient feature being the quality and scarcity of water. However, requests have been made and approximate estimates forwarded by me for making necessary repairs on buildings and for the erection of a more wholesome and adequate water supply, which, if allowed, will be a source of gratification to the employees at this agency.

Tribes and population.—

Name of tribe.	Total population	Males.	Females.	Males over 18 years of age	Females over 14 years of age	School children between 6 and 18 years	
						Males.	Females.
Wyandotte	327	156	169	88	124	34	33
Seneca	323	153	170	72	103	39	40
Quapaw	251	115	136	61	74	34	36
Peoria	152	74	78	34	38	15	16
Miami	92	42	50	14	31	15	16
Ottawa	162	86	76	30	46	33	30
Eastern Shawnee	93	42	51	15	32	18	15
Modoc	51	25	26	15	19	5	2
Total	1,449	693	756	339	471	216	203

This shows a gain of 21 persons since last report.

Although there are in this agency eight distinct tribes, there seems to be the most friendly feeling between them. They intermingle and intermarry to a great extent, and from appearances one would think there is but one tribe. In looking over the census reports, I find this singular fact—that among the Eastern Shawnees not one member is married to one of his tribe.

Among the Seneca Indians there has been for a number of years past an internal strife, the tribe being divided into two factions, each having its own chief and council. This has, to a great extent, retarded the progress of this tribe, besides being a source of annoyance to the Indian Office and former agents, on account of their many trivial complaints and grievances. I finally succeeded in having both factions agree to meet at this agency for the purpose of holding their election. On July 1 every adult male member, with the exception of three, was present, and they elected a splendid set of men for their chiefs and councilors for the ensuing

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year. All seemed satisfied and pleased at the result and agreed that in the future factions and differences would be unknown in their tribe and that they would all work together for the advancement of their people. I am gratified at the result of my efforts and feel that some good will come from them.

Some of the ancient Indian customs are still observed among the Quapaw and Seneca tribes. In May last, from curiosity, I attended the "strawberry feast" observed by the Seneca Indians. This is a religious ceremony and has to the Indian the same significance as the taking of sacrament has to the Christian. I was invited into the "inner circle," and participated with them in the drinking of the juice made from the fresh strawberry. (I was informed that this privilege is seldom accorded by them to a white man.) After the ceremonies all resorted to pleasure, the men and boys playing an Indian game of ball and the women and children engaged in other amusements characteristic of their tribe. I was very much impressed with what I saw, and can not believe that harm can come from such practices.

During the month of August there will be held on the Seneca reserve what is known as the "green corn feast," and, while the arrangements are under the direction of the Seneca Indians, the ceremonies are usually participated in by other tribes from this and adjacent agencies. This feast is the Indian Thanksgiving, they taking the opportunity on this occasion to offer up their thanks to the Great Spirit for bountiful crops and other favors showered upon them during the year. I am informed that the only drawback to this feast is the intrusion of a number of disreputable white men whose vocation is the boot-legging of whisky to the Indian. Arrangements have already been made to have the police force of this agency attend the gathering to arrest, for the purpose of prosecuting to the full extent of the law, any person found engaged in this nefarious traffic.

Civilization.—I am unable to say just how much progress has been made in civilization among the different tribes of this agency the last year. This I can, however, say, that in their attire, behavior, and habits they compare favorably with white communities in which I have heretofore resided. The Indians of this agency are law-abiding people; marital laws are generally observed, and they are no more addicted to vices than are their white brethren. Since taking charge of this agency I have not learned of a single serious crime committed by an Indian on this reservation.

From personal observation I am satisfied that the percentage of those who habitually use intoxicants is no greater than among white men, although the procuring of it is as easy for the one as for the other, living as we do on the borders of the State of Missouri, in close proximity to several towns whose principal industry is the sale of intoxicants. Until a recent decision, given by one of the United States judges, no beverage having the semblance of an intoxicant was openly sold in this agency. Since the decision was rendered, however, the towns in this agency all have their metropolitan hop-ale joints, which "hop ale" is, in my opinion, nothing more nor less than common, ordinary beer, and a shield behind which they dispose of the vilest adulterated liquors.

Religion.—The missionary and religious work in this agency is conducted by the Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Baptist, Episcopal, and Society of Friends denominations. They have in all 15 places of worship and 16 missionaries. The latter are all sincere in their work and are making every effort, with considerable success among the Indians, for the recognition of God and the adoption of the Christian doctrines.

Leases.—Very few leases have been forwarded by me for approval. This can be accounted for by an act of Congress approved on June 7, 1897, which gave the allottee in this agency the right to lease his land without departmental supervision or approval. I do not consider this act as beneficial to the Indian, but believe instead that it is a great detriment to his advancement, and unless some changes are made in existing laws very little progress in the way of agricultural pursuits will be made by the Indians for years to come. Notwithstanding the many statements heretofore made as to the thrift and industry of the red man, I find them to be, as a class, indolent and devoid of the above traits. Of course there are a great many exceptions to this rule. Some of the best and most successful farmers can be found among the members of the different tribes of this agency, but generally speaking they would sooner rent a piece of land and receive $10 in cash for it than to work and earn $100 from this same piece of land. When an Indian wants money he wants it very badly and very little persuasion is necessary to have him agree to any kind of a contract; this gives the unscrupulous white man too many chances to drive good bargains, as he soon learns how, when, and where to attack the weak point of his red neighbor.

While I do not think it absolutely necessary for the leases to have departmental approval, I do believe that all contracts made with Indians who can not read or write, should be examined and witnessed by the agent and the provisions of the same explained to the Indian. A great many have come to me complaining that their white lessees make certain agreements and promises which they are not fulfilling. I examine their contract and invariably find the conditions different than stated to me or understood by the Indian. There is no doubt in my mind that in the majority of cases he is imposed upon; but I can not help him, as the contract is usually properly drawn, and in nearly every case witnessed by friends or relatives of the white man.

One change, which I think would be beneficial, is not to allow the allottee to lease all of his land, but compel him to retain at least one-third of all of his tillable land. This, I believe, would have a good effect, as he would soon make up his mind that in order to get returns from his land he must do some work on it.

Sale of Indian lands.—I have forwarded to the Department for approval, since taking charge of this agency, some 48 deeds, made by Indians for lands from which restrictions had been previously removed. Of this number 40 were returned approved, 3 disapproved, and the others not yet heard from. The consideration for these lands varied from $3 to $30 per acre. A number of deeds were executed prior to my taking charge, and in nearly every instance the laws and instructions of the Interior Department were violated. These cases were investigated by United States Indian Inspector C. R. Nesler, in December last, and it was clearly shown that flagrant violations had been practiced in these transactions. While no punishment has been meted out to the guilty parties up to this time, the investigation has been of vast benefit to those who have disposed of their lands since.

The late changes in the instructions made by the Department, in reference to the sale of these lands, is a benefit to the grantor as well as a protection to the grantee. I can not say that the grantee was altogether to blame for the wrongs committed in these former transactions. According to the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior the grantee was compelled to pay for the lands the value placed upon them by the agent, which in a number of cases was altogether too high, as the grantee had previously made a contract with the Indian for a less price, and as he had already paid part of the consideration money he was compelled to make some arrangement with the Indian in order to make himself whole on the deal. If dissatisfied with the appraisement and he allowed the deal to go by default, he would lose the amount advanced, as the Indian had already disposed of the money and the purchaser had no recourse to get it back.

In the majority of cases where the Indian sold land the consideration money was squandered in a reckless manner, and there is nothing now to show excepting that the allottee has only half of his allotment left. In two cases the grantors did not have one penny left one hour after turning the deed over to the bank and receiving the consideration money, and the only thing they had to show for their money was what is commonly known as a "jag." One case I wish to cite: An Indian woman sold 100 acres for $600. I would not appraise this land at so low a figure and both grantor and grantee were indignant and threatened to report me to the Secretary of the Interior for refusing to forward the deeds. A few days later I found a purchaser for the same land and the deed was executed for $900, an increase of 50 per cent. On the return of this deed approved I paid to the grantor the purchase money, and after liquidating obligations in my presence, which she assumed while the deed was under consideration in Washington, she had only $67 remaining out of the $900, and there was nothing to show for this expenditure; no improvements made on her land, no horses, vehicles, or farming implements purchased; the money was simply squandered, and to-day she has not a decent garment nor a dollar to her name.

I believe it would be of greater benefit if, instead of paying all of the consideration money to the grantor, upon the approval of the deed, the lands be sold on deferred payments—say one-fourth of the amount upon approval of the deed and the balance divided in three annual payments bearing interest, nontransferable notes to be given, payment of them to be made through the agent.

One satisfactory statement I can make in reference to this subject, that, in a majority of these conveyances, the purchasers are honest and industrious men who acquired these lands for homes and not for speculative purposes. Already a number of substantial improvements are being made by these home seekers, and their presence will certainly exert a good influence among the citizens of this agency.

Surplus lands.—One source of contention among the tribes of this agency is the surplus land. Very little benefit is derived from it by them in its present state; not being fenced, there is no protection to the timber or pasture. The individual members feel that they have a right to do as they please in regard to these lands,

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which causes a continual strife among them. Some action should be taken by the Government in reference to this matter. The lands should either be divided among the individual members or the restrictions removed therefrom and sold for their benefit. The only tribe in this agency exempt from this agitation is the Quapaw tribe, which has no surplus lands.

Annuities.—The tribes in this agency who receive annuities are the Senecas and Eastern Shawnees, the former receiving some $9 and the latter less than $5 per capita, semiannually. I can not help but feel from what I have already experienced that this is not the best thing for these Indians, and believe that the sooner they receive all that is due them in one or two payments the sooner will they become honest and independent. At present many of them scheme in every conceivable way to get hold of this money before the payments are made in order to beat the merchants, some of them having contracted with as many as four merchants for the full amount the Indian is to receive. I have had several come to me and offer to take half of the amount due them if I would give them the money. It would be an easy matter for the agent to make several hundred dollars a year in this way if he would encourage their dishonesty. I would recommend that some attention be given this subject at an early day.

Agriculture.—The splendid prospect early last spring for a good wheat and oat crop was blighted by excessive rains, which caused rust and prevented the maturing of the grain. Not more than half a crop was harvested. The best and largest corn crop ever raised in this agency is now assured. I am sorry to say that the greater portion of these products were raised by the white men, when they should have been raised by the Indian, for no better place could be found than in this agency for him to follow agricultural pursuits on account of the many small fertile valleys, which would give him an opportunity to farm on a small scale. I am compelled to say that the existing laws relating to the leasing of Indian lands are responsible for this condition.

Reservation roads.—I am unable to give a satisfactory report relating to road work performed during my administration. The roads in this agency, generally speaking, are in very bad condition, and a great amount of hard work will be required to make a number of them even passable. Heretofore all of the road work was performed in the spring of the year. This I think a mistake, and in the future during my stay at this agency the improving of roads will be done in the fall. My reasons for this change are, in the spring all of their time is required, by persons called upon to assist in this work, in the preparing of their lands and the planting of crops; besides, the spring being usually the wet season, the new road work is nearly always ruined by excessive rains.

It is a hard matter to get the Indian to do road work. He is shrewd enough to know that there is no law to compel him to do it; and the white man is not much better, since, as he can make a direct contract with the lessee for the leasing of lands, the clause relating to the requirement of road work is usually eliminated from such contracts. If every lessee or renter living in this agency were compelled to pay a nominal sum annually for road purposes, quite a fund could be created for the purchasing of the necessary tools for doing bridge work and for generally improving the public roads, and a vast amount of good accomplished in this line without working a hardship on anyone.

Schools.—The Quapaw school is located some 15 miles from the agency, which distance does not allow of as many visits as I would like to make to this school. Supt. C. H. Lamar, formerly normal teacher at the Santa Fe school, New Mexico, took charge of this school early in April last, and I can not help but feel that he will be successful in his new position, and if he will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor he will experience little trouble in keeping the school up to its present standard. The capacity of the school is 90 and the average attendance for the year just ended 89. It would require very little effort to increase the attendance fully 25 per cent were the capacity sufficient to accommodate the increase. A new school building is badly needed, and if it is the intention of the Government to continue this school for any length of time this want should be supplied at an early date. Other improvements, such as an adequate water supply, sewerage and lighting systems, and general repairs, are very much required. They have all been asked for, and we trust we will not be overlooked when the proper time comes.

The Seneca, etc., school is located on an ideal spot some 5 miles from the agency. It is beautifully situated, and if the proper assistance is given it by the Government it will soon become a model school. From my own observation, I am satisfied that in past years this school has not experienced the success it was entitled to. Many improvements are badly needed. A number of them have been estimated for, and, if allowed, will greatly add in improving and beautifying this

plant. Supt. R. A. Cochran, with his estimable and energetic wife as matron, was transferred to this school last April. Under his splendid business management a marked improvement is already noticeable. Although this school has a capacity of 140, the average attendance for the year just ended was only 84. With the changes already made and those to be made in the personnel of the employees at this school, I feel certain that the next annual report will show an increase of at least 25 per cent in the average attendance.

Having in the past had considerable experience in school work, I feel a deep interest in the success of the schools under my charge, and no effort on my part will be spared to make them the equals of any reservation schools in the Indian service. I had the pleasure of attending the closing exercises at both the Quapaw and Seneca schools, and felt very much gratified with what I saw. I can truthfully state that in efficiency, discipline, and attire the pupils of these schools compare favorably with any school of white children I have ever visited.

While there is no doubt that these schools can be filled to their utmost capacity by children from the different tribes of this agency, a great saving can be made by the Government in consolidating them. From a careful estimate made, I find that with an expenditure of less than $8,000 the capacity of the Seneca school could be increased to 250. This consolidation would save in employees' salaries at least $5,000 per annum, which amount could be augmented in other ways to $7,000. I make this suggestion for the reason that if the Quapaw school is continued any length of time it will require almost an entire new school plant.

Separate reports of the superintendents of these schools are herewith submitted.

Thanking you and your representatives for favors already accorded me, I am, sir, very respectfully.

EDWARD GOLDBERG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUAPAW SCHOOL.

QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL, *July 1, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Quapaw Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1898:

Upon my arrival here, April 12 last, I found the school plant in very good condition of repair, considering the age and structural nature of the buildings. The attendance was about up to the limit, and has been kept up to or above the limit till the close of the school year. There would be no difficulty in filling this school if its capacity were increased considerably; in fact, pupils have been turned away on account of lack of capacity to accommodate them.

The schoolroom work has been very satisfactory, and the pupils have made very good progress indeed in this line. The industrial work has been quite seriously interfered with on account of sickness.

The prospects for crops of all kinds on the school farm, except the oats, which were seriously damaged by bugs and climatic conditions, are very flattering.

Some minor improvements and repairs on buildings should be made during vacation.

Having been here but a few weeks, I will not attempt an exhaustive report at this time. In conclusion, I desire to say my thanks are due to your office, to the agent, Mr. Goldberg, and to the employees here for hearty cooperation in bringing the school year to a successful termination.

Very respectfully,

C. H. LAMAR, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
(Through Edw. Goldberg, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SENECA, SHAWNEE, AND WYANDOTTE SCHOOL.

WYANDOTTE, IND. T., *June 30, 1898.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the Seneca, Wyandotte, and Shawnee Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as follows:

I assumed charge April 5, 1898. It will be seen, therefore, that a little less than three months of the year have been under my supervision, having previous to this time been at the Quapaw school. The first few weeks of my work here were devoted to the grounds and buildings, which I found in a badly neglected condition, the storerooms especially. It was impossible to tell just what subsistence and supplies were on hand until they were put in order. Both the storehouses have been remodeled and put in first-class condition.

The discipline of the school was not good; moreover, the manner and method of disciplining did not suit me, and were contrary to the rules and regulations of the Indian Office. A good part of my time has been devoted to this defect. Kindness having been adopted and put into effect, it bore fruit even more speedily than was anticipated. The better nature of the pupils was thereby drawn out, their confidence and good will secured, and, in consequence of this, a change for the better was almost immediate.

The buildings are now all in fair condition, with the exception of paint, which is needed both inside and outside of most of them. New roofs for the girls' home and boys' home are also needed. The water and sewerage system is inadequate, the water being pumped into the tank

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by means of the windmill, which is not satisfactory. During this month we have been compelled to haul water in barrels for bath and laundry purposes almost every day. There is no sewerage system, all the pipes leading to the ground beneath the floor and emptying there. This matter has been reported to the Indian Office, and recommendations for improvements in this line have been made by the agent, which will, I hope, have the desired effect.

As there is no mechanic of any sort employed here, I have recommended the employment of one capable of performing the duties of a carpenter and of giving instructions in this branch. Such a person is much needed to keep up the necessary repairs of the school, saving thereby a considerable sum, which would be paid otherwise to irregular employees.

The school work did not commence until the latter part of September, and then with but a limited number of pupils. I do not know the reasons for this delay, but am of the opinion that, as a consequence, it will be very difficult to get the pupils to return on time next September.

Sunday school has been conducted by the teachers and other employees, and all have attended. We have been visited by ministers of various denominations and have had preaching in the school building. The national holidays have all been observed, with appropriate exercises. The school closed June 24, with an entertainment profitable alike to teachers and pupils.

In concluding this report, I desire to express to Agent Goldberg my thanks for the support and assistance he has given me.

Thanking your Office for uniform acts of kindness and courtesy, I am, very respectfully,

R. A. COCHRAN, *Superintendent.*

(Through Edward Goldberg, United States Indian agent, Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.)

REPORT OF UNION AGENCY.

UNION AGENCY, MUSCOGEE, IND. T., *September 17, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, grouped under appropriate headings for convenient reference.

Education for noncitizens.—I have in annual reports heretofore presented the importance of making some arrangement, either by Congressional action direct or by agreements made with the several tribes, whereby the blessings of an education could be secured to the children of noncitizens, or citizens of the United States resident in said tribes. The Seminoles have made such arrangement or provision in the following terms:

> One acre in each town-ship shall be excepted from allotment, and the same may be purchased by the United States upon which to establish schools for the education of children of noncitizens when deemed expedient.

I respectfully recommend that a similar clause be incorporated into any further legislation on allotments affecting the Five Civilized Tribes. An uneducated noncitizen element thrown into the bosom of an Indian community is not a desirable one, and is likely to be a source of much trouble. It will swell the criminal record and retard the development of the country on all the lines of progress. It is not a blunder, it is a crime, to fail to make some provision for the education of the poor white children whose lines of life have been cast in the Indian country.

Insane noncitizens.—I have also heretofore presented to the Department the fact that there are many insane persons, who are noncitizens, residing in the agency. They need the fostering care of the Government, and their sad condition should elicit the profound consideration of every philanthropist and humanitarian. There is but one insane asylum in the Territory. It was founded and is supported by the Cherokees and its inmates are Cherokees. Its doors are closed to insane white people, and hence no relief can be expected from that quarter. The indifference shown by the Indians in making provision for their own insane, if any, may be accounted for by a remark made by a Creek official who, when approached by a prominent officer of the Government upon this point, replied that the Creeks had no insane people within its boundaries except such as came from Arkansas. The officer to whom the reply was made was a native of Arkansas, and doubtless appreciated the force of the remark; at least he twirled his cigar, smiled a ghastly smile, and said nothing.

Since my last report I have endeavored to ascertain the number of insane white people in this agency, and have issued an order that names and residences of insane white people be furnished me. I regret that not much reliable data has been received, but I have received enough to satisfy me that the Government should take some action in their behalf. So far ten or twelve bad cases of incurable insane noncitizens have been reported to this office, and this number would be greatly augmented if there were any provision in sight for taking care of such unfortunates in this agency—probably to fifty, or ever more. All that I have been able to do in the matter has been to recommend further patience on the part of the immediate family of the unfortunates, and to recommend them to the kind offices of charitable and religious organizations and to the munificence of private individuals. Were I to incorporate in this report the various letters written to me in reference to the condition of the insane above mentioned, it would present a harrowing picture of sorrow that would make the very stones cry out for pity.

Licensed traders.—The number of licensed traders in this agency now approximates 300. This is an increase numerically, but not a very notable one. A country passing through its transition period, when the old order of things is succeeded by the new, is not alluring to capital and not promotive of investment. Besides, I am constrained to say that the taxes imposed by the Indian governments are rather too high on merchants or traders. The tax fixed on merchants in the Creek Nation is 1 per cent on the amount of goods introduced and exposed for sale. Where rapid sales are made and now goods introduced from time to time this tax becomes onerous and is a restraint upon capital. It is too high a specific tax, and I think, in justice to a most progressive and enlightened element of our citizenship, it ought to be reduced, and I recommend such reduction by the tribal authorities, if such species of taxation is to be continued.

There is another view of the situation that presents itself. All of our towns which contain the adequate population will be or have been incorporated. Town sites are exempt from allotment and thereby segregated from the public domain. Each town levies a tax on merchants doing business within its limits. The merchants therefore pay a double tax, or will do so in the near future. This double tax must, in the end, be paid by the consumer, and there is a relative rise in the price of goods. Light taxation is a badge of good government: I might say, in stronger terms, it is a proof of it. Again, it is contended, with some show of reason, that the segregation of town sites from the general plan of allotment takes them out of the jurisdiction of the tribal laws and beyond the control of the tribal authorities, and therefore traders in towns can not be taxed, as has been the custom in the past. Meanwhile, acting under my provisional instructions, I have issued the following instructions to licensed traders and am enforcing the same, receiving revenues and having them placed to the credit of the tribes to whom they belong:

> **Notice to licensed traders of Union Agency.**—All noncitizen merchants carrying on business of any character within this agency are hereby notified that all taxes levied upon their respective businesses by the laws of the tribe in which they are located must now be paid into the United States Treasury, through this agency, at the same rate as is levied by said tribal laws. This tax must be remitted to this agency quarterly, so as to reach this office not later than the 15th of the month next following the close of the quarter, and should be in St. Louis exchange, express money order, or postal order, payable to me as United States Indian agent, and each remittance must be accompanied by a sworn statement showing the total amount of invoices of goods purchased during the quarter (where the tax is levied on the amount of goods introduced), or a sworn statement showing the nature of the business carried on (in cases where the tribal law levies a tax on the business as an occupation, such as livery stables, barber shops, restaurants, lemonade stands, etc.); also all taxes which accrued prior to June 28, 1898, and are yet unpaid, must be paid through this office in the same manner as above shown. Tribal officers and collectors are forbidden from collecting any revenues whatever since June 28, 1898, regardless of when they accrued.
>
> All merchants will govern themselves accordingly.

Outlawry.—There has been another outbreak of outlawry in this agency during the past year. Mose Miller, a full-blood Cherokee, who has been in hiding for about two years for the murder of Thomas R. Madden, a merchant and intermarried citizen of Braggs, Ind. T., has been guilty of several smaller offenses against the property of citizens. His headquarters are, and have been, in the Greenleaf Mountains, a remote and almost impenetrable country in the Cherokee Nation, east of Braggs Station, on the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad. The mountains are rough and covered with timber, and he has been able to escape the vigilance of officers and every effort made to capture him and his confederates, five or six in number.

A short time since—during the month of July—Miller and gang projected a raid against the bank at Checotah, Ind. T., and gathered near that place to attack and loot it. Fortunately, one of his "pals" gave the plan away. A band composed of officers and citizens went out and attacked them. A pitched battle ensued and two of the robbers were captured and wounded. Miller escaped. Later on a squad of deputy United States marshals succeeded in locating one William Nail, of the gang, and, as he was approaching a house in the Greenleaf Mountain country, the marshals fired on him, putting three balls into his body and killing him instantly. Nail, with characteristic deviltry, returned the fire, but his shots failed of any effect. Nail was said to be a more desperate and reckless outlaw than Miller himself. Miller will no doubt be disposed of in due time according to the accepted mode in this Territory.

One of our home papers describes this outlaw business as follows:

> Indian Territory desperadoes still continue playing in the hardest kind of luck. Of the late Mose Miller gang, who recently planned the Checotah Bank robbery, one was killed by officers last Saturday, two are in the Muscogee jail, both shot more or less dangerously, and the leader alone remains on the scout, with only a possible chance of escape. The prompt manner in which the officers dispatched these desperadoes is certainly a wholesome lesson to other embryonic bad men, and it is no longer either fashionable, safe, or profitable to be a wild and woolly outlaw. A good many of the bold, bad fellows, who are not inclined to be good by nature, feel a

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sort of goneness in the craw when they see companions of like ilk hauled in on a shutter. Missionaries have done much toward taming down the criminally inclined in this section, but, as an ultimatum, the Winchester in the hands of a fearless officer has been most effective.

Statehood.—Persistent advocates of statehood endeavor to keep this question to the fore, and Indian citizens are more or less disturbed by its premature agitation, and at this time discussion would seem to be useless. It is undeniable that the Five Tribes do not want statehood with Oklahoma at this time, and there are pertinent reasons why such a union should not be forced or consummated while the tribes are struggling to settle their land tenure and to meet the new and vital issues that confront them. Any question that is peculiarly political and advanced merely to promote political ends and to gratify ambitions journalists and self-anointed statesmen of our sister Territory should be held in abeyance. The Muscogee Phœnix of August 11, 1898, presents the matter clearly, and we indorse its views:

If statehood was a question of the present, which it is not, and if the people of the Five Tribes had the decisive vote as to whether they did or did not want union with Oklahoma, the odds would undoubtedly carry the day. In the dim and distant future, when the times ripe, and when the legislative jugglers at Washington see fit to put us through the goal, conditions and ideas may be changed and a union for statehood purposes with Oklahoma may not be so distasteful to the average citizen as now. Then, again, in modern State making there are many forces from the outside that play a much more important part than the mere desire of the home people, and the boundaries are by no means adjusted to fit the clamor of the actual residents. The admission of a State into the Union carries with it the admission into the United States Senate of two additional members as well as Members of the lower House of Congress. In these days when the balance of power may sometimes be changed by a single vote, the staid old lawmakers of the East and North will look with suspicion on the problem of augmenting their number by new recruits from a different section, especially these days, when you can not always tell with certainty just what the political status of a new Commonwealth will be.

From our point of view, we see little prospect for immediate statehood for either Oklahoma or the Indian Territory. The recent treaties made with the different tribes, as well as the recent legislation enacted, while it may be regarded as a step in that direction, certainly does not warrant the belief that the additional steps that must intervene are to be sure and swift. The Indian people who tenaciously oppose even these first steps will continue strong in opposition for many years, perhaps, and especially if a condition of statehood must depend on conjunction with Oklahoma.

There are more important questions confronting us just now than the statehood problem. The new Curtis bill, in conjunction with the treaties made or to be made for the better government of the Territory, offers a system of government that, when applied and in working order, may prove a vast deal better than the old, and keep us in good condition during the interim between the passing of the old tribal forms and the advent of ultimate statehood, be that interval one or many years.

Influx of negroes.—I have received reliable information that there is liable to be an influx of negroes into this Territory which may assume alarming proportions and provoke a racial issue to be deprecated by every lover of law and order. In Texas an organization composed of white men exclusively has driven the negroes from small towns into the larger ones of that State. The cities revolt at this phase of the matter, and are organizing committees of safety for their own protection. The following item, copied from the Kansas City (Mo.) Star of September 9, 1898, shows what is being done at Texarkana:

Men here are organizing vigilance committees for protection against the large number of idle negroes in town. The unusual influx of negroes recently is due to the operation of bands of whitecaps in Titus, Cass, Red River, Hopkins, and other counties in the cotton district of north Texas, whence thousands of negroes have fled on account of the posting of notices ordering them out, and, in some cases, because of violence. These people have sought refuge in the towns, and Texarkana has been the refuge of a large number.

A trustworthy negro from Titus County says that while a number of his race were at work in a field a mob of whitecaps, concealed in a fence corner, opened fire on them. The negroes fled, leaving three of their number behind wounded, and perhaps killed. They had been warned to leave the county, and had paid no attention to the warning. Other similar incidents are reported by incoming negroes. In some localities in Titus County, which were formerly densely populated by negroes, not a negro woman or child remains, according to the stories told by those who have reached this place.

As a result of the race conflict in Texas, the refugee negroes are selling out their property in that State, and are getting on foot a hegira to invade the Five Tribes, believing that they can buy land here and find more hospitable surroundings among the Indians.

If it be true that such a hope has been excited, it is a false one, and if such an impression prevails it should be disabused or removed. The Indian is not as friendly to the negro as is the white man. This remark especially applies to the full-bloods, among whom a negro rarely resides in the Territory. They would not rent land to him and they can not sell it to him, and it is hoped the unfortunate black man will not come among them. "'Tis better to bear the ills they have," etc., and their leading men should be informed that an immigration to this Territory in large numbers by negroes would not only be unwise in policy, but would not receive the sanction of the Indian Department, having jurisdiction over the Five Tribes; and, as illustrative of the Indian sentiment toward negroes, it is a historical fact that the Chickasaws have never admitted them to citizenship, and

they are not allowed to vote in said nation, thus depriving them of the highest franchise known to an American citizen.

Schools.—Statistics heretofore furnished by me to the Department show that each of the Five Tribes has in successful operation a school system that will compare favorably with like systems in the surrounding States. These systems are the growth of years and the result of a heavy expenditure of money. It is admitted that they are neither free from fault or corruption. It has been charged that in some instances teachers, in order to secure employment or obtain positions, have been compelled to pay and have paid superintendents of schools fees in money, that went into the pockets of the said officers before their positions were secured. I do not know positively that this charge is true, but I believe it to be true; and to prevent such farming out of places a more direct supervision by the Government over Indian schools may become necessary in the near future.

Just at this time, when matters educational and otherwise are in a provisional state, this agency has seen proper to permit schools to be run under tribal laws in the same manner in which they were conducted before the passage of the Curtis bill, with the understanding, however, that the teachers were to be paid by a disbursing officer of the United States, unless rulings of the Department or the ratification of agreements made with the tribes necessitate the adoption of other methods.

In the Cherokee Nation, under their school law, each pupil at their national schools or seminaries (and this does not include their primary schools) is required to pay $7 per month in advance for board, and pay the same to the treasurer of said nation either in cash or in national warrants or scrip. National warrants are at a heavy discount. It was found that when said schools opened the first of this month the patrons came prepared to pay the tuition of their children with said warrants. They are poor people and had no other money, and their children had come from all parts of said nation to enter said schools. It was a question whether the schools should be closed, the children denied the blessings of an education and be returned to their homes, or whether said warrants should be received by the treasurer according to their law and custom. The board of education made a personal appeal to me to revoke an order that only cash would be received by me in payment of revenues, at least so far as Cherokee schools are concerned. The matter was considered by United States Indian Inspector J. George Wright and myself, and we concurred in the opinion that the emergency justified the issuance of the following order to the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation:

You are hereby authorized and directed to receive and receipt for all money paid to you as treasurer for the board of pupils in the male and female seminaries and the Colored High School, at Tahlequah, Ind. T., as provided for by the Cherokee law, and when such board is paid all pupils shall be received and admitted as boarders at either of the said seminaries or the Colored High School by the stewards thereof.

You are further authorized to receive in payment of such board either cash or national warrants, and you will hold warrants when so received subject to such rules and regulations as may be made and prescribed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior hereafter.

You are further directed to deposit whatever cash you may receive on account of the boarders with the Bank of Tahlequah, Tahlequah, Ind. T., to my credit and subject to my order. You will deposit any national warrants that you may receive on this account with the Bank of Tahlequah subject to my orders.

You are further advised that this order applies to teachers who pay board at the high schools and orphan asylums in the Cherokee Nation.

You will understand that it is the intention of the Department not to cripple, but to encourage and sustain, the Cherokee national schools as far as possible under existing circumstances. (Signed) D. M. Wisdom, United States Indian Agent, and approved by J. George Wright, United States Indian Inspector.

The above order has given entire satisfaction, the schools are in good condition, and the number of pupils about that of preceding years, and the Cherokees now know that the Indian Department does not intend to hamper the working of their schools, but to foster and encourage them, and I believe at their next council they will revise and modify their school system so as practically to put it under Government control. I have recommended such plan to the principal chief of said nation. I trust that my action will meet your favorable consideration.

I do not deem it necessary to array in this report elaborate statistics of the various schools now in operation in this agency. These statistics have been furnished in special reports of late date, and their reproduction here would encumber this report without subserving any practical purpose. I am satisfied, too, that Inspector J. George Wright, during his late visit to this agency, accumulated full and sufficient data to enlighten the Department upon our school systems, their practical operation in the several tribes, and can intelligently present their merits and defects, and can suggest such rules and regulations as may be needed to put them on a better footing and harmonize them with existing conditions.

Dawes Commission.—This important commission is now enrolling the citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, and at present is at work at Pauls Valley, Ind. T. The Chickasaw Indians appreciate the situation and are cheerfully coming forward

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and handing in their names for enrollment. When the commission has enrolled the Chickasaws it will enter the Choctaw Nation, and the enrollment of these two tribes will probably engross the time of the commission until the first of the year 1899. The enrollment of the Seminoles has been completed, and that of the Creeks has also been practically finished. The enrollment of the Cherokees will be last entered upon, and, owing to its large population and certain vexed and unsettled questions of citizenship, considerable time will be required to wind up the rolls and make an accurate report of its citizenship.

This agency has endeavored to work in harmony with the commission and to facilitate its labors, realizing that allotment must be more or less retarded until the problem of citizenship has been definitely settled.

At the outset of enrollment there was an aversion among some members of certain tribes, notably the Creeks, to attend the place of enrollment and give in their names and those of their families, but happily this aversion has passed away, and the enrollment is apparently proceeding with but little friction as fast as should be done consistent with an accurate census.

The Curtis Bill.—The passage by Congress of an act entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1898 (commonly known as the "Curtis bill"), has provoked among the people of this agency its full measure of commendation and adverse criticism. It is not my intention here, as perhaps it is not my duty, to discuss its merits or to expose its defects, if there be any. As an executive officer of the Government, I have endeavored to interpret and enforce it, except so far as I have been restrained by the ratification of agreements made between certain tribes and the Dawes commission, which agreements contain certain clauses in conflict or inconsistent therewith. Where such conflicts occur the agreements prevail. Whatever may be the imperfection of the Curtis bill, its primary object is clear, and it need not be read between the lines to enable one to see that allotment of Indian lands in severalty has come, and has come to stay. By its strict enforcement tribal autonomy will disappear, and monopolies will be overthrown, and the homeless Indian—driven about from pillar to post—will be guaranteed a homestead in his own right and will be protected in the enjoyment of his liberty and allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience under his own vine and fig tree.

I herewith append an extract from an article recently published in the Vinita Chieftain anent the Curtis bill, and invite attention to its concluding paragraph, in which it states that the bill "with proper modifications will be accepted by the Indians," meaning, as I understand it, the Cherokee Indians:

> To the observer of all the different steps which have been taken to reach the present very unsatisfactory state of affairs, the primary object of the United States Government has been easily seen. To protect the Indians against the greed and monopolistic tendencies of themselves was plainly its duty. Then, again, to protect the Indian citizen against intrusion and imposition by outsiders was manifestly its duty again. The charge that has been made in some quarters that the Indian was ultimately to be plundered of his lands for the benefit of white settlers has never been any part of the plan of Congress; indeed, the opposite has been the fact; the idea has been to secure the Indian in the continued ownership of his property.
>
> That the Curtis bill was a great blunder is about to be conceded everywhere; but the object sought in framing that remarkable measure was that the Indian might not only have his own, but that he should have and hold it as an individual citizen. The Curtis law, with all its imperfections and absurdities, has already borne fruit, and with proper modifications will be accepted by the Indians.

It is well known that the Cherokees have persistently refused to treat with the Dawes Commission, and their council, dominated by full-bloods, has steadily fought every scheme of allotment. Reliable information convinces me that a "change has come over the dreams" of the Ke too wahs, and that they are considering at this writing the propriety of treating with the Dawes Commission on terms more liberal than the friends of allotment had expected. It has been found that the full-bloods, or Ke too wahs, are not so much opposed to the Curtis bill in itself, but that they discredit their own brethren of mixed blood and are not willing to intrust their fortunes and destinies into their hands for a final settlement of the Indian problem. It seems now that at an early day the Cherokees will make an agreement along satisfactory lines and under just concessions, or they will accept the Curtis bill as it stands, subject to modifications and alterations by Congress, which the practical enforcement of the bill will both suggest and secure.

Allotment is a stupendous undertaking, and no doubt the author of the Curtis bill would be pleased to see his own bantling revamped and reissued bearing the inscription "The deformed transformed."

Statistics as to area, population, and amount of land individual Indians would be entitled to allot in the nations named if divided per capita under the Curtis bill.—Under the above heading I present a tabular statement showing the amount of land in acres, number of members, and the apportionment of land each member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, respectively, will receive under allotment, or rather the amount each would receive per capita if the lands were divided equally among them. This statement was prepared with care by William F. Wells, assistant clerk at this agency, and while it is only an estimate, yet I believe it to be substantially correct, and therefore submit it for the information of the Department for what it is worth:

Choctaws and Chickasaws:		
Choctaw citizens by blood		14,256
Intermarried whites		950
Freedmen		4,200
Total Choctaws		19,406
Chickasaw citizens by blood		4,230
Intermarried whites		318
Freedmen		4,500
Total Chickasaws		9,048
Total Choctaws and Chickasaws		28,454
Total acres in Choctaw Nation		6,688,000
Total acres in Chickasaw Nation		4,650,935
Total acres in both nations		11,338,935
8,700 freedmen at 10 acres each	348,000	
Reservations for town sites, railroad rights of way, schools, churches, court-houses, cemetery grounds, etc	100,000	
		448,000
Net acreage to be allotted to citizens, except freedmen		10,890,935
This number of acres divided equally among the 19,754 citizens of the two nations, exclusive of freedmen, would make a per capita allotment of ....acres..		551
Creeks:		
Creek Indians by blood		10,014
Freedmen		4,757
Total Creeks		14,771
Total acres in Creek Nation		3,040,000
Less estimated reservations for town sites, railroad rights of way, schools, churches, court-houses, cemetery grounds, etc		30,000
Net acres to be allotted		3,010,000
Which, if divided per capita, would give each citizen, inclusive of freedmen ....acres..		203
Cherokees:		
Cherokees by blood		26,500
Intermarried whites		2,300
Freedmen		4,000
Delawares		871
Shawnees		790
Total Cherokees		34,461
Total acres Cherokee Nation		5,031,351
Less estimated amount of land to be reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way, schools, churches, cemetery grounds, etc		60,000
Net amount in acres, to be allotted		4,971,351
Which, if divided per capita, would give each..acres..		144

Creek agreement.—I am satisfied that, after a somewhat careful review of the situation, the Creek agreement made between the Dawes Commission and a like

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commission representing the Creek or Muscogee Indians will be ratified by a popular vote of the members of said tribe. All indications of public sentiment point to such result as highly probable.

Chief Isparhecher has consented to call said election, but his call will not be announced and the day of election fixed until after the meeting of the Creek National Council, which convenes at Okmulgee on the first Monday of October, proximo. Chief Isparhecher, in explanation of his delay in calling said election, says that he desires that it shall be held under such rules and regulations as the national council may prescribe, and he also desires that the questions involved shall be fully understood and discussed by his people before the final vote is taken: and, in order that the Curtis bill and agreement may be fully understood, he is having them translated into the Creek language, so that the voters may read them and act intelligently thereon.

United States jail.—A United States jail is located here, but it is wholly inadequate to hold in confinement, comfortably, the prisoners of various grades of offense committed to its charge. Upon this point we submit extracts from a report made by a special grand jury to Judge John R. Thomas for the May term of the United States court (1898):

> We find the jail entirely too small to accommodate this great number of prisoners, which compels the indiscriminate mingling of all classes, the vicious and hard-hearted being mixed with those who have not yet been proven guilty of any crime. * * *
>
> In conclusion, we desire to again call the attention of your honor to the urgent need of more room in the jail and hospital, and that your honor use your influence with the proper authorities at Washington for the betterment of the condition which now exists in this particular. (Signed) John Adams, foreman.

Congress at its last session appropriated $60,000 to establish sites and erect jails thereon, one each in the northern, central, and southern districts of the Indian Territory—sites to be selected and money expended under direction of the Attorney-General. Thus far, so far as I am advised, no substantial progress has been made in this matter under said appropriation. At this time there are over 200 inmates in said prison, which is small, cheaply built, and is a poor makeshift for a Federal jail. It is below the dignity of our Government and is a living rebuke to its usual generous treatment of prisoners, some of whom, though fallen in the ways of sin, are not unregenerate, and may be born again into a higher life. I would respectfully recommend that the necessity for the enlarging and otherwise improving of the jail for this district be presented to the judicial department for appropriate and speedy action.

Remarks.—This report has been delayed by the onerous duties imposed upon this agency by the passage of the Curtis bill. Its correspondence swelled in volume, and the collection of revenues required time and close attention.

I send herewith catalogues of the male and female seminaries of the Cherokee Nation located at Tahlequah, Ind. T., and also a list of Cherokee general-fund warrants unpaid on August 20, 1898, as appropriate statistics to accompany this report.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, permit me—in no perfunctory sense—to express my thanks to the Indian Office for courtesies shown me and for valuable advice given me in the discharge of my duties. I also recognize here the valuable assistance given me at all times by the clerks of this agency, Messrs. J. F. Wisdom and W. F. Wells, and recommend them and their services to the favorable consideration of the Department.

Awaiting your orders in the future, which I shall obey at all times, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DEW M. WISDOM,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENCY IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Toledo, Iowa, September 15, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of one of the most primitive tribes of Indians within the borders of the United States. As introductory to this report I will submit some matter concerning the history of this people and their present comparative relation to other tribes, which can be secured only by extended research and actual experience among them. A more typical

example of the primitive Indian is probably nowhere to be found in the country, strange to say, than is here found in the very center of one of the greatest and most advanced States of the Union.

Historical.—Four hundred members of a prehistoric race, residing on an average of a little more than 8 acres of land among the hills, groves, and meadows which skirt the banks of the beautiful Iowa River in Tama county, enjoying the rude, wild life and cherishing the customs of their ancestors of a century ago, relishing the dog feast and growing zealous in the medicine dance, marrying and divorcing as their fathers did before the light of a Christian civilization spread beyond the banks of the Mississippi River, without a church house or a school, or a single communicant of Protestant or Catholic faith, although for fifteen years devoted missionaries have faithfully ministered to their physical wants and zealously tried to make the story of Christ music to their barbaric ears and comfort to their disquieted souls, clinging firmly and steadfastly in life and in the hour of death to the superstitions of their ancestral warriors of a hundred years ago, has been such an anomaly in the history of the North American Indian as the Indian Bureau was until recent years disposed to disbelieve. Yet such is no overdrawn picture of the life of the Muskwaki Indians as they have resided in Iowa for over forty years. This band of Indians is a remnant of the once powerful Sauks and Foxes, who were a terror to the white settler in the region of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley, and every other band of Indians whose path they crossed.

Their original abiding place is hidden among the mysteries of the unwritten history of the continent. Caleb Atwater, who visited them along the Mississippi River in 1829, wrote at that time:

> The farthest back I am able to trace their traditions was up to the time when our European ancestors first settled on this continent. That story every Indian can tell; and the Sauks have some tradition of their living, as I suppose, in Rhode Island, and of King Phillip's war.

This story by Mr. Atwater and known facts concerning the history of these people in the north correspond very closely to the traditions that are related by the old men of the tribe, who cherish them as the most sacred legacies of their fathers. In the warm summer days it is not uncommon to see an old man, with his blanket spread upon the ground and himself disrobed of all garments except the breechcloth, basking in the sunshine and teaching his grandchildren and the young men of the tribe the religion and traditions of his ancestors. They relate that the first white man their people saw was an Englishman. The next nationality they came in contact with was the French; that the French were hostile to them and allied other Indian tribes against them, and finally drove them westward across the lakes.

The Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa are the Foxes of the tribe known in treaties with the Government as the "Sac and Fox of the Mississippi." Just when or where the union of the Foxes and Saux took place I am unable to state, but at the siege of Detroit they were two distinct tribes, for it is related that the French were enabled to withstand the fierce and disastrous assaults of the Foxes only by an alliance with the Sauks and other tribes in that locality; and as late as 1815 the United States made a "treaty of peace and friendship with the Fox Nation." This treaty is now in the possession of the chief of our tribe, and is preserved in a little buckskin sack, which he guards as jealously as he guards his life.

The tribe attaches as much importance to the treaty of 1815 as we do to the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of the United States. To it they invariably refer when pressing any claim against the Government. They boast with much pride that they have never violated any of the stipulations of this treaty and from its date to the present time none of their band have taken up arms against the Government. They disclaim any part or responsibility in the Black Hawk war, and point to the fact that Black Hawk was a Sauk and that the war known in history by his name was an uprising of the Sauks and not of the Foxes.

This band is otherwise known as the Muskwaki. The spelling here given is that adopted by the Smithsonian Institute. The name as locally used during their residence in Iowa has been spelled Musquakie, and in a certificate of good character given to their chief by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, in 1824, they were referred to as the "Musquky Nation." There have been many erroneous explanations in vogue as to the meaning of this name and the date of its origin. For many years the story was current that the name originated at the time of the outbreak of the Black Hawk war when the Foxes refused to take part in the hostilities, and that it signifies "coward." Nothing could be farther from the truth, for I have already indicated that the name was common in 1824, and however spelled, it is always pronounced the same way by the Indians, and, literally translated, signifies "red earth." The Indians claim that it was the word by which their tribe was originally designated and distinguished from other tribes, and

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boast that as it signifies "red earth," they are the original Indians—the first created by the Great Spirit—and that when they were created he gave to them the name Muskwaki, signifying that they had been made from red earth.

By a treaty, in 1842, the joint tribes sold their lands in Iowa to the United States, and in partial consideration therefor were assigned a reservation in Kansas. The Sauk branch promptly removed to Kansas, but the Foxes hesitated to leave Iowa. However, under the influence of their leaders and the Government agents, the most of them removed to Kansas between 1842 and 1845, but scarcely had they settled in their new home when they became dissatisfied and began to return to Iowa in small groups, and between 1845 and 1860 about 201 members of the tribe returned, and settled in small villages along the Iowa River in Tama, Iowa, and Johnson counties, and it is related that a few of their band never left the State.

In 1856 the general assembly of Iowa passed an act legalizing the residence of these Indians in the State and requesting the Secretary of War to pay the Indians their annuity in their new home. In the summer of 1857, while the Indians were residing along the Iowa River in Johnson County, five of the principal men of the tribe were sent out to select a location for their permanent abiding place, and on July 13 purchased their first tract of 80 acres of land from a white settler in Tama Township, Tama County. In 1866 the first agent was appointed over them in the person of Maj. Leander Clark, who is still a resident of Toledo. That year the first census was taken since their return to Iowa. There were then enrolled 261 persons—125 males and 136 females—and their first annuity payment was made in January, 1867.

After this payment had been made the Secretary of the Interior ordered them to remove to the joint tribal reservation in Kansas, and informed them that no further payment of annuity would be made to them except upon said reservation. Fortunately Congress reversed this unfair ruling by a special act on March 2, 1867, providing that the Indians should receive their annuity at their Iowa home so long as they remained peaceful and as they had the assent of the government of Iowa to reside in the State. Since that date this band has annually received an approximate proportion of the annuity due it under the treaties of 1837 and 1842, but during the years from 1853 to 1867 the band was wholly unrecognized by the Government and received no annuity, and to the present time the Fox branch of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi has not been permitted to share in the benefits which should accrue to them under the stipulations of the treaties above referred to, wherein they provided for schools, physician, and tribal government, including $500 annually to be paid to their chief, and I here submit that the responsibility for the immovability of this tribe and its opposition to civilization rests, all things considered, far more with the Government than the Indians themselves.

When these Indians determined to return to Iowa and take the unequal chance of casting their lot among white men, purchasing land on their own account, and relying on their resources, it took a special act of Congress to save them their annuity which had been guaranteed to them by solemn treaty stipulations, and it has taken two or three special acts of Congress since that time to give them something like a fair apportionment of the funds due them under said treaties.

For the past forty years this tribe has cost the Government of the United States less per capita for administrative purposes than any other tribe in the United States. Their peaceful career has been their greatest curse. They have not enforced the pledges of the Government by force of arms or by threat of uprising since the treaty of peace in 1815, and apparently for this reason they have been left alone to suffer while other tribes, including the Sauk branch of their own tribe, have been given the lion's share as a natural consequence of their hostility. To-day the chief of the Sauk branch in Oklahoma is enjoying the treaty stipulation of $500 annually, and has received this amount for all the years since the treaty was made, while the chief of the Fox branch, to whom an equal amount was as solemnly pledged in the same treaty, has not received a single dollar since the return of the Fox band to Iowa. Has not the chief of the Muskwaki paid too dear a price for the honor of a good conscience? In reflecting upon these events one is led to believe that had he taken a war club and led forth his band upon the early settlers along the Iowa River in 1857, instead of transacting a simple piece of legitimate business in buying a small patch of land upon which his people could settle, he would have enforced recognition and reward where deeds of peace and years of quietude have been unable to make appeal.

To the 80 acres originally purchased in 1857 there have been added from time to time other tracts of land, until to-day this tribe owns nearly 3,000 acres, held in trust for them, some by the governor of Iowa, some by the United States Indian agent, all of which is soon to be transferred in trust to the Secretary of the Interior, as provided by act of Congress in 1896. During their residence in Iowa prior

to 1896 the question of the legal status of these Indians was very much complicated. In order to clear the matter up to some extent and to open the way for the establishment of an agency boarding school, I organized in the summer of 1895 what is known as the Indian Rights Association of Iowa. The purpose of this association was to take such steps as were necessary to determine and fix, as far as possible, the legal status of the Indians and to promote education and civilization among them. The work of this organization was left in the hands of an executive committee composed of Rev. S. N. Fellows, D. D., of Fayette, Iowa; Hon. E. C. Ebersole, Judge John R. Caldwell, of Toledo; Hon. A. E. Jackson and Hon. E. G. Penrose, of Tama, and the Indian agent, and it spent much time for several months in investigation and advisement. The committee finally formulated a bill ceding jurisdiction over the Indians and over their lands to the Federal Government, making certain advisable reservations in criminal matters and fixing the power of the State to tax the Indians for State, county, road, and bridge purposes, and relieving the Indians from taxation for educational and charitable purposes. Heretofore the Indians had been paying taxes to support the white schools in the townships and were receiving no benefits therefrom; they were being taxed to help maintain the State University, and not a member of the tribe was provided with a common-school education.

The act granting jurisdiction was passed in January, 1896, by the legislature of Iowa and shortly afterwards Congress passed an act accepting the jurisdiction tendered. This has no doubt been the most important legislation affecting these Indians since their residence in Iowa. It will probably not settle all disputed points, but it clearly points the way for the exercise of Federal authority by the agent in charge, and every day proves the wisdom of these acts. Prior to this legislation the agent could exercise little or no authority and the Indians were well aware of the fact and often took advantage of it. Hostile members of the tribe who did not approve of the course of the agent at times would order him from the grounds and even attempt to enforce their demand. I do not know that they ever succeeded, but this simply shows how far these Indians had gotten from under the control of Federal authority, and that to get them back after forty years of undisturbed self-will is no easy task.

The cession of jurisdiction to the Federal Government opened the way for a school. In introducing this subject it is only fair to history to state that the Government maintained a day school on the Indian land for about eighteen years and that the school amounted to little less during the last than during the first year of its existence. Without the authority to enforce school regulations it was impossible to maintain a school of respectable standing, and while a few of the boys of the tribe availed themselves to a limited extent of some of the advantages offered, it can be truthfully said that the school was almost a farce during the entire eighteen years of its operation.

The matter of establishing a boarding school for the tribe was taken up in January, 1895, with the Indian Department, and during the ensuing months received much consideration. Commissioner Browning indicated his approval and willingness to cooperate with us to that end as soon as the matter of jurisdiction should be settled, so that the Government would be warranted in establishing a school over which it could operate without liability of interference by reason of the jurisdiction of the State of Iowa.

After adopting a plan by which to settle the question of jurisdiction, the executive committee of the Indian Rights Association determined to make an effort to secure an appropriation from Congress for the establishment of a boarding school. A delegation consisting of Dr. Fellows, of Fayette, Judge Caldwell, of Toledo, and the writer was detailed to wait upon Senator Allison at his home in Dubuque in the fall of 1895, prior to the opening of Congress. The plan presented met with the hearty approval of Senator Allison, and early in February, 1896, acting on similar recommendations from both Commissioner Browning and Senator Allison, a delegation representing the Indian Rights Association visited Washington for the purpose of presenting the matter to the Committee on Indian Affairs and to the Iowa delegation in Congress. The committee detailed for this work consisted of Dr. S. N. Fellows, of Fayette; Rev. T. S. Bailey, of Cedar Rapids, and the agent. When we reached Washington the Indian bill had already passed the House. An agreement was promptly reached between the Indian Department and the Iowa Senators to attach an amendment in the Senate, asking an appropriation of $35,000, to the bill as it passed the House. This was done, and was concurred in by the House, and thus the first appropriation for the first school for these Indians was secured.

In passing this subject and submitting it to record, I desire to most cordially, on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of Iowa, among whom the Indians

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reside, acknowledge the valuable services of the other members of the executive committee of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa, the many friends who contributed, financially and morally, to its support, and for all these to make acknowledgment of the generous, patriotic, and substantial assistance rendered us by former Commissioner Browning and his Department, and by the United States Senators and Members of the House from Iowa.

Last fall the first policemen were appointed, three in number, and members of the tribe. The old men of the tribe and the council used every means in their power to intimidate these appointees and to drive them from their conclusion; but fortunately they were resolute and courageous fellows, and after they had given me their pledge and taken the oath of office, they could not be induced to retract, and while they have had some shortcomings, I can truthfully say that I never saw any men, red, white, or black, who have borne responsibility more seriously and progressed more rapidly than these men have in their new relation. I was authorized to appoint a fourth policeman, but the hubbub of the tribe was so great over the appointment of the three that I have not to this day been able to find a fourth man who had the courage to assume the responsibility. I have now several good men who are considering the matter, but they are slow in reaching a conclusion.

These historical facts are here sketched for the benefit of my successor, who otherwise would be compelled to do as I have done, gather them in fragments from here and there as best he could, and for others who may read this report and who are interested in the history and welfare of the Foxes. What follows relates solely to present conditions.

Location.—The agent's office, post-office, and telegraphic address are located at Toledo, the county seat of Tama County. The agency boarding school is situated on a beautiful elevation overlooking the city of Toledo, 1 mile west of the courthouse. The farmer's residence and headquarters, which are the only Government buildings located on the Indian land, are situated at a point 3 miles southwest of the corporate limits of Toledo and 2½ miles west of the corporate limits of Tama, and 4 miles from the agent's office by the usually traveled highway. These buildings consist of a two-story frame dwelling formerly occupied as a day school, abutting which is a one-story building 20 by 20 feet, used for a council room and shop, a good frame barn, chicken house, hog house, and storehouse. The location is central, and very desirable for the work of the farmer. Some further minor improvements are needed, which will be made the matter of special communications.

Principal events.—The principal events to be recorded in connection with the history of this agency during the past year are: (*a*) The murder of a young girl 16 years of age; (*b*) the death of Ma tau e qua, the last war chief of the tribe; (*c*) the division of the annuity into semiannual payments; (*d*) the refusal of one-fourth of the tribe to draw their annuity; (*e*) the prosecution of Black Hawk for fraudulently obtaining annuity from the tribe; (*f*) the appointment of the first policeman in the history of the tribe; (*g*) the arbitration of certain damage cases against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; (*h*) the claims of Muck que push e to to the chieftainship of the tribe and the disturbances of his followers; (*i*) the continued opposition of this band to the established highway through the Indian country and the claims of Muck que push e to to a certain 80-acre tract of land; (*j*) the improvement in agriculture; (*k*) the completion of the boarding school and the manifest opposition of the Indians to education.

(*a*) On the night of July 25, 1897, So ten e qua, a girl 16 years of age, was murdered on the open prairie about 500 feet from her home, the nearest Indian house. That night some of the Indians had been engaged in a dance which had been introduced by visiting Winnebagoes. The girl had attended the dance in company with other girls and had remained until after midnight. An examination of the body indicated that the murder had been committed about 1 or 2 o'clock in the night, and showed five contused and lacerated wounds on the face and forehead and one deep, sharp wound in the right ear and scratches and finger prints on the neck. The bridge of the nose had been crushed and the frontal bone fractured. Two clubs were found close to the body—one about 12 inches in length and 1¼ inches in diameter, the other a stick of cord wood with sharp angles. The wound in the forehead was about 4 inches in length and evidently had been made by one blow with the stick of cord wood. The body was discovered the next morning by some small Indian boys who had gone to open the gate leading through the camps for some soldiers en route overland from the West. Immediately on notice of the crime I summoned the county coroner, who made an investigation, held an inquest, and returned a verdict in accordance with the facts here stated.

The Indians authorized me to offer a reward of $100 for the detection of the criminal, and for several weeks I devoted almost my entire time to ferret out the crime, and was assisted by the county attorney, Mr. S. C. Huber, mayor of Tama, and former Indian agent, W. R. Lesser, but all without success. Some of the older men among the Indians were of the opinion that the murder had been committed by a squaw, and the ferocious and lacerated wounds inflicted on the face and head of the victim would seem to warrant the conclusion, but I was at a loss to discover any one who had a motive for the affair, except a slight suspicion against a visiting Winnebago squaw who had a week previous had some difficulty with this girl, but of so slight importance that her provocation seemed wholly inadequate to the crime, and I could discover no circumstantial evidence supporting the suspicion. It is, however, a curious coincidence that this woman shortly afterwards returned to her home in Nebraska and, although apparently enjoying the best of health, suddenly died, and our Indians say that she suicided on account of fear of detection. This has been the second murder committed in these camps since the location of the Indians here, in 1857.

(*b*) Ma tau e qua, the last war chief of the Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa, who knew what it meant to meet the enemy in open battle or to take him from ambush in the pioneer days of the State, died in camp along the Iowa River, about 4 miles west of Tama, at sunrise on the morning of October 1, at the advanced age of 87 years. The old chief had been in failing health for several years, but the serious illness which led to his death was two months in duration, and in the end he was the victim of consumption, one of the diseases that is responsible for a very high death rate among these Indians. On account of the important part he played in the history of this tribe during its residence in Iowa, and the interest that is attached to his life and death, I herewith submit at some length a biographical account, giving also a description of the interesting ceremonies which attended his burial.

Ma tau e qua was born at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1810, and had the place and date tattooed on his right arm. In physique, habits, customs, and mental endowments he was a typical Indian of the warrior days. While he was always reticent in speaking of his personal activities in the early events which filled the pioneer days with stories of war, adventure, and romance, the men of his tribe hold as sacred legacies the traditions of the part Ma tau e qua played in some of the early struggles along the Mississippi River and in Iowa. He was not of royal blood. He never laid hereditary claims to leadership, yet even in his young manhood he was recognized as one of the strongest characters of his tribe, and was the last one of the five sent out on the tribe's return from Kansas to find a suitable abiding place in Iowa, and on July 13, 1857, he, in company with his four associates, purchased 80 acres of land from one of the early settlers in Tama County for $1,000. When these scouts were sent out by the tribe, the Indians were residing temporarily at various points between Iowa City and Ottumwa, but soon after the selection of a location in Tama County the members of the tribe came to this place, and to their original tract of 80 acres there has been added from time to time adjoining farms of white settlers, until to-day they are in possession of nearly 3,000 acres.

During the most of the period of their residence in Tama County, Ma tau e qua was the strong man of the tribe, especially in more recent years. He was no king, but he was a king-maker. He was the Warwick of the Muskwakies. When the old chief who brought the Indians back to Iowa died, and his son was young and timid, it was Ma tau e qua who called about him the headmen of the tribe and had Pushe to neke qua, the present ruling chief, proclaimed the chief of the tribe, and through all these years Ma tau e qua has been the mainstay of the ruling chief. Within the knowledge of the writer these two men never failed to stand together on any important matter, and while the king is more progressive in his methods than the king-maker, he never advanced beyond where his Warwick would follow, and it must be said to the credit of this barbarian warrior that he had a happy faculty of cheerfully acquiescing in the inevitable. He was a strong opponent of education, and the last time the agent discussed the question with him he ended his reply by saying, "Maybe, after I am dead."

Ma tau e qua's burial on Tuesday afternoon, October 5, at 1 o'clock, was attended with considerable interest, and many of the business men from Montour, Tama, and Toledo paid their respects to his memory by calling at his late wigwam, and quite a number attended his burial. Judge Burnham adjourned the district court at Toledo to accompany the agent to the funeral, in company with Inspector A. J. Duncan, of Washington, D. C., and the Hon. S. M. Endicott, of Traer. The burying ground where Ma tau e qua's body rests is situated on the south slope of a high bluff along the north bank of the Iowa River, about an eighth of a mile east of the "Narrows," where the Chicago and Northwestern Railway passes between the bluff and the dam. The body had been carefully prepared and preserved according to Indian methods and customs, and was dressed

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in the regalia of a war chief. It was wrapped in a blanket and laid on a framework of poles, over which was spread a new piece of matting woven by Indian women from rushes in beautiful designs of various colors. Before his death the old chief had selected Pa to ka to have charge of his burial and had given minute directions as to all the appointments, and all his directions were closely followed. He was buried in a rough coffin, in a sitting posture, the painted feather in his hair coming just to the edge of the ground, his face to the west, and his face and breast laid bare. Otherwise he was clad in moccasins, leggings, and blanket, and adorned with beads and paint, much as he had appeared on many important occasions. In the coffin were placed a bottle of water, a small vessel containing food, an Indian hand bag containing many little articles that would be useful on the journey to the happy hunting ground, and his two walking sticks. Then a lid was placed over the lower part of the coffin, covering the limbs of the body, leaving the chest exposed, and over the lid of the coffin were spread several blankets. All the blankets and clothing used by the deceased during his sickness were placed in the grave.

After the body had been arranged in the coffin, Wa pellu ka, an old man who had fought in more than one historic battle side by side with Ma tau e qua, delivered an address in the Indian language at the grave, and, according to the Indian custom, was the first to sprinkle tobacco into the grave. In this ceremony he was followed by all the other Indians present, who passed around the grave as they sprinkled holy tobacco into the coffin, and one of their number sat by the open grave for several minutes and in a low monotone performed the last rites. The tobacco used in their burial exercises is raised by a few of the priests of the tribe on a small patch of ground set apart for that purpose, and is used only in connection with their religious ceremonies. No ground is permitted to touch the body, and after the body had been properly arranged in the coffin a gable roof constructed of boards was placed over the open grave; over the boards a canvas was spread and the grave was inclosed with a crib work of oak poles, and the angular space between the roof and the poles was filled with earth.

After the grave had been finished, Wa pellu ka closed the ceremonies with brief remarks in the Indian language. A heavy pole was then erected at the west end of the grave, about 4 feet out of the ground, and on it was painted by George Morgan, the secretary of the tribe, a few emblems to characterize events in the life of Ma tau e qua. At the left was painted the picture of a bear, representing the Band of the Bear to which Ma tau e qua belonged, and opposite was painted the picture of an eagle. Under the eagle was the bust of a man, and under this the name of Wa pellu ka, written in Indian, and a gun. Wa pellu ka belongs to the Band of the Eagle. Lower down are five horizontal marks, which are used to represent an event in the life of Ma tau e qua and Wa pellu ka, whereon they had an encounter with four Pawnee Indians in Kansas and fought side by side for several hours, leaving the field with the scalps of their four enemies dangling at their belts. The stroke contained beside these characters the picture of a Sioux buck and a Sioux squaw, and one mark under each, indicating that Ma tau e qua had killed one of each.

At this point, Pa to ka, who was in charge of the burial, took all the effects left by the old warrior and divided them among the six other men who had assisted in the burial. In the distribution of gifts one representative of the white race was remembered. The exercises lasted about two hours. In this connection it may be remarked that the greatest stoicism is manifested by these Indians on occasions of this character, and that neither in the presence of the dying nor at the funeral do they ever show any sign of emotion or shed a tear. Death with them is simply a solemn fast, neither to be praised nor lamented.

(c, d) By request of the Indians their annuity was last year divided into semi-annual instead of annual payments. This is one of the first requests which the Indians made after my appointment as agent, and was frequently repeated, but for a number of reasons was not deemed practicable until last fall. When the change was made many of the Indians objected, and about one-fourth of the tribe, headed by Old Bear, who aspires to leadership and who has never drawn his annuity, refused to accept the payment, and continue to hold out to this time. The division of the annuity was only the occasion for this concerted manifestation of hostility. This band represents the most unprogressive members of the tribe, who do not farm and who bitterly oppose all such innovations as the opening up of their country by a highway, the establishment of a school, the appointment of policemen, and every act on the part of the Government which forecasts the breaking down of ancient Indian customs and habits. They denied to the Government the right to change the manner of their payment from annual to semi-annual periods. The benefits of this change, however, are so apparent that I would not recommend going back to the old method under any considerations. This band will probably find easy excuse to accept the annuity when a new agent is appointed.

(e) Black Cloud, one of the worst characters of the tribe, had for two years fraudulently obtained annuity for a child enrolled with the mother among the Sacs and Foxes in Oklahoma. When he presented the child for enrollment in 1895, he enforced his demand in the strongest terms upon the council, and deliberately, after having been warned of the nature of the offense should his statements prove false, signed a declaration affirming that the child was not enrolled in Oklahoma. Last summer I secured undoubted evidence that the application of Black Cloud was fraudulent, and at the same time discovered that a sister to the mother of this child also had a child enrolled in our tribe, she too being a member of the tribe in Oklahoma. This second enrollment had been made without formal declaration and just who was responsible for it was not easy to determine. But Black Cloud's fraudulent declaration had been made knowingly, wiltingly, and for the purpose of defrauding the tribe, and, as aside from this he was a bad character, I determined that prosecution should be made. He was tried in the November term of the Federal district court and sentenced to two years hard labor in the State penitentiary at Anamosa. The example is worth much. Over twenty years ago an unprovoked murder occurred in camp, and although all the facts in the case were fully known the murderer has gone unpunished and is to-day one of the band which is refusing to yield to Federal authority.

(f) In November the first policemen in the history of the tribe were appointed. The authority was at first for the appointment of two, but the opposition of the Indians was so strong that it was deemed advisable to increase the number to four, and authority was accordingly granted, but only three men have yet been appointed. The opposition of the old men of the tribe has been so great that I have been unable to find a fourth Indian suitable for the position who will accept it. When the policemen were appointed frequent councils were held, at which every means within the power of the old men was used to induce the men who had accepted positions on the force to abandon them. On more than one occasion the policemen have said to me that their lives had been threatened and they had not a friend in camp (of course, referring to the principal men), but they have stood by their duty bravely and at times under the most trying circumstances. Their names, as the first men of the tribe who have had the courage to withstand the threats, the taunts, and jeers of their elders and superiors and wear their responsibilities with dignity and fidelity, deserve a place in the record—James Poweshiek, Samuel Lincoln, and John Canoe. Their presence in police uniform and clothed with police power has enforced respect for law and order to a degree highly encouraging.

(g) In July, 1894, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company set out fires from engines passing over the road, which destroyed the timber on 40 acres of land and the warehouse containing nearly all the agricultural implements of the tribe. On assuming the duties of the office, October 1, 1894, I was advised that the matter was in progress of adjustment and would be promptly settled; but the company did not adjust it, and when I called upon it to do so, the claim agent denied all responsibility for the damage. The matter was submitted to the Indian Department, but as the land was held in trust by the governor of Iowa, it was found that suit would have to be brought in the State court by the trustee. The affair was then presented to Governor Jackson, who assured us that he would prosecute the case, but he retired from office without doing so. We then laid the matter before Governor Drake, who ordered the attorney-general of the State to bring suit for damages to the amount of $2,000, but delay followed delay until another governor was inaugurated. In the meantime the Indians became suspicious of agent, governors, and attorneys. They wanted a settlement without suit, as the chief told Governor Shaw, "White man's lawyers tricky; don't like his court." To the end of an equitable settlement without litigation, Governor Shaw and Attorney-General Remley tendered their good offices, and in May secured an agreement from the attorneys of the road to settle the case for $750. This was not enough—would not pay for the warehouse and tools—but the Indians liked it better than "lawyers and white man's court." The disappointing part of this account is that the railroad company has not yet paid the amount agreed upon by its attorneys, and refuses to say that it will or will not pay, and it may yet be necessary for the Indians to take their case into court to get a shadow of justice. I have done everything, personally and officially, which I could do in the matter, and by reason of the legal status of the case can only cooperate with the governor of Iowa, who is the legal representative of the Indians in the case.

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(h, i) Muck que push e to, otherwise known as Old Bear, now 34 years old and the youngest son of Ma min wau no ka, a former chief of the tribe, has for more than a year past aspired to the chieftainship of the tribe and is creating considerable division and contention in the tribe. He finds the present an advantageous occasion for pushing his claim. He is uncompromisingly opposed to the advancement of the tribe and the many innovations that have occurred in recent years. They are used by him in rallying to his support many of the old men and women who are as much opposed to advancement as he. They realize that the present chief, Push e to neke qua, is personally on the best of terms with the influential whites of the locality, and that he looks approvingly on the progress made by the members of the tribe and has no personal inclination to oppose the school.

The first purchase of land for the tribe in Tama County was made when Old Bear's father was chief and the deed was erroneously made to five members of the council and their heirs. Old Bear has been laboring under the impression that this deed run to his father and several of the council men and that he and one other young man are the only living heirs. When the transfer of jurisdiction over these lands from the governor of Iowa and the Indian agent to the Secretary of the Interior, as provided by an act of Congress in 1896, came up, the rightful title to this 80-acre tract was involved, and, after a thorough investigation of the matter, the Department ordered suit to be brought in equity in the district court in this county, asking to have the deed re-formed and the title vested in the tribe instead of in the individual members who were sent out to make the purchase, and their heirs. The case is now pending and will be tried about the 15th of October. Old Bear and his band are making preparations to contest it, but I am of the opinion that the court will order the deed re-formed.

The points of contention raised by Old Bear and his followers, which are at this time creating considerable disturbance and unrest in the tribe, are: (1) The claim of Old Bear to the chieftainship; (2) the individual title to the 80 acres of land referred to; (3) the denial of the right of the State to establish a highway through the Indian land; (4) the denial of the right of the Government to divide their annuity into semiannual payments; (5) opposition to the school and refusal to send their children; (6) objection to policemen; (7) objection to any Indians owning cattle on the Indian land, and general opposition to industry and frugality.

From this brief outline it will be seen that the band of Old Bear stands for the most pronounced opposition to all progress, and that it would be disastrous to the interests of civilization and order in the tribe for his claims to chieftainship to be recognized. Aside from this, however, he has, according to the Indian customs and traditions, no legal or just claim to leadership. When his father died, the eldest son succeeded to the chieftainship, but lived only a few weeks, and the present aspirant at that time was a mere boy. This left the tribe without a hereditary chief of lawful age. The council men and head men of the tribe were then summoned by Ma tau e qua, the old war chief who died last fall, and Push e to neke qua, the present chief, was proclaimed chief and head of the council, and until a little over a year ago his right was undisputed. According to the traditions of the tribe, which are in this matter as binding upon them as our statutes are upon us, there are two methods by which chieftainship can be obtained, namely, heredity and election, and an investigation of the matter shows that one is regarded as legitimate as the other, especially if an election is made at a time like that at which Push e to neke qua attained his chieftainship, when there was no hereditary chief in the tribe of eligible age. Old Bear and the head men of his band called upon Governor Shaw in June and laid before him their complaints on the chieftainship, the highway, and the land. After investigating the matter Governor Shaw informed Old Bear that he had no legal or just cause for complaint in either case, and that hereafter he would be compelled to recognize and negotiate all matters of this kind with Push e to neke qua, the legal and present ruling chief of the tribe. However, I understand that Old Bear and his band are again taking this matter up through an attorney in an adjoining town.

(j) The improvement that has been made in agriculture during the past year deserves special mention, and the efficiency and success with which Mr. D. S. Hinegardner, additional farmer at the agency, has advanced this important line of industry among the Indians is the subject of the most complimentary remarks in the locality. The grade of horses has been improved, and I believe it is not overstating the truth to say that the productiveness of Indian labor has been during the past year double what it was in any year preceding 1897. This will not appear from a comparison of the present report with some of the reports in former years, but we can not be held responsible for flights of imagination which have pictured glorious sunrise while yet the midnight of ignorance and indolence lingered.

Last year I reported 352 bushels of wheat, the first raised by our Indians; this year they thrashed 1,400 bushels of wheat. Last year I reported 750 bushels of oats; this year we thrashed 2,600 bushels. Last year our estimated corn crop on 500 acres was 12,500 bushels; this year the estimated corn crop on 100 acres is 15,000 bushels. Last year I reported 300 bushels of potatoes; this year we report 850 bushels. This progress is no fiction. It is a substantial, reliable fact that challenges investigation. The progress here indicated has extended to many lines. Last year was the first year in which the Indians sold any considerable amount of surplus produce, and their sales during the year amounted to $2,300, as near as we were able to keep a record of the sales made. The future success and usefulness of this tribe of Indians lie in the line of their agricultural progress and the education of their children. To these two phases of the work I have almost wholly devoted my attention during my administration of this office, and through these two avenues to civilization I hope to see this band of Indians yet made useful and intelligent citizens of Iowa.

(k) The new boarding school, including laundry, shop and warehouse, and barn is practically completed, furnished, and ready for occupation. An account of the school will be found in the report of Supt. George W. Nellis, which accompanies this report. Mr. Nellis has been with us since August, 1897, and thoroughly understands our Indians and the peculiar and difficult situation with which he has to deal, and I am of the opinion that the Department can at all times rely on him for sound judgment and intelligent methods in the conduct of the school. We were ready for the reception of pupils on September 1, but fifteen days have passed and none have been enrolled. With Superintendent Nellis I have worked almost incessantly during the day, and a good part of the night, for several weeks to accomplish a successful opening of the school, but the Indians are maintaining the strongest opposition, and at this writing I am unable to say whether pupils will be obtained voluntarily or not. The mere fact that these Indians live in Iowa is no evidence that they are longing for civilization. The problem is no different nor easier than it has been in other years with Indians on the frontier, and it may be necessary for the Government to resort here to the same methods as were used in other tribes to enforce education. I am yet hopeful that the school can be made a success by voluntary attendance, but I do not feel assured that such will prove to be the case.

Land.—The land upon which the Indians reside comprises about 2,800 acres, and is situated in Toledo, Tama, Columbia, and Indian Village townships, Tama County, Iowa. The land is owned by the Indians and is held in trust for them, some by the governor of Iowa and some by the United States Indian agent, although a transfer of this trusteeship from the governor of Iowa and the United States Indian agent to the Secretary of the Interior is now in process, under special acts of jurisdiction between the State of Iowa and the United States in 1896. Of their land 707 acres are rented to white men. The land rented is classified as follows:

	Acres.
Plow land, good	375
Pasture and meadow	130
Timber and rough grazing	187
Waste	15
Total	707

The land occupied and farmed by the Indians may be classified as follows:

	Acres.
Plow land, good	635
Pasture and meadow	511
Timber and rough grazing	585
Bluff, timber and underbrush	167
River waste	162
Total	2,093

Taxes.—Our Indians pay taxes on all their lands for State, county, county road and bridge purposes, amounting to less than $300 per year. This is about one-half the amount of taxes paid by white residents on the same valuation.

Agriculture.—The most important industry followed by our people is farming. This has been an item of importance for only about seven years, and the two years just passed have been by far the most productive. At first the Indians were assisted to a considerable extent by white labor. For the past three years no white man has been permitted to do a day's labor of any kind on the Indian land.

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This year they have raised 1,400 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, 15,000 bushels of corn, 125 tons of hay and millet, 850 bushels of potatoes, and a large quantity of beans and pumpkins, together with some turnips, onions, and melons. They have 70 teams of good work horses, about 300 ponies, 3 mules, 10 head of cattle, 25 hogs, 740 chickens, 60 farm and spring wagons, 8 of which were purchased during the past summer; 70 plows and cultivators, 12 of which were purchased during the spring season; 2 self-binders, purchased in June; 4 hay rakes and 4 mowers. All of this property belongs to individual Indians except the self-binders and one of the hay rakes, which are owned by small companies, and 3 hay rakes and the mowers, which are owned by the tribe.

Each Indian is permitted to farm on his own account, and receives the rewards of his own labor. Tribal ownership in farm implements has been tested to our entire satisfaction, and has proven a signal failure, while anything like a community of labor has not been considered worth trying. A great many of our people are now taking a commendable interest in farming. Their crops looked as well this year as those of their white neighbors, and I believe that by competent and vigorous supervision they can be induced to take hold of farm work to an extent that will finally make them an independent people. Their land is very productive, and when properly tilled yields encouraging results. Probably no other tribe of Indians in the United States is so fortunately situated in this respect. The principal drawback to be encountered in accomplishing this end will be the small acreage per capita which they own, and for this reason I have made the recommendation for the enlargement of their domain, which will be found in the closing paragraph in this report.

One of the most difficult tasks I have had to perform during the year was to induce the Indians to care for their horses during the winter months. In the early days of December heavy snows fell, completely covering the rough forage. In former winters nearly all of the Indians have left their horses and ponies in the timber and pastures to care for themselves, and each spring we have had from 40 to 60 carcasses to bury. When the heavy snows fell in December I felt that it meant certain death to probably 100 of the horses, if the Indians were left to abandon them as they had done in former winters. I tried to persuade them to care for the r stock, but they stubbornly refused to do so and they even got their theology badly mixed up with this practical proposition. Now, just what relation the Great Spirit sustains to a proposition of this kind no one but an Indian can tell, but when he does not want to accede to a demand, I find that he has little difficulty in getting the Great Spirit on his side of the case.

When I found that argument would not win, I notified them that unless they took up their horses and ponies and properly provided them with food, water, and a reasonable degree of shelter, I would take them up as abandoned animals under the State law, feed and care for them for sixty days, and at the end of that time sell some of them to meet the expense. Such a protest as followed would have caused anyone unaccustomed to dealing with them to feel a little "shaky in his boots." When the Indians did not act on my demand I had a corral made, a well dug, and some hay hauled. It was not until the second load of hay was brought to the corral that the Indians indicated any disposition to yield, but when I got that far along a number of them scampered out through the timber and meadows and took up their horses. It was not necessary for me to take up a single animal, and the horses were quite well cared for by their owners. When spring came we found that but 6 out of about 500 horses and ponies had died and that the Indians had sold about 75 of their surplus ponies.

Population.—The population of the tribe on the 30th day of June, 1898, was 388, a loss of 6 over the enrollment of a year ago. This loss was sustained not by reason of an increase in the death rate, which has always been high, but by reason of a decrease in the number of births. Nevertheless there were 17 deaths in the tribe during the year. There was almost a scourge of malarial and intermittent fevers during the fall months, and during the winter and spring months there was an epidemic of whooping cough and measles, and had we not supplied the Indians with medical attendance, I am of the opinion that there would have been nearly double the number of deaths.

In my annual report in former years and in special reports submitted from time to time on the sanitary conditions existing in the tribe I have fully covered this subject, and I feel that there is here little to be said except that there are the same demands existing to-day for medical attendance and hospital service which have existed in other years, and that the United States will not have done their duty toward this people—not even have carried out the intent of some of the treaty stipulations with the tribe—until they shall have furnished relief along this line. Medical attendance is secured for the children in the school, but denied to Indians

in camp, and I here desire to record my recommendation that steps be taken by the Department to furnish this people with (1) a competent physician; (2) a field matron, who shall act in the capacity of a nurse, and (3) a small hospital and in connection therewith laundry rooms and bathrooms for the use of the tribe.

Classification of population.—

Males	196
Females	192
Total population	388
Children between 5 and 18	134

Besides this enrollment there are about 25 Winnebagoes from Nebraska and Wisconsin and a few Sacs and Foxes from Kansas and Oklahoma residing here.

Dwellings.—Nearly all of our Indians live in wigwams and wick-i-ups. The wick-i-up is used for winter quarters, is oval in form, from 10 to 20 feet in length and from 8 to 10 feet high in the center, and is covered with a matting woven by squaws from rushes gathered along the rivers. The wigwam is a frame structure, about 40 feet long and 20 feet wide, covered with poles, bark, and boards, and is used as summer quarters. Two frame houses were built during the year, one by Samuel Lincoln, a policeman, and the other by William Davenport, a returned student from Hampton Institute. Every time there is a house of this kind built there is a great powwow over the affair and the old men of the tribe vigorously dissent from the judgment of the builder, but nevertheless a little progress is each year made along this line.

Dress.—While the Muskwaki Indian must still be reported as a blanket Indian and many of the older members of the tribe cling tenaciously to the moccasin, legging, breechcloth, loose flowing shirt, and blanket, there has been in recent years considerable improvement in their dress, and the younger element, both men and women, are adopting articles of clothing used by the white people.

Cooking and eating.—The Indians have adopted to some extent the cooking utensils of the whites, but there are only five cook stoves in the tribe and the cooking is done over the open fire in the center of the wick-i-up, and they eat on the ground. Nearly everything that they eat is cooked in lard, and they are content if they have hot fried cakes, pork, and coffee. They scarcely ever taste of beef and are very fond of pork, chicken, turkey, skunk, and dog. They relish skunk as much as a negro does opossum, and dogs are raised in large numbers for feasts and special occasions. They are excellent judges of good flour, and nothing but the first patent of Northern wheat satisfies them.

Religion.—These Indians practice the religion of their fathers with a strictness of their own. Although there has been a mission in their midst for fifteen years, there is not in the tribe a single convert to the Christian faith, and no member of the tribe has ever been given a Christian burial, and only one civil marriage has ever occurred in the tribe. The sincerity with which they practice their religion can not but profoundly impress anyone who comes in contact with them and commands respect for the fidelity with which they cling to the faith of their fathers.

Retrospective.—In closing my fourth annual report permit me to briefly review the past quadrennium. During this period, through the help and encouragement of faithful friends here and the uniform courtesy and assistance of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the cooperation of the Senators and Representatives from Iowa, and through other friends of the Indians, I feel that I have been fortunate in occupying the position during a period when some decisive steps have been taken for the elevation and advancement of these people, and that some definite progress has been made. I would summarize the chief events of the past four years as follows.

Awakening of State interest in the Indians.
Securing a thorough investigation by the Indian Department.
The organization of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa.
The extension of the term of service of the farmer from six to twelve months.
Prohibiting of white labor on Indian land.
Improvement of agency premises.
Opening of Indian country by highway and bridging of the Iowa River by Tama County.
Establishment of boarding school
Appointment of police.
Enforcing care of stock and crops.
Division of annuity into semiannual payments.
Discouragement of credit system and reduction of indebtedness.
Reduction of liquor selling to a minimum.
Cession by the State of Iowa of jurisdiction over the Indians and their lands to the Federal Government and acceptance of the same by Congress in 1896.

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Transfer of trusteeship from governor of Iowa and Indian agent to Secretary of the Interior. (This transfer has not yet taken place, but has been provided for and is in process at this time.)

The future.—When I assumed the duties of this office I determined upon four salient points which I believed should be accomplished: (1) The cession of jurisdiction; (2) the founding of a boarding school; (3) establishment of a highway, and (4) improvement in agriculture. These things have been accomplished with more or less success, and with them many other things of minor importance. With four years' experience and labor among these people I would not feel warranted in closing this report without pointing to some of the things that, in my opinion, should be accomplished at the earliest possible date in the future. These things are:

Improvement of sanitary condition by means of a physician and field matron and hospital quarters. This thing must be.

Sawing of lumber from timber on Indian lands for houses and barns. It was my intention to saw 100,000 feet of lumber this summer, but the Indians have been disappointed in receiving the money due them at this time from the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for damages, and this work will have to be deferred. It should be taken up as soon as means are available.

Introduction of hogs and cattle. This will require persistent effort, but can be accomplished as soon as there is an intelligent apportionment of land as herein recommended.

Regulation of the marriage relation according to the civil law of Iowa. There has never been any recognition of the State laws on marriage and divorce.

The ditching and breaking of about 200 acres of bottom land which has never been reclaimed from the native sod. This important matter the farmer is now planning for.

The apportionment of their lands per capita in family groups for a period of ten years. By this I mean that all their lands should be apportioned (not allotted) per capita, throwing the lands of the different members of a family together, so as to give them an opportunity to live together, for a period of ten years, and at the end of that time a reapportionment could be made if the equity of the first apportionment should be disturbed by births and deaths during the period. In this manner individual effort in farming and stock raising, building houses and barns, and setting out orchards will be encouraged and the responsibility of individual ownership will be acquired. I would not recommend that these lands be allotted. I doubt if it will prove good policy to allot them in twenty-five years from this time, and I hope the mistakes that have been made in some other tribes along this line will be avoided here. We do not want allotment nor citizenship for these people. We want intelligent and progressive administration of their affairs until they have become competent to wear the responsibility of citizenship without injuring their personal and financial welfare. A system of apportionment as here indicated could be followed during any length of time and perfectly preserve equity to the individual members of the tribe. This apportionment could be made at any time that it is authorized by a committee consisting of three—the agent, a representative of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa, and a practical farmer from this locality who is acquainted with the nature and value of the different kinds of land, acting together with the Indian council.

The enlargement of their possessions. At present our Indians have less than 8 acres of land per capita. My predecessor, Mr. W. R. Lesser, pursued a wise policy when, during his administration, he increased their possessions by nearly 1,500 acres of land, or just about double their previous possessions. Their land possessions are yet too limited for their permanent establishment upon a self-relying and self-supporting basis. They now draw an annuity of interest on a principal of more than $360,000. I would recommend that negotiations be opened looking toward the appropriation of $100,000 of this principal to be invested in Iowa lands near their present location, and $60,000 for the erection of houses and barns. This would still leave them an annual annuity of over $20 per capita. I do not believe that the perpetuity of this annuity is a blessing. Within ten years after this $160,000 of the principal has been judiciously invested in Iowa lands and improvements, the balance of the principal on which they draw annuity should be likewise expended, and the annuity should then forever cease. By the investment of the first $100,000 in land, 2,500 acres of rich Iowa soil could be added to their possessions. After this investment and the original investment of $60,000 in houses and barns no further demand would be necessary upon the principal to their credit for the purpose of houses and other improvements, for they would then be able to make such improvements as would be desirable by their own industry and frugality. With the last $200,000 of their principal invested in land

5,000 acres could be added to their possessions, giving them a total of about 10,500 acres. This would give them a per capita acreage of nearly 20 acres, or 100 acres to a family of five. This would give to our Indians about an equal chance in the struggle of life with the average progressive white farmers in the community. By the time these results could be accomplished I believe nearly all, if not quite all, of the members of the tribe will have acquired the ability to successfully handle that amount of land. In this plan I do not contemplate that even then allotment will be necessary or desirable. That is a question which time and conditions alone can rightly answer. What I recommend, and what the people of Iowa desire to see, is a policy pursued by the Federal Government which will put this little band of Indians within their borders on a respectable, self-sustaining basis that will make them prosperous and happy, and a credit to the State.

Very respectfully,

HORACE M. REBOK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Toledo, Iowa, July 15, 1898.

MADAM: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Sac and Fox (Iowa) Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Location.—This school is located on a tract of land comprising 70 acres, lying immediately west of and adjoining the corporation of the city of Toledo, in Tama County, Iowa. The land was purchased at a cost of $75 per acre, and is in every way suitable. In point of good drainage, general character of land, railroad and postal facilities, as well as the good moral influences of the surrounding community, the location can not well be excelled.

Buildings.—The only building so far completed is the main dormitory building. It is a T-shaped brick structure, having basement and two stories. Its greatest length is 179 feet 1 inch, and its greatest depth 80 feet 7 inches. The basement contains, besides boiler room, coal room, and cellar, two play rooms, each 28 by 37 feet, with clothes rooms adjoining, each 24 by 37 feet. On the first floor are boys' and girls' sitting rooms, 2 schoolrooms, boys' and girls' bathrooms, 6 employees' rooms, kitchen, and dining room. On the second floor are 3 employees' rooms, boys' and girls' lavatories, boys' and girls' dormitories, each about 28 by 55 feet. The back porches, upon which the dormitories open, are provided with fire escapes. There are water-closets in the basement and on the second floor. The building is roofed with metal shingles and is well protected against fire. There are on each floor 100 feet of 2-inch hose upon which water can be turned at a moment's notice. We also have two hose carts with 400 feet of 2½ inch hose, which can be attached to the two fire hydrants outside. These hydrants are so located that all parts of the grounds reserved for building purposes can be conveniently reached.

The sewerage system, which discharges into Deer Creek at a point 2,000 feet from the buildings, is perfect. We have an abundance of water, being connected with the city waterworks of Toledo. The water rent for all purposes amounts to $85 per year, the contract covering a period of ten years.

Authority has been granted for the erection of three additional buildings—the barn, the laundry, and the shop and warehouse building. The barn is a two story frame building with 8-foot stone basement. It is 33 by 55 feet. Attached to one end of the barn is a stone machinery shed 16 by 51 feet. The laundry is a two story brick, the first floor to contain washing and ironing room and the second floor, sewing and dry rooms. The building is 20 feet 1 inches by 38 feet 8 inches. The shop and warehouse building is also a two story brick building, the first floor to contain carpenter and shoe shops, the second to be used as a warehouse. This building will be built into the side hill so that the second floor can be entered in the rear from the ground. The contractors are getting their material on the ground and the contract calls for the completion of the buildings by the 15th of September.

Estimates have been prepared and authority requested for the erection of hog, poultry, and ice houses and root cellar, the labor to be performed by school employees.

Much work has been done on the grounds in the way of grading. When completed we will have a lawn 400 feet long by 200 feet deep. It is our intention to seed it during the coming autumn. About 3 acres have been planted in small fruits—grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc. We have also set out about 250 apple, plum, and cherry trees, together with quite a number of forest trees for ornamental purposes. About 17 acres of ground were cultivated by the school farmer. Ten acres of oats have just been harvested, the estimated yield of which is 300 bushels. The balance of the ground was put into millet, sweet corn, and small vegetables. Our hay crop will be about 10 tons.

It was the intention to have opened this school on April 1, but because of the lack of lighting facilities and the late arrival of necessary supplies, this could not be done. The date now set for opening is September 1. What the attendance will be it is impossible to estimate intelligently. A number of the younger people of the tribe are favorable to the school, but the older element oppose it bitterly. It is to be hoped that the Department will find some way to compel attendance at school among the people if it can not be secured otherwise. I am, however, not without hope that a considerable number of children can be secured. The agent undoubtedly has the confidence of the better element of the tribe, is heart and soul with the school, and is lending every energy toward making it a success.

I wish to thank Agent Rebok for his uniform kindness and courtesy toward myself and employees, and to express my appreciation of the generous treatment of estimates and requests by the Indian Office.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. NELLIS,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through Horace M. Rebok, United States Indian agent.)

REF0072985

REPORT OF AGENCY IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nadeau, Kans., August 24, 1898.

SIR: As directed in your circular letter, dated June 1 last, I respectfully submit the following report of the five different tribes of Indians embraced in this agency and the affairs thereof for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Population.—The names of these tribes, their separate and total population, and other information required in reference thereto is submitted in the following tabulated statement, viz:

Tribe.	Total number on reservation	Males above 18 years of age	Females above 14 years of age	School children between 6 and 16.
Prairie Band of Pottawatomies	540	158	178	141
Kickapoo	235	62	57	53
Iowa	330	95	88	51
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	77	22	26	11
Chippewa and Christian	86	24	24	7
Total	1,190	361	372	273

Reservations.—The location of reservations and the number of acres contained in them occupied by the above-named tribes are shown by the following table, viz:

Tribe.	Number of acres in reservations.	Location of reservations.
Prairie Band of Pottawatomi	77,357	Jackson County, Kans.
Kickapoo	19,136	Brown County, Kans.
Iowa	11,400	Doniphan County, Kans.
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	8,603	Brown County, Kans., and Richardson County, Nebr.
Chippewa and Christian	4,386	Franklin County, Kans.
Total	120,502	

Trust funds.—To correct the very prevalent opinion that all funds received by Indians from the United States are gratuities, appropriated by Congress, I will state that the Indians of this agency have placed to their credit on the books of the Department of the Interior sums aggregating $1,177,035.30, of which the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies alone own $737,037.57. The annual interest accruing on the total sum named is disbursed to the different tribes, under treaty stipulations, for the payment of annuities, support of shops, and the payment of all agency employees, with the exception of agency clerk; also, in large proportion for the payment of school employees, purchase of school supplies, and erection and repair of school buildings, as well as the purchase of furniture therefor.

Schools and education.—Of the three boarding schools conducted in the agency, that attended by the children of the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies, known as the Pottawatomie Boarding School, is the most important as to buildings and attendance, and at least fully equals other schools in the advancement of its pupils, in discipline, department, schoolroom studies, and a knowledge of agricultural pursuits gained through actual labor on the school farm. Male pupils that last year were classed as incorrigibles and could not be kept at the school have, during the present year, under different treatment, developed into excellent pupils in every respect. One of this class last April, being placed in charge of four other boys, lined and erected one-fourth of a mile of fence, without other assistance, and the work was excellently accomplished. All of the male pupils of suitable age aided very materially last spring in erecting fencing around the entire school farm, in inclosing new land, and in effecting other much-needed improvements, and were especially faithful and useful in cleaning the school farm of cockleburs. In this last work they hoed a 1 that part of the farm planted in corn nearly three times, and the crop is the second best in this section of country. The efforts of the female pupils to excel in the work assigned to them in the various departments of the school were commendable and appreciated by those in charge of them.

I stated in my last report that "attendance at this school could not be maintained by withholding annuity payments, seizing the children by the police force, or by any resort to arbitrary measures, but that if the employees would visit the Indians in their homes and promote a friendly feeling toward them and the school, and that if milder methods generally were practiced, a better feeling would soon be established and the school better supported." In accordance with these views, I informed the Indians that every one of them should receive their annuities, and that the police would not be used to obtain children, but that I should expect them to properly support the school. The experience of the year has proven that, in this matter at least, my judgment was correct, as the enrollment was increased 27 pupils, and the attendance proportionally more than the enrollment. When the school session closed 105 children were in attendance, which in itself was gratifying, and this feeling was intensified by the fact that there had been no "runaways" for months, and that a majority of the children had commenced to comprehend the real purposes of the school and desired to profit by them.

The school buildings are located at the agency, in the Prairie Band Reservation, upon a conspicuous elevation, and can be seen from every direction for a greater distance than any other public building that I know of in Kansas. Although they are commodious, the extent of their accommodation has been reached, and additional sleeping rooms, enlarged dining-room facilities, and a new kitchen and laundry are required, and have been estimated for.

Thirteen persons were employed for the fiscal year at a total cost of $5,880.

A herd of 22 head of cattle is maintained, and sufficient horses are kept to operate the school farm. Sixty acres of corn, 5 acres of potatoes, and 2 acres of garden were cultivated, and will produce a good yield. Fifteen acres of new land was inclosed; 500 rods of new fencing was built, and 400 rods more was reset and repaired.

The Great Nemaha boarding school is beautifully located on the Iowa Reservation, in northeastern Kansas, about 75 miles from the agency. The schoolhouse is a comparatively new building. The dormitory needs repairing badly, which has been estimated for, as well as a laundry and barn, all of which are absolutely indispensable to the proper conduct of the school in the future.

Seventy acres of land are embraced in the school farm, which is conducted under the direct supervision of the superintendent, and by the labor of one male employee, with such assistance as can be rendered him by the male pupils. Good crops of corn, oats, potatoes, and garden vegetables are growing or have been realized. During the year I sold, under authority, considerable hay and a number of hogs, more than was required for the stock or for subsistence of school, and the farm is really established on a satisfactory and paying basis, and conducted, in my opinion, very commendably.

The children attending the school are drawn from the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri tribes of Indians, who live on adjoining reservations. They are bright and handsome children generally, and are affectionate and obedient in disposition when freed from home associations and influence, which, unfortunately in small reservation schools, is difficult of accomplishment. The children, however, made good progress during the year, both in their school studies and industrial education in different departments, appropriate to their sex.

A slight increase in attendance was accomplished and all that could be expected, considering the number of children of school age that are attending Haskell and other schools. For various reasons, some of which will be stated elsewhere in this report, I consider it of vital importance to the welfare of the children of the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians that this school should be fostered and supported in every way necessary to its complete success. Seven persons were employed at the school during the year at the very reasonable total cost of $3,120.

The Kickapoo boarding school is located at an excellent site on the Kickapoo Reservation, 35 miles north of the agency. The site, however, and the naturally fine advantages for sewerage, water, and timber are all that can be urged in behalf of the school in this respect, as the buildings, and especially the dormitory, are wretched, both in appearance and accommodations, for the pupils and employees. This difficulty will be remedied in a reasonable length of time, I suppose, by the erection of a new building, containing all modern improvements, and calculated to accommodate 65 pupils and necessary employees, for which an appropriation was made during the last session of Congress. The language of the appropriation, however, involves the removal of the school to another site in a different part of the reservation.

REF0072986

On assuming charge of the agency, July 1, 1897, I observed that the attendance at this school was less than it should be, and took measures to have it increased, with the result that the average for the year is 50, as against 42 last year, and it may not be inappropriate to state in this connection that the total cost of maintaining the school with the increased attendance is $1,169.21 less than it was last year.

Both employees and pupils seem to be affected by demoralizing conditions, existing at the school heretofore, which are not accounted for solely on the ground of bad buildings. They are, however, a grave cause for both discouragement and criticism, and I dread the experience of keeping up the school until the new building is erected.

An excellent farm is attached to the school, from which there is likely to be sufficient corn and more than sufficient hay realized to feed the stock belonging thereto, which is of good quality and sufficiently numerous to admit of some sales being made from it to aid in supporting the school

Seven persons were employed at this school during the year at a total cost of $3,320. While the attendance was larger at each of the schools than last year, reference to the statistical information accompanying this report will show that the total cost of maintaining them was less.

Having been associated with the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies in various capacities since the establishment of their first school in 1873, no one is better qualified than myself, perhaps, to acknowledge and assert the advantages that have been conferred upon the Indians by its beneficent influence. In this statement the education of the schoolroom alone is not referred to; indeed this has been but one of the many factors brought into active agency through school conditions, by which the moral, material, domestic, and social conditions of the tribe have been changed, improved, and elevated. At the date referred to, but a very few children could be obtained after entreaty, persuasion, and in some cases, the promise of reward for the privilege of teaching and caring for them, and the parents of such as were obtained were frequently threatened with being "dropped from the rolls" by the large and influential party of school opponents if they were not taken therefrom. The present school conditions are certainly very gratifying to those acquainted with its history in 1873, and for many subsequent years during which those in charge of it were confronted with the most distressing difficulties in securing attendance.

Agriculture and leases.—While the agricultural interests of the Indians throughout the agency continue to be greatly enlarged and made profitable in a strictly pecuniary sense, such results have not been attained to any considerable extent by their own effort or labor, but are very largely due to the allotment and leasing of lands. While leasing the lands undoubtedly contributes to the general prosperity of the Indians and utilizes them for the benefit of the whites as well, I think it would have been far better for the Indian if agricultural development on their reservations had been of slower growth and accomplished to a greater extent by their own labor and management. The existing conditions at least do not lessen the contempt which the average Indian entertains for labor, and really does away with the necessity for it in most of the tribes. I have observed in this agency that the Indians of the tribes receiving the smallest annuities made more advancement in agricultural pursuits, and more intelligent effort generally to surround themselves with conveniences and comforts, than those more greatly favored in the matter of income and benefactions. It is also true, however, that the Indian who has made himself comfortable through the result of his own labor will discontinue it in most cases when his income is increased by unexpected resources, but he retains his appreciation of such advantages and the experience through which they were realized, and is likely to apply a portion of his increased income in the same direction.

The introduction of numbers of white lessees with their families on the reservations increases and complicates the duties of an agent, and entails upon him a vast amount of additional work, for which no provision has been made in law, clerical labor, or considerations for his protection and safety in dealing with violent and otherwise criminally inclined persons of the class named; and it is unavoidable, but unfortunate, that the class seeking lodgment on reservations are not of the best class of whites. There are a fair proportion of them, however, that are industrious and reputable, the families of whom are a positive advantage to Indian women and children. All of the lessees throughout the agency have been controlled reasonably well, I think, without resort to the Federal or State courts, and possibly the difficulties and disadvantages growing out of their presence is compensated for by influences and results that will aid materially in advancing the Indians to a standard conforming to the policy of the Government toward them, and which can not now be abandoned or easily modified.

The Prairie Band, Kickapoos, Iowas, and Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians are all well supplied with horses, wagons, farming implements, and in short, all facilities necessary to successful farming operations. Their lands are adapted to the production of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables, but especially to corn, being located in the best part of the "corn belt" of the United States, and failures in this crop, or indeed in any crop, are as little or less frequent than in any other section of the western part of the country, although, owing to excessive rainfall in the early part of the season and the want of it for the past six weeks, the corn crop will be considerably shortened; but that growing on the reservations is quite as good as elsewhere. Potatoes and vegetables of all kinds have yielded largely, and the grasses, particularly that of the prairie variety, are yielding a full crop.

This grass, the seed of which was probably brought here attached to icebergs during the glacial period, if considered in all respects, is perhaps the most useful that grows, and, as I stated in my report last year, should be preserved as far as possible where it remains on the reservations in the agency. It is indestructible from natural causes, and continually enriches the earth upon which it stands. During the months of July and August, when other grasses frequently become unfit for pasture, it is in its prime for fattening purposes, and when made into hay it is superior to any other kind, except timothy, perhaps, for horses. In the last few years a very large demand has been developed for this hay, and I estimate that the grass standing on 24,000 acres of the Prairie Band Reservation will be sold for hay during the present season, consisting of both allotted and surplus lands, in nearly equal parts. The allotted lands, being selected, are naturally the best and have brought from 40 cents to $1 per acre, with the ruling price at about 50 cents; the surplus lands, consisting to considerable extent of high and rocky points, has brought from 30 to 60 cents per acre, with the ruling price at about 40 cents.

One of the greatest difficulties I have had to contend with in controlling the business consequent upon the sale of grass arises from the constant effort of unscrupulous and speculative members of the tribe to act as intermediaries for the purpose of deceiving and wronging their fellow-Indians for their own advantage; and in fact this difficulty has to be met in all the tribes in business transactions that afford opportunity for combinations for profit. There are methods by which white men in such cases can usually be controlled—unless they have strong political support, which is frequently the fact—but the Indian schemer who wishes to defraud his brethren is not only irrepressible but ever present.

Upon assuming charge of the agency I found that this class, on one of the reservations particularly, had in the interests of their white clients succeeded in establishing the rental of lands much below their real value, and when I attempted to raise the prices to a proper standard they became very indignant and in some cases went through the form of making leases in towns adjacent to the reservations, and in fact denied the authority of the United States in the matter of leases. The prices, however, have been increased for pasture 25 cents per acre and for cultivated lands nearly $1 per acre.

Allotments and surplus lands.—Allotment of lands were made to all the Indians of the different tribes in the agency up to the date of the completion of the work. This work was undertaken and accomplished with the full consent of the Iowa and Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians, but was resisted by factions of the Prairie Band and Kickapoos. The members of these factions still contend that no allotments have been made; that they hold the reservations in common, and that in a short time all the fencing on the reservations will be torn down and affairs will be conducted in the "old way." I think about seven unauthorized delegations of this class from the Prairie Band alone have visited Washington during the past six years in the prosecution of their intention to "break allotments," and, strange as it may seem, they receive from that source encouragement and assistance that is very perplexing to an agent as well as discouraging to the law-abiding and progressive Indians of the Prairie Band. This faction, consisting of but a small minority of the Prairie Band, while opposing allotments, have commenced to grasp very greedily all pecuniary advantages arising from them, and are becoming as much interested in the location of their lands as the large majority of the Indians who made their own selection of lands and voluntarily asked that they be allotted. Their fight on allotments is becoming strictly technical.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians hold their allotments under provisions of a treaty made in 1859. Their affairs are now being adjusted preliminary to a pro rata distribution of their trust funds and accomplishment of full citizenship through legislation accepted by them last year.

The Prairie Band have 16,010 acres of surplus lands, nearly all of which will be

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required for members of the tribe who were absent when allotments were made, and for children born since.

The Kickapoos have about 6,000 acres, much of which will be required for members of the tribe as yet unprovided with land.

The Iowas had an insufficient area of land for allotments to all of their people, many of them being landless.

The Sac and Fox of the Missouri have but a few acres of surplus, but all of their people are provided with allotments.

Civilization.—The civilization of the Indians is the result of education and industry, and its degree is clearly defined by the advancement and development of these two important principles in the elements of human progress among the Indians.

Previous reference has been made to the great improvement in the educational conditions of the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies, and another striking proof of their advancement along the lines of genuine civilization is the steady increase in the number of houses built and occupied by them. In 1873 they numbered less than 10; now there are 104, many of them commodious and well furnished.

Altogether there are 360 houses occupied by the Indians of the agency, consisting of a total population of 1,160 souls. Many of the houses are fully equal to those of white farmers living adjacent to the reservations, and are quite as well kept. The erection and occupation of houses has not only involved the abandonment of the barbarous system of lodge shelter, but has brought about radically improved changes in methods of cooking, sleeping, dressing, and in the very important particular of treatment of women, who, under the old system or practice, were required to retire into solitary occupation of small and badly built lodges upon occasions when they should have been provided with the best accommodations and care.

While the acceptance and practice of these improved methods and habits are somewhat imitative and the result of changed conditions, there are evidences of advancement in thought and ideas that are encouraging, particularly to those well acquainted with them and who do not think it necessary that their civilization should be accomplished through the total loss of their land and money, as I have known to be suggested by alleged friends. They can not be civilized and invested with moral perception by a system of isolation, but must be brought into contact with civilized individuals and communities, and if with the advantages reaped therefrom there are some disadvantages they must suffer the consequences, as have all other barbarous races or wild people since the era of civilization opened.

Religion and missionary work. Good work has been done for many years on the Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation by a missionary of the Moravian Church, and the church has been largely instrumental in locating, at Bethlehem, Pa., several bright men, among whom is John H. Kilbuck, now and for many years a missionary in Alaska. From all I know and have heard of him I believe him to be one of the most unselfish and advanced Indians of this generation in America.

The Holiness Sect has performed some successful religious work on the Iowa Reservation for some years, but do not seem to be holding the attention of the Indians as well as formerly.

A majority of the Kickapoo Indians continue to worship at a church established by a member of the tribe forty years ago. The principles taught are the primary ones of Christianity, and were evidently selected from the creeds of several different churches because of their adaptation to the minds and religious wants of the Indians. During my acquaintance with this tribe, extending through a period of twenty-two years, there has always been some prominent member of the tribe who gave his whole time and influence to the support and strengthening of the church, and, in my opinion, with excellent results to his people.

The Prairie Band principally practice the Indian religion, but a number of them are Catholics, and attend churches located adjacent to the reservation; in fact, churches of nearly all denominations are located within a few miles of the different reservations, and are attended to a considerable extent by the residents thereof.

What is classed as "Indian religion" has many of the elements of the Christian belief, and I have observed that each year the barriers between them grow less distinct, and that the transition from his own practice to that of an acceptance of all the truths of revealed religion becomes less difficult. During the year a speaker of the Prairie Band, and a leader in their religious rites of much prominence, with several of his friends, were baptized in the Christian religion, and he has since expressed himself as having gained thereby the religious contentment he had sought for all the mature years of his life. The intensity and sincerity of the religious convictions of the Indian give promise that when he has become acquainted with and accustomed to the creeds of the Christian religion and those who practice it, he will accept it as the true one.

Industries.—The industries incident to farming and stock raising only are followed in the agency. There are no towns located within the reservations where the Indians can learn or pursue other avocations or trades, and, indeed, their experience and interests fit them for, and incline them more to, agricultural and pastoral pursuits than any other.

Shops.—Blacksmith and wheelwright shops, separately, are conducted at the agency for the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies; also a blacksmith shop for the Kickapoo Indians, on their reservation, wholly at tribal expense for all of them. Every class of work required in farming communities is performed in these shops promptly and in the most workmanlike manner.

Physicians.—Physicians are employed regularly for the Prairie Band and Kickapoo tribes of Indians and schools, with great advantage to all of them. I think it a serious mistake that provision has not been made for the employment of a physician for Iowa and Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians, and the Great Nemaha school, which the children of these Indians attend, especially as one would be sufficient and could be employed at a very reasonable salary.

Intemperance.—Owing to the location of the reservations of the agency in the midst of thickly settled white communities, and within a few hours' ride of a number of small as well as large towns, in all of which intoxicants are sold to Indians as freely as to others, it is impossible to prevent the evil of intemperance among them, but it can be and has been reduced. I notified all the Indians of the agency at the commencement of the year that annuity payments would not be made to any tribe when drunkenness was known to exist at the date of payment, or immediately previous thereto, and in the thirteen made since there was no drunkenness or gambling in sight, except in the case of one tribe, and the prompt arrest and imprisonment of the guilty parties cleared the field of further indulgence of the kind.

The statistical information, agency and school, asked for in your circular letter is herewith respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. JAMES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POTTAWATOMIE SCHOOL.

NADEAU, KANSAS, ——, 1878.

SIR: Assured that whatever may be written and left of most interest to employees contemplating a change, or those newly elected to the place, I will so conform my report which I have the honor of submitting through you.

The school is 25 miles from Topeka, 14 from Holton, and 10 from Hoyt, the nearest station on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. The buildings are within one half mile of the agency and trading store. The place is beautiful for situation, overlooking the buildings to be plainly visible for many miles in all directions. The main building covers an area of 5,400 square feet, and when the attic is completed will make a flooring of 16,000 square feet available for dormitory purposes. This building is heated with steam, and is supplied throughout with water pipes. Two boilers supply the children's bath tanks with hot water. The three schoolrooms and assembly hall are in a separate building, capable of accommodating 120 pupils, and are first class as to design, light, and ventilation.

I was put in charge of the school shortly after the 1st of September. The average attendance for each month ending the quarter is as follows: September, 67.66; December, 91.2; March, 95.29; June, 98.79. Average monthly attendance was 88.47. The enrollment reached 105. These figures show a gradual increase and faithful attendance to the end. This is said to be the best attendance the school has ever had.

As to the discipline and management of the school, the comparatively few runaways—none toward the last—the growing good will of the parents toward the school, the decrease in the necessity of petty punishments, and the reduction to a minimum of the prejudice existing against some of the employés, because unreasonable, tribe, etc., are some of the fruits as evidence.

It took severe punishment to break up running away. One of the rooms in the main building was made into a quasi jail. After combining the worst cases in their force a week or two on limited rations, they generally preferred staying with us. You may tell it in Gath and publish it in the streets of Asselon" that one of the parents said, "Why don't you whip him," referring to his boy then in jail.

Much of whatever success we had in preventing friction, I believe, is due to the liberty that was given the children. The boys had the run of the prairies, woods, and streams. In the winter, they chased the rabbit. In the summer, they were allowed to fish and swim. All will testify to their appreciation of this treatment, and how seldom they abused it being late for school or work.

The work accomplished on the farm referred to in the agent's report, together with all freight for school and agency delivered by the school force, and the return of nearly all pupils by one or more of the employees, I do not wish to pass over without commending the industrial teacher and the farmer for their interest in the work and their cooperation. The farm has certainly had the curse of Adam upon it in the form of cockleburs, and we shall be disappointed if 1,500 bushels of corn and cockleburs are not raised.

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The literary work of the school has been much broken into by the frequent changing of the head teacher, by transfer, and promotion. The upper room has had three teachers during the year. The primary teacher has been allowed to remain at her post, and though, with the care of nearly 50 most of the year, has worked with more than ordinary success. A third teacher has been added for the coming year, which will certainly be a great advantage.

The improvements asked for are much needed, namely, a reservoir water tank, a kitchen, a larger laundry, and the completion of the attic. These would be adequate for 125 or 150 pupils.

A few families are still opposed to school, and these are not on this account the most wicked Indians in the world. Some of them belong to the conservative class. Some of them are possessed of commendable traits—freedom from gambling, swearing, etc., that would be well for their better educated white brethren to imitate. By a continuation of the past year's policy it is to be hoped that even these Indians can be brought into school. These will probably make the best ones. I visited nearly every home during the past year. Some of the other employés also visited the Indians. We wish to make a record of our welcome reception, and also the good effect of such visits.

Whatever of kindness and encouragement, especially from the Indian parents, are appreciated and belong equally to my associates in the work. The matron has been "my better half," in a different sense, however, to most superintendents' matrons. We are singularly fortunate in having for assistant matron one who is proficient in both languages, and can find out the little ones' wants. The agent, being possessed of what may be called Scotch "dourness," has made us rest assured that when once a pupil was in school he had to stay in. This has been of much help to us in securing such regular attendance.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES J. DUNCAN.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(Through George W. James, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GREAT NEMAHA SCHOOL.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
GREAT NEMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL,
August 25, 1898.

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Great Nemaha Boarding School for fiscal year 1898.

The year has been marked for its steady progress in all departments of school work. At the opening of school all pupils were ready and willing to be in school promptly, clean and well dressed. The 1st day of September found a larger per cent of pupils in school than other years. Each home had been visited by employés before the opening of school and the children urged to be prompt, and parents were encouraged to take more interest.

The practice of pupils visiting their homes at stated periods has been kept up during the past year with no apparent injury to the success of the school, the pupils carrying home with them new ideas of home life, which the parents have adapted to the conditions and circumstances of the home, and many improvements have been made. A closer relation has grown up between school and home. Each pupil going to the home has in a measure effected a work similar to that of a well-equipped field matron. The mothers have visited the school to learn how we make apple butter, catsup, vinegar, hominy, yeast, soap, etc., and ask, or have interrogated for them, many questions further about cooking, cutting, sewing, etc. Parents have visited the schoolroom work and were well pleased with the recitations of pupils and progress of the individual pupil. At times when pupils have had a specially arranged programme, parents have visited and have taken great interest in every detail of the programme. Parents have visited the Sunday school and chapel exercises with profit to the school.

The work in each department has been performed promptly, cheerfully, and very carefully, no loose ends left undone for some one, but each department has closely connected, bringing all work up to its proper place.

The schoolroom work has been in the hands of a teacher well qualified for the position. She has been interested in the individual success of the pupil as well as the school as a whole. Primary work has been given excellent attention, together with the more advanced grades. As a result the pupils read and recite promptly, speak English accurately and unhesitatingly. Very little of the Indian language is heard at the school, and when parents visit the school the children speak English in conversation with them.

The untiring efforts of the matron have added greatly to the success of the school, guiding and directing the children in their house-work, giving careful attention at play, and during sickness ever watchful and patient.

The work of the seamstress has been careful and painstaking. The quality of the work with quantity has been the standard. Great care has been given to the neatness of repairing garments, together with the cutting and fitting. This, carried on in the same line with care in school work, correlates industrial work and class work.

The laundry work, although under the care of two different employés during the year, was made a helpful source of instruction in that line of work.

The work performed in the kitchen and dining room under the direct supervision of the cook has been the most practical of all the year's work. The girls have taken unusual interest in the work in all of its details. The making and baking of bread, preparing fruits and vegetables for the meals and cooking of same, together with the cooking of meats, were such lessons to them as the girls could take home and apply.

The industrial work performed on the farm by the boys has been well done. They have been busy feeding and caring for the stock, and in the spring they were very enthusiastic in the planting of the crops and during the time of cultivating worked diligently. They combined their school work with the industrial work in making a study of how plants and animals grow and are nourished.

The school enjoyed the visits of Inspector Duncan, Supervisors Peairs, Bauer, and Smith. We wish to thank these gentlemen for these visits.

I am very grateful to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for all the benefits derived through the Office of Indian Affairs in the support of the school, and to George W. James, United States Indian agent, who has continually endeavored to promote the best efforts of the school and make it successful.

Very respectfully,

THAMAR RICHEY.

The COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through George W. James, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF AGENCY IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., *August 26, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1898, I having taken charge of the agency January 1, 1898:

Census.—The census of the Indians shows the number to be 7,883, divided into different bands, as follows:

White Earth Mississippi Chippewas	1,493
Otter Tail Pillagers	715
Gull Lake, Mississippi	346
White Oak Point, Mississippi	714
Mille Lac, Mississippi	1,209
Leech Lake Pillagers	1,162
Cass and Winnebagoshish	480
Red Lake	1,357
Pembinas	325
Fond du Lac	82
Total	7,883

The above shows an increase of 252 since last census.

Schools.—Eight schools are located at this agency, 7 being boarding schools and 1 a day school, the average attendance being 412. If better school buildings are erected, more pupils can be accommodated. As it is now, many have been refused admittance on account of the buildings, which are small and badly in need of repairs.

Contract has been let for the erection of fine school buildings at White Earth. The work is now going on, and it is thought that they will be completed and ready for use by June 30, 1899. Congress has also appropriated funds for the erection of school buildings at Red Lake and Leech Lake. Both places are badly in need of new buildings, although the superintendents of the schools at the points named above have kept up the attendance to the capacity of the present buildings.

When these new school buildings are completed and ready for use, many Indian children can be taken in and educated that never have been to a school, owing to the small capacity of the present buildings.

Agriculture.—There is no question as to the advance in civilization among the Indians at this agency. Their desire to live in good houses, their attendance at church, and their desire to educate their children go to show their advance toward civilization. I believe that there is less crime among them than in the States among the same number of people. There are very few cases of polygamy among them, and, in my opinion, it will only be a short time when such practice will be entirely done away with.

Court of Indian offenses.—There are three competent, progressive, and just men who compose this tribunal. Court convenes twice a month to try any case that may be brought before them. They are dignified in their bearing, and their decisions are just and generally received without complaint by the Indians.

Reservation roads.—The work on the roads is still progressing, and under favorable auspices. Most all the Indians seem to understand the necessity of good roads, and are willing to put in their time on the same. Many a mile of road has been repaired, and quite a number of miles of new roads have been made.

Sanitary.—No epidemic has visited this agency during the past year. Quite a number of deaths have occurred, but mostly among the old. The Indians avail themselves of the agency physician, Dr. John H. Heidelman, by calling at the dispensary and by having him call upon them at their homes.

Indian police.—The police have all done their duty acceptably and satisfactorily, and they are indispensable to an Indian agent. There has been no serious trouble among the Indians during the time since I have been in charge.

Lumber.—Three million feet of lumber and about 2,000,000 shingles have been manufactured and issued to the Indians for the improvement of their allotments, which in most cases has been done by erecting houses, barns, and other necessary buildings.

Logging.—Authority was granted to cut the dead and down timber on the diminished reservations and on the ceded lands, and about 10,000,000 feet of pine logs were banked and sold by Indian loggers, they having received on an average $5

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per thousand feet for the same. By this system of logging much work is given the Indians, who are always in need of help throughout the long winters, this kind of work being almost the only labor performed by them during the winter months.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Department for their prompt attention and cordial support rendered me in the performance of official duties, and also the employees for their hearty cooperation, efficiency, and loyalty in all matters pertaining to the conduct of the affairs at this agency.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. SUTHERLAND,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET INDIAN AGENCY,
Browning, Mont., August 20, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the Blackfeet Agency for a portion of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898:

I arrived at this agency on the 4th of January, and proceeded to familiarize myself as quickly as possible with the duties of the position and the general situation of affairs on this reservation. I receipted for the public property on the morning of January 20 and assumed the duties and responsibilities as United States Indian agent in charge.

Reservation and its location.—The Blackfeet Indian Reservation lies between the one hundred and twelfth and one hundred and fourteenth meridians of longitude west from Greenwich and the forty-eighth and forty-ninth parallels of latitude north, and contains approximately 1,500,000 acres. The area has been greatly reduced by purchase by the Government of the mountainous strip to the west, consisting of about 896,000 acres, thought to have been valuable for its mineral deposit.

Population.—(Census statistics.)

Males above 18 years	501
Females above 14 years	611
Males between 6 and 16 years	236
Females between 6 and 14 years	185
Males, all ages	970
Females, all ages	1,052
Total, all ages	2,022

The census that was taken last year was inaccurate and incomplete. Particular attention has been paid this year to the enumeration and collection of statistics. The increase of this year over last is due to the particular care and attention that has been given to this subject.

The above figures do not include about 140 white men with Indian families who reside upon the reservation.

The Piegan Blackfeet are disposed to be a tractable and a peaceable tribe of Indians. There have been no crimes committed of a serious character. Disputes and misdemeanors frequently occur about the rights to lands and boundary lines, stealing and unlawfully branding of cattle and horses, marital infidelity, family and neighborhood quarrels, the settling of which daily requires much of the agent's time and makes heavy drafts upon his stock of patience.

The opening of the ceded portion.—The opening on the 15th day of April last of the ceded portion of the reservation, under the mineral-land laws, was effected with many, but not serious, difficulties or accidents. Since that time over 500 men have been engaged in prospecting the mountain ranges and valleys in search of mineral, but have been unable to find the color of gold and but small deposits of copper or other mineral. I predict the abandonment of the so-called mineral strip before November 1 proximo.

The agency.—The location of this agency could not have been more unsuited to the business and as a place of abode unless it had been located upon the mountain tops; being exposed to every wind that blows through the mountain passes, with

no trees nor shelter of any kind, situated on marshy ground that becomes a lake in the springtime and early summer, which Indians avoided before the agency was built, fearing they would mire their saddle blankets. I am at a loss to understand why the many beautiful and sheltered locations on the Cut Bank Creek or Two Medicine River should have been ignored and this forsaken spot selected.

Buildings.—All of the agency and school buildings need painting outside, an estimated cost of which will be submitted during the coming spring.

Farming and stock raising.—Agriculture in this high, arid climate, wherein the growing season is very short, has proven to be an unsuccessful pursuit. The chief industry of these Indians, and the only one that is calculated to make them self-supporting, is that of stock raising. During the fiscal year 1898 these Indians furnished 800,000 pounds of gross beef to the Government and shipped to eastern markets several train loads of prime steers. They will furnish 500,000 pounds or more the present fiscal year. The Indians are now realizing the benefits to be derived from stock raising, and are making greater efforts to save their cattle and be in readiness to take advantage of the best markets. They suffered a heavy loss during the late winter and early spring from lack of hay and insufficient shelter for their stock.

The heavy rainfall early this summer, with frequent showers throughout the entire season, has caused an abundant growth of grasses, and the Indians are now providing themselves with a sufficient amount for feeding purposes the ensuing winter.

Irrigation.—As the chief industry among these Indians is stock raising, the success of which is dependent upon the amount of hay put up each year, it is very essential that the different systems of irrigation constructed heretofore, and now under progress, be kept in good condition, that plenty of hay may be obtained should a shortage occur from drought or heavy pasturage. During the past year a canal 7 miles in length was completed, the success of which is very promising. Other systems will be constructed so soon as the haying season is over.

I would respectfully invite your attention to the accompanying report of N. E. Jenkins, civil engineer.

Education.—There are conducted on this reservation two schools—the Government boarding school, on Willow Creek, with an attendance of 103, and the Holy Family Mission, on the Two Medicine River, with an attendance of 45. The number of children of school age between 6 and 16 is 421.

The report of Mr. W. H. Matson, superintendent of the Government school, is herewith submitted, to which I would respectfully invite prompt and earnest attention. In December last the boys' building was destroyed by fire. Plans and specifications of a new building have been submitted and the attention of the Department since called to the urgent need of replacing this building, to which communication no reply has as yet been received.

At the Holy Family Mission School the building occupied by the sisters and girls was destroyed by fire last February. A new building is under process of construction, which, when completed, will render the school thoroughly complete, where undoubtedly the past excellent work of the Holy Family Mission among these Indians will be continued.

Situated near the agency is the Piegan Indian Mission, presided over by the Rev. E. S. Dutcher and his estimable wife, who have been in charge since its establishment, and whose abilities and opportunities for doing good among the tribe increase with their increased familiarity with the existing conditions.

Sanitation.—The health and sanitary condition of these people does not differ materially from that of all Indian tribes in the Northwest. During the year a widespread epidemic of the contagious disease commonly called measles has prevailed over the entire reservation. For particular information on this subject, attention is invited to the following extracts from reports of the agency and school physicians. The Blackfeet are as a rule disposed to avail themselves of the services of the physicians when sick.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF DR. GEORGE S. MARTIN, AGENCY PHYSICIAN.

A recapitulation of the year's sanitary reports shows 700 cases treated, of which 34 have died, 22 being males and 12 females. Of these 34 deaths 14 were over 5 years old and 20 under 5 years old. These are only the more serious cases coming under my observation, and do not include the cases treated at my office and in which recovery only extended over a period of a few days. There have been 80 births of which I have a record, 32 being full bloods and 18 part bloods, and equally divided as to sex.

These figures would indicate an increase in population, but they are not conclusive, as there likely have occurred both births and deaths of which I have not been informed. The census just completed shows an increase as follows, bearing out the idea that at the present this tribe is increasing—2,022 as against 1,892 for 1897. Two cases of accidental death have occurred during the year, one in a runaway accident and one from exposure, both being men in the prime of life.

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During last winter and spring an epidemic of measles spread slowly over the reservation. Owing to the difficulty in persuading the Indians to properly care for their children during and after attacks of measles, there has resulted many cases of pulmonary disease, pneumonitis being most common, and under the circumstances, very fatal. The general sanitary condition of those Indians is slowly becoming better.

The practices of the native medicine men continue to a certain extent, and will as long as the present generation lives. The sanitary condition of the agency is as good as is possible in its present location. The buildings, while not of the proper kind for the rigid winters we have here, are new, clean, and wholesome. Cases of serious sickness among employees are extremely rare.

The water supply at agency is very poor, being largely from a small stream fed by springs, and is likely to become much worse as the country becomes more thickly settled. Wells dug at agency so far have proven very unsatisfactory, the water being too hard for most ordinary uses.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF DR. Z. T. DANIEL, IN CHARGE OF THE HOSPITAL AND WILLOW CREEK SCHOOL.

The health of the school has been good, i. e., for an Indian school. The principal acute diseases at the school and hospital have been pneumonia and conjunctivitis. Tuberculosis, in one form or another, affects nearly all Indian children. It attacks the eye, causing corneal ulcers and opacities, staphylomn, trachoma, pterygium, iritis, irido choroiditis, panophthalmia, etc.; the optic nerves, tract and retinal, are very rarely affected primarily. They also uniformly suffer from nasopharyngeal catarrh, and their personal habits are no assistance to the physician in relieving it. Their tuberculosis also invades the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the neck, face, axillæ, and pectoral region; the joints also, especially those of the fingers, wrist, elbow, knee, ankle, and sometimes the hip. The shoulder joint, vertebral column, and scapula are less often attacked, and the cranium very rarely.

No death has occurred in the school nor hospital the past year. I have performed, with the assistance of the agency physician, twenty-five operations in the hospital under anæsthesia, for the relief of glandular and cutaneous and osseous tuberculosis. I have not been as successful in results as I hoped, but the progress made encourages one to continue. I have relieved all operated upon; some I have gotten out of hospital and sent to school entirely healed, these have been in hospital three years, and without operation would have remained indefinitely.

Tuberculosis is a systemic disease, with a frequent local manifestation, popularly called scrofula. I operate on the local lesion by removing it with instruments under anæsthesia, and dress, with pure carbolic acid, hydrozone, bichloride, iodoform, glycozone, and boric acid, according to the size and location of the resulting wound, and adhesive strapping. Stitches are never used, as all wounds in all Indians as a rule heal only by granulation. By proceeding thus, I get fairly good results, but not what one would expect, and here is the explanation: Suppose a solitary gland in the submaxillary region becomes enlarged, and caseified from tubercular degeneration, while under the skin it feels like a marble; if let alone it will go on to suppuration, and become an ugly ulcer, which is the usual condition when first seen by the surgeon; only one gland seems to be implicated; you etherize the patient and with scalpel scissors and carotte you remove the entire gland; you now swab with pure carbolic acid and dress with iodoform, bepated or bichloride gauze, strap, and your operation is done; the result will be that the wound will heal by granulation, if the proper aftertreatment is done. And what will follow? In a few months, as a rule, not always, a deeper neighboring gland will take on the same condition, and you will have to reoperate in the same manner. The original gland unoperated on would have served a sort of volcanic purpose, and the contiguous glands would have emptied themselves through it; but in all cases I believe it is best to take away the diseased glands and not relegate to the patient to the slow, tedious, disgusting process of natural ulceration. I also give internal medicines, as creosote, hypophosphites, cod-liver oil, iron, arsenic, iodine, quinine, etc.

I have cured a girl (Julia Running Rabbit) with fourteen ulcers about the face, head, and neck; but the disease is liable at any time to recur in the same locations, or result in pulmonary tuberculosis, which usually ends in death. My theory of this disease is that the glands and ulcers are foci of infection to the system, a sort of hothouse or hatchery, where the bacilli are multiplied and disseminated throughout the circulation; and as improvement usually follows extirpation, this fact seems to sustain the belief. In the case of a boy, 14 years of age, who had extensive superficial ulcers, and which were all healed by operation in hospital, after a stay of a few months at school was returned with large abscesses in the deeper lymphatics, and apparently worse than ever. I reoperated, and now he is on the mend again.

This disease is the worst foe I have to deal with, and all I have been able to do as yet is to relieve, unless some of the cases operated on will result in a permanent cure. That remains to be seen, as a permanent record is kept of each case, and it will require a lapse of years before we can say for a certainty that the cure is complete, and even then the diathesis of tuberculosis will be theirs; at all events, the operations keep most of them in school instead of in hospital, which is a great deal.

The other cases treated in hospital have been pterygium by operation, inguinal abscess, chronic ulcer leg, gunshot wound through right ankle, measles, erysipelas, epistaxis, contusions, varicella, roseola, incised wounds, fractures clavicle and radius, rheumatism, punctured wounds, removal fibroid tumor from wrist by operation, amputations, craniotomy, laparotomy, etc.; have had no capital operations, such as amputations, craniotomy, laparotomy, etc.

The service rendered by the hospital is largely for the boarding school, and for that reason it is unfortunate that the building was erected some 3 miles distant from it. In winter oftentimes the school might as well be in Alaska, for it is impossible to get there.

While there are two physicians here, one for the school and one for the reservation, it is my conviction that the hospital should be closed to all except school children. None of these people are willing to place their sick in the hospital and turn them over to the physician and attendants. Without exception, several or quite all of the family insist on staying with the patient, giving Indian medicines, fruits, candy, etc., in conjunction with the medication of the attending physicians.

The hospital building is a fraud. It is a pity that so much money has been devoted to a thing that is wholly inadapted for the purpose intended. There is not one feature of it that is acceptable. It has two dormitories. The space of the dormitories should have been cut up into rooms for the accommodation of one patient each. It has 14 stoves for wood; a hot-water plant should have been put in. It is a frame; stone should have been the material. The ceilings are from 1 to 2 feet too high. An expensive ventilating plant was put in; it should not have been. In this intensely cold and marvelously windy country such a building as this will ventilate itself plenty. I have dispensed with the system with most excellent and comfortable results. It has no dead room. If a patient has to die, he or she does so in full view of the remaining patients in the ward; and in night work, with a patient requiring it, the others are needlessly disturbed by the nurses and very sick patient. It should have two portable bath tubs; it has none. It has no bathrooms, worthy the name and the patients bathe in washtubs. It has no reception room, no operating room, no operating table, no equipment for medical and surgical dressing. The central part of the structure is two story, and in high winds it don't rock like a cradle in the deep; no part of the edifice should have been two story. There are no comfortable apartments for the employees. There is no water system, no drainage. Our slops are dumped on the ground, 50 or 70 yards from the building. There is no suitable privy or water closet, and none whatever for the employees. No cow barn, woodshed, henroop, nor suitable garden spot. Vegetables would not succeed here if we had. The building shivers so in the wind, which blows nearly all the time, that the plastering throughout the house is a complete wreck. The walls should have been wainscoted throughout. Only two little 8 by 10 bathrooms are thus finished. If any of the apartments hereafter are repaired they should be ceiled and not replastered.

The reservation physician has his office and dispensary in it. Both these should be in another building, which has been asked for, and which I trust will be allowed. The premises should be inclosed. They are not. I believe the wisest and best thing to do now is to build a hospital at the school, that is, a hospital planned and specified by the agency physician and myself, who are fully conversant with the demands and requirements of this community, and by reason of our positions and calling better qualified than any others to do so. When this building was projected, the agency physician opposed it, and the sequel confirms the accuracy of his judgment. This building could be utilized for habitation or farm machinery purposes to advantage at its present site, and, if I am correctly informed, obviate the necessity of erecting additional quarters for employees.

The location of the Willow Creek School is probably the most desolate, dreary, unfruitful, rocky, barren, cold, windy, and inhospitable spot on this reserve. There is a cellar at the school that floods every spring, and the demand for its drainage is important, if the school is to remain where it is. But I think the conflagration of the boys' dormitory there last year ought to be taken advantage of and a new site for the school selected, and the new dormitory for boys built on it, preferably near the agency or north on Cut Bank, and, eventually, the entire school could be rebuilt on it near the agency and hospital, if a new hospital is not contemplated at the school. This dormitory should be built of stone and fireproof; and if the frame policy is adhered to, it is only a question of time when all of Willow Creek School will go up in smoke. The remaining girls' dormitory at Willow Creek is, in my humble judgment, about worn out and not worth the necessary repairs.

The location of this new agency, also, was another fatal fall down. It is about 2¼ miles east of the school, on Willow Creek, in a quagmire and alkali bed, where a tree won't grow and a vegetable can't be raised, except from the plate; where the wind howls in terrific blasts the year round, driving snow, dust, pebbles, and everything movable before it, rocking the hospital and dwellings like aspens, and making life one continual dread and discomfort.

If, when we were in quest of a site for the new agency, we had gone 5 miles farther north and nestled ourselves on the flowery banks of the limpid, rippling Cut Bank, surrounded by its noble forest trees, which cool in summer and shelter in winter, we would not have been far wrong.

Among all the agency buildings, I believe there is only one cellar; it is under the hospital. Nearly all the other buildings can have none, because the water is too near the surface, and this is flooded and has to be bailed out with buckets every spring, same as the cellar at the school.

Our water supply heretofore has been from surface springs and streams for all purposes, which is all right in a new country, but as the land above us becomes more settled, camped upon, and otherwise polluted, its use for drinking purposes must be discontinued for apparent reasons. The wells which are to be sunk this summer here I trust will correct this defect.

The opening of the mineral strip on the west side of the reservation will increase alcoholism and venereal ism among the Indians and mixed bloods, and I don't see how those diseases can be entirely averted. We will have to meet them as best we can and try to prevent them as much as possible.

The hospital employees, with one exception, being those of Indian blood, have, as usual, proven unsatisfactory; they soon tire of steady labor and become worthless; they have to be changed frequently. The past year the position of janitor has been changed five times; cook four times; assistant nurse and laundress twice each; thirteen changes in a force of six in one year—a fearful official mortality. The nurse, who is a white woman, is steady, reliable, and faithful. We hope, with a white cook, to make a better showing the coming year, and to get better service from the other help. It is an impossibility to get a satisfactory Indian cook, and it is to be hoped that our anticipated civil-service cook will soon appear on the scene.

When I came I instituted a Sunday school in the hospital, and every Sabbath during the school months we had Sunday school, with myself as superintendent. It is a little strain on my general reputation, but it is I or none. So I essay the function with many misgivings of my success, but believe with a modicum of success, and with some personal comfort and satisfaction of performing a ministerial duty in conjunction with my professional. The Sunday school is greatly indebted to Mr. A. T. Wheelock, of No. 75 Park avenue, New York City, for Bible lesson pictures, cards, and a little newspaper, the Sunbeam, one of which each pupil and inmate receives each Sabbath. The Sunday school helps to prevent the hospital children from idling about the agency on the Sabbath day.

This spring I have employed the boys and girls in grubbing and removing bowlders and stones from the hospital grounds, making walks over low places, raking the grass, and cleaning up generally around the building, filling holes, leveling elevations, etc., and as I write our lawn looks green, clean, and fresh. With the aid of the boys I have in part cleared the road leading from the hospital to the school of bowlders; this seemed almost a necessity, for a drive with a sick child over a rocky road is anything but agreeable.

For some weeks measles has been rife on the reservation; have had fourteen cases in hospital, and on May 16 it appeared in Willow Creek school and, of course, went through it.

In conclusion, I feel that I have done a good work the past year in relieving the sick and injured, by operations for the cure and relief of tuberculosis principally, as I have little faith in combating the disease by medication. The knife and local and general antisepsis are the best treatment that I can command, and even with them the results are far from satisfactory. If the Indian could be freed from this disease he would increase like ourselves, but it seems that the day is rapidly approaching when there will not be a pure or full-blooded Indian on the face of the earth, and the cause of his extinction will be tuberculosis.

Court of Indian offenses.—The Indian court authorized and established here consists of three judges, all full blood, men of intelligence and good repute, who are

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prompt and reliable in the attention to their respective duties, who render their decisions fairly well and punish offenders without delay.

Indian police.—The police force consists of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, and 15 privates, selected from different portions of the reservation. Two are kept on duty each week about the agency, 2 at the subagency on the southern portion of the reservation, and 1 near St. Marys Lake on the road leading to the ceded portion. When relieved, others take their places in turn. They are faithful, obedient, and prompt in the discharge of their duties, in preserving the peace, guarding Government property, removing intruders, carrying messages, etc. They willingly perform any duty that they may be called upon to perform.

Inclosed herewith please find the following reports: Statistics accompanying annual report; report of superintendent of Indian schools; report of agency and school physicians; report of civil engineer and meteorological report, which are respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS P. FULLER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BLACKFEET SCHOOL.

BLACKFEET AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL,
July 21, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you this my sixth annual report of the Blackfeet Agency boarding school.

During the vacation period from July 1 to August 31, 40 children were taken from the list of pupils at this school and sent principally to Fort Shaw. School opened September 1 with 25 pupils present; 9 more came in during the day. Notwithstanding names were added to the roll every month from September 1 to May 31, the school's average attendance did not at any time reach its capacity. The wisdom of transferring upward of 30 pupils from 7 to 13 years of age from the lower classes of a thoroughly equipped and efficient reservation school to a nonreservation school, leaving the school thus reduced to run with an average attendance of 25 below its capacity, is not apparent to this writer, while the bad effects of such a course are numerous and present throughout the year.

December 20 the boys' building was destroyed by fire, after which a room in the class-room building was used for the boys' assembly room, and the loft of the same building for their sleeping apartments. This arrangement, to which we appear to be doomed for another year, while not the most convenient imaginable, was the only plan available, and, the quarters being fairly comfortable, it was vastly better than turning the boys adrift.

To add to other discomforts, the measles, prevalent on the reservation, reached the school in May, prostrating for a time 65 children. Other ailments sending different children at different times to the infirmary were incipient consumption, pne monia, scrofula, and sore eyes. While there were no deaths at the school, three children, two of whom had been withdrawn and one excused temporarily because of illness, died at their homes before the end of the school year.

Despite interruptions and inconveniences, the class-room work (in which the printed suggestions of the superintendent of Indian schools were faithfully followed, unity in the efforts of the several teachers sustained, and the environments and needs of the children observed), was quite satisfactory, eliciting congratulations from such officials of the Indian Office as honored the school with an expression of their views. While the children generally maintained a good degree of interest from first to last, there were individual cases of marked improvement in both enthusiasm and proficiency.

Among the industries the care of stock has ever been first in importance and most exacting, requiring a large expenditure of labor winter and summer. The school herd of a hundred cattle is the finest in quality on the reservation, and the care it receives can not fail to be of immense practical worth to the boys who go out from the school to engage in the stock industry, which is their destiny. Were it not for this invaluable object lesson, the school might dispense with the cattle feature, save a few cows for dairy purposes, and thus avoid the necessity of much hard and disagreeable work, particularly in the winter season. But to my mind this industry is essential to an ample furnishing of these boys for their life work, as, without exception, all Piegan children who for any reason leave the reservation ultimately return to it, and the cattle interest is practically the only business here to which they can turn their hand for a living.

To keep the herd within the limitations of the school, several head of cattle are turned out to the department every fall for beef, the proceeds of which would be of great advantage to the school in making improvements if it could avail itself of them.

Farming and gardening received the usual attention and were reasonably remunerative for this locality. The soil here is very productive, but the seasons are for the most part so cold and backward that garden vegetables are uniformly light. Last fall nothing was gathered but potatoes, and present indications are that this will be the main root crop the coming fall, though some of the turnips are doing well. The oats were good and made excellent rough feed for the horses. Grass was abundant, and 100 tons of choice hay were put into stack. The school farm is essentially a stock farm. As such it is pronounced by experts the most suitable and best arranged in all this region. No mistake was made in the site if it was located with this end in view, as I am informed it was.

In connection with all industries, indoor and out, all the children had their regularly assigned duties, and, though quick to resent what they felt to be an imposition, worked cheerfully and well on the whole when directed by a skillful and kindly hand. There were employed at the school six Indians, all of whom, with one exception, and that a mere boy, were dutiful, constant, and efficient.

The improvements for the year consisted of a drying room connected with the laundry and a well, windmill, and tank so located and constructed as to furnish water for the use of the laundry within doors, thus doing away with a part of the labor and exposure to which the "water boys" were subjected. There were purchased for the school two draft and two driving horses—teams very much needed, as the old horses which were taken off our hands had become largely unserviceable.

Buying several yards of plastering loosened by leakage from defective gutters, recently repaired, and a few feet of badly worn flooring, the buildings at the school are in a good state of preservation. A statement of repairs needed was sent to the agency for transmittal to the Department several months since.

The immediate and pressing need of the school is a new building to replace the one burned last winter. At the request of the Department a rough sketch of what is required, and an estimate of the probable cost were sent to Washington early last spring. Nothing having been received since concerning the matter, and as school opens September 1, when we hope to have our full former complement of children, we are planing the best we can in the dark for that event.

In closing, I wish to thank you, sir, and your predecessor, for many kind courtesies, and the Indian Office for the valuable suggestions and helpful words of its able and impartial representative, Dr. Hailmann, late superintendent of Indian schools.

Very respectfully,

W. H. MATSON, *Superintendent.*

THOS. P. FULLER, *United States Indian agent.*

REPORT OF IRRIGATION ENGINEER, BLACKFEET RESERVATION.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *July 10, 1888.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my report of the irrigation work performed on this reservation under my direction from the 25th day of May, 1888, to the 24th day of June, 1888.

As the Indians are dependent upon the wild grasses for forage for their teams, it was necessary to wait till the grass had attained sufficient growth to support them before we could begin the work of construction. We began work on the Birch Creek Ditch May 28, and finished 7 miles thereof and turned the water in on the 24th day of June, 1888. The head of the ditch is on the left bank of the creek, about 6 miles above the crossing of the old stage road from Dupuyer to subagency, and extends in a northerly direction at nearly a right angle with the creek for a distance of 7 miles, where the water is thrown into "Long Coulee." This coulee extends nearly east, where the water therefrom enters Birch Creek about 5½ miles below the head of the ditch.

The water thus diverted from the creek will cover about 9,000 acres of excellent agricultural and grazing land. The ditch is 10 feet wide on the bottom for the first 3 miles and has a bottom width of 8 feet for the remaining 4 miles, and has a gradient of 5 feet per mile, with a safe capacity of 1,200 cubic feet per minute. The ditch is so constructed that it may be enlarged as the necessity for an increase of the water supply demands.

It was necessary to construct the first 1,500 feet of the ditch through a high gravel bar, where the ditch has an average depth of 7 feet and a top width of 35 feet. As this formation is cement gravel, it cost more to excavate the first quarter of a mile than the remaining 6½ miles, where the excavation was in light sandy loam. The total number of cubic yards of earth excavated from the entire ditch was 19,145.

The teams were small and were very weak, for lack of food, to begin with. They could not improve as the work advanced, owing to the heavy work at the head of the ditch. Therefore the Indians were very much discouraged, and it was with much persuasion that they were induced to remain till the completion of the work. There were not a sufficient number of horses belonging to the agency to do the plowing and it became necessary to employ two, and a part of the time three, Indian teams to assist with the plowing.

Much snow and rain fell during the month of June, which interfered to a great extent with the work.

It will be necessary to construct a head gate near the intake, also three spillways at points along the ditch where the same intersects water courses that at times carry quite a volume of water. Plans and specifications of the head gate and spillways have been submitted.

Before the water in this ditch can become properly available for irrigation it will be necessary to survey the lateral ditches from the main ditch over the lands now occupied and under fence by the following-named persons:

	Acres.
Joseph Cayton and mother	300
Mrs. William Teasdale	400
Joseph Tatsey	640
Frank Pias	200
John Hall	160
Total	1,600

The above-named parties are willing to construct the necessary lateral ditches on their lands, provided the agency will have them surveyed and furnish the boxes by which the water may be diverted from the main ditch.

During the month of June I surveyed ditches for the following-named parties: Joseph McKnight, 2 miles of ditch; L. H. White, 2 miles of ditch; James Fisher, lateral ditches on 160 acres; David La. Brusch, main and lateral ditches. Since the date of survey the ditches have been constructed by the parties themselves without assistance from the agency.

On my return to the agency, June 30, I went to the head of the Willow Creek Canal. At a point about one-half mile below the head gate I found the side of the ditch washed out, and the water flowing back into the creek. This Willow Creek Canal, which cost about $1,000, is practically useless for the present season unless this washout is immediately repaired.

A thorough system of irrigation is very much needed on this reservation. The wild grasses are becoming shorter each year on the at one time natural hay meadows, and it is only a question of time till no hay can be harvested without irrigation.

The lack of hay and shelter were the causes that led to the 40 per cent loss of cattle during the winter from January 1 to April 15, 1888. The value of cattle that thus perished for lack of food in one year would be sufficient to place 100,000 acres of land under irrigation. That quantity of land under irrigation will produce sufficient hay to feed 50,000 head of cattle through the winter. Irrigation alone is the method by which the Indians on the Blackfeet Reservation can be made self-supporting.

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They need the service of a civil engineer each year from the 1st day of April till the 1st day of November to survey lateral ditches and to teach them to properly irrigate their lands. Under the present method they have no one to teach them during the month of July, the month in which their meadows should be irrigated. The irregularly employed engineer has to quit work till the return of the appropriation.

After the completion of the Cut Bank Ditch, as contemplated under the estimate of February, 1898, a large ditch or canal should be taken out of the Two Medicine River at a point near the mouth of Little Badger Creek and extend to Flat Coulee; thence to the "Carlow Bench," thus covering about 30,000 acres of excellent agricultural land. This ditch can be constructed with Indian labor. The cost per acre to reclaim the land will not exceed $1, and would furnish farms for the entire population of the reservation. With irrigation the hay crop is a certainty, and with sufficient hay the loss of cattle will be a thing of the past.

Respectfully submitted.

N. E. JENKINS,
Irregularly Employed Civil Engineer.

Capt. T. P. FULLER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August 24, 1898.*

SIR: Pursuant to the regulations of the Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the affairs of this agency. This is somewhat of an arduous task, owing to the fact that the agent in charge has at this writing had barely sufficient time to warm the official chair, and his knowledge concerning affairs of the reservation must necessarily be based upon the fact of a residence of some eighteen years in the country contiguous to the reservation and from such information as he can obtain from among the older employees of the agency.

Population.—I find, from a careful census of the Indians, the following:

Males	993
Females	1,010
Total population	2,003
Males above 18	660
Females above 14	893
School children between 6 and 16	295

Education.—The highest number in school attendance during the year was 238 pupils. Of these 158 attended the Government school at the agency and 80 the Catholic mission schools at the Big Horn subagency and the Pryor Creek subagency.

The school at the latter place has been discontinued upon the alleged ground of gradual discontinuance of Government aid. This leaves the Indians on Pryor Creek—some 500—without a school, and the nearest point where the children from this band can attend school is the Catholic Mission School at the Big Horn subagency, some 50 miles distant. Much complaint has been entered at this office by the parents of the Pryor Creek children on account of the closing of the school at that point. The reestablishment of a school at Pryor Creek, or an increase in the capacity of the Crow boarding school (outlined in the report of the superintendent), is most heartily recommended, and unless this is done there will be more or less trouble from time to time in order to secure the attendance at school from that part of the reservation.

Support.—While these Indians have in the past year been able to support themselves, with what aid they have secured from the Government, this was largely due from the fact that they have almost wholly furnished the hay and oats supply at Fort Custer called for by the military branch of the Government. At this army post the Indians last year supplied about 1,000,000 pounds of oats and about 1,200 tons of hay at good prices. This post has since been abandoned, and the revenue derived therefrom by the sale of their principal products has in consequence been cut off. I recommend that the Crow tribe have their Government allowances increased until such time that conditions more fully warrant a return to the present amount of rations issued.

Agriculture.—The tribe as a whole are advancing somewhat in the line of agriculture. During the year they have approximately raised 25,000 bushels of wheat and 30,000 bushels of oats, besides other field and garden products, as is more fully set forth in another paper submitted in tabular form. The Indians pursue farming principally upon the large tract system, under the supervision of white farmers. The large-farm system should be broken up as soon as practicable and each family located upon lands in severalty. This, however, can not be done successfully until the large irrigation ditch now in course of construction in the valley of the Big Horn River is completed. The Department will readily see the necessity of having this work finished.

Farming implements.—I can not transmit this report without calling the Department's attention to the class of farming implements which, as a rule, find their way to an Indian agency. It would seem that almost every known make of farming machinery finds its way to the Indian farm. Some of this machinery, about the first year after it reaches the agency, goes out of date and in consequence when breakage occurs (which is frequent where Indians are operating machines) it is almost impossible to obtain repairs. At best, when up-to-date machinery is supplied, it is often hard to get repairs in a country like this, situated remote as it is from the base of supplies.

Cattle.—The Indians would have been fairly successful in the raising of cattle upon the open-range system were it not for the fact that the herd has been subjected to the ravages of what is known as the gray wolf. A force of experienced "wolfers" should constantly be employed to hunt and kill these animals; and unless this is done, then, in my opinion, this tribe should go out of the business of raising cattle upon the open range, summer and winter. I would recommend that just as soon as the Crow tribe is more fully located upon land in severalty, that each family be given the cattle pro rata, and the agent see to it that they be kept nearer the home allotment.

Horses.—There are upward of 40,000 Indian horses within the reservation, of all ages and sizes. They are mostly inbred, and in my opinion almost worthless. These horses are constantly eating up the grass on the range, and in consequence are getting that which should properly go the support of a better class of stock. A scheme has been devised to ship a portion of them out of the country, and the first shipment of 1,000 head has gone forward, but with what results I am not able to state at this writing.

This, with the tabulated statements of the condition of this agency, is respectfully submitted.

E. H. BECKER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW SCHOOL.

CROW BOARDING SCHOOL, *August 25, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of Crow Boarding School:

Situation.—The school is situated on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, 71 miles southeast of Billings, Mont. By a system of fine irrigating ditches the grounds have been made beautiful by planting of trees and the sowing of grass seeds, which have become a great success.

Buildings.—A full description of all the buildings at the school was given last year and will not be repeated in this report, but several new ones have been erected during the year, of which the following description is given: A storeroom 20 by 50 feet was erected in January, and all goods intended for the school have been moved into it and placed in charge of the superintendent; a good substantial coal house with a capacity of 20 tons was erected by the boys of the school under the supervision of the superintendent; also a carpenter shop, 14 by 20 feet, in which all the tools needed by the school are stored and repaired.

A henhouse, 12 by 20 feet, furnishes the necessary room for 150 chickens, which have been purchased by the school fund and furnish the school with eggs, and has proven a very successful investment for the school. An incubator and brooder has been purchased in the same manner and has proven a great success in hatching and raising chickens, and has been a great factor in the civilization of these Indian children.

Enrollment.—The total enrollment for the year is 158 pupils, an increase over last year of 50 for the year. The average attendance for the year is 141. There is one thing remarkable about the children attending school, viz, none were compelled to come; all of them came voluntarily, 146 pupils being present the first day school was in session.

Health.—The health of the school has been remarkably good during the year, with the exception of the appearance of the measles. School was closed for a period of three weeks, commencing about the 20th of October last. Teachers were detailed as nurses during the time. One hundred and six pupils were confined to their beds at one time, but fortunately no serious sickness occurred. This was due to the great care and skill of Dr. Portus Baxter, the very efficient agency physician, along with the patient, untiring efforts of those in charge. During the year 11 of our brightest pupils were transferred to Carlisle, Pa. They appear to be well pleased with the school there and are contented and happy.

Schoolroom work.—There has not been as good results as were expected, owing to the change of teachers and the lack of a proper course of study. It is hoped that this will be greatly improved the coming year, as it is the intention to provide a full and complete course of study for each grade, and have written tests for each pupil in the promotions from one grade to another. Employees have given reasonable satisfaction during the year. It is true that some have not, and I desire to thank the Department for ridding the service of unworthy persons, whose sole ambition is selfishness and the opportunity to draw salaries.

This school has been crowded beyond its capacity the present year, and all the children have been happy and contented, as is shown by the fact that there have been no runaway pupils or any acts of insubordination upon their part.

Holidays have been observed by appropriate exercises, prepared and rendered by the pupils in such a manner as would do credit to any of the public schools of the country.

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The school farm has furnished an abundance of vegetables for the school, and presents a very favorable appearance for a full crop of all the usual products grown upon the farm. Twenty-one acres of ground has been seeded to alfalfa, timothy, and clover, and at this writing it is in fine shape, and in time will furnish plenty of hay for what stock is kept at the school.

Recommendations.—I would urge the erection of the same buildings as were recommended in my last report, viz, a new school building with a capacity for at least 200 pupils (this number can be easily obtained if the buildings are furnished); an addition to the girls' building, increasing its capacity from 50 to at least 100 pupils. This can be done by building an addition to the west side 40 by 50 feet, which will furnish dining room, dormitory, and bathroom facilities, and will have to be done before more pupils can be admitted to the school. With these necessary improvements and the able corps of employees and the very hearty cooperation of our agent there is every reason to believe that the ensuing year will be a very progressive one for the Crow boarding school.

Thanking the Department for past favors, and all others who have shown an interest in the education of the boys and girls of the school, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

HENRY HANKS, *Superintendent.*

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Through F. H. Becker, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

JOCKO, FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT.,
September 15, 1898.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, contained in your letter of June 1, 1898, I have the honor to submit the s, my first annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The tribes occupying this reservation are the Flatheads, Kootenai's, Pend d'Oreilles, Spokanes, and Lower Kalispels, their total population being estimated at 1,998.

The civilization of the people of this reservation is much diversified. We have here the extremes, from the well educated to the densely ignorant; from the wealthy to the extremest poverty, between which there are all the varying grades. The great majority, however, are extremely poor, and their advancement is slow, but I think they are making some progress.

Nearly all have homes with some land inclosed; houses to live in during winter, and tepees for the summer. Many of them annually raise a small crop of grain and a good garden. Many with ranches of considerable size also put up hay for the use of their stock during the winter. Fruit is raised here with the minimum amount of care, and some few Indians have a small number of bearing trees. As they are fond of fruit, I trust the Department will furnish them a limited number of trees the coming year.

On entering upon my duties here I found that the older Indians were disposed to prevent the younger and more industrious from taking up and fencing ranches, claiming that if this was done, soon their herds of horses would have no grass on which to graze. This, however, has been stopped. Those who would not take ranches of their own were plainly informed that they should in no wise interfere with those who desired or who could be induced to take ranches. Am pleased to note the stand taken has had a beneficial effect, for many of the young men desire and are taking up ranches for themselves.

I extend to these young people just starting in life every help to which I believe them entitled, for it is with the young Indians that the most substantial progress must be expected. The old do not seem to be able to entirely abandon the pursuits and costumes of their forefathers, and it will never be possible, with, of course, some exceptions, to cause them to adopt the ways of the white man.

Many of the educated and well-to-do half-breeds live in comfortable homes, which are well furnished and kept. From this we find all conditions of home life, even to the extremes of want and misery, and in many cases the manner of living is deplorable.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made. The reservation should, however, be surveyed, with a view of making allotments in the future. The half-breeds are generally anxious to have their farms surveyed, that they may know where the permanent lines will be located. With an Indian, as with his white neighbor, it is but natural that he should desire to know that the improvements that he is making will be upon his own property when same is eventually allotted, and there can be no certainty about this until surveyed.

Irrigation.—Irrigation, without which little can be expected from the soil, is a vital necessity. The lands of this magnificent reservation are rich and fertile, and with the artificial aid of irrigation are exceptionally productive and yield the choicest of grains, vegetables, and fruits. The lands easily accessible to the life-giving streams have been taken, and it is becoming a greater problem year by year for the Indian to find suitable land to which his limited means will permit him to carry a ditch from the streams. Therefore more attention must be given in the future to irrigation, for without it it is useless to attempt farming. We have this year enlarged two ditches aggregating about 10 miles in length, so that their carrying capacity is now increased to nearly four times their original capacity. The good results from this are at present very noticeable, and another year will result in a large amount of new land being located upon and cultivated.

Cattle.—Perhaps of equal or greater value than agriculture are the cattle interests. While it is true the majority of the cattle here are owned by a comparatively few persons, still many of the Indians own a few head, and some are increasing their numbers to quite a herd.

Ranges.—I am glad to say that with the unusually copious rains of the spring our ranges here have revived and are in better condition now than for several years past, and consequently cattle are in prime condition, and the abundance of grass augurs well for the coming winter. It is indeed a blessing, for had it not been for the large amount of rain this spring our ranges would have been in a serious condition, brought about by the large and steadily-increasing number of worthless horses ranging here. The most stringent measures should and must be taken at once to stop their increase, else the otherwise splendid ranges will be utterly destroyed.

Commission.—In this connection I wish to recommend that if the commission now here for the purpose of treating with these Indians for a cession of a part of their lands shall be able to make an agreement, that it provide liberally as a part of the consideration for the future reclamation of the arid lands of this reservation. A provision should also be made for the purchase of cattle as a part of the proceeds of the sale. Two or three head of cattle to each Indian would, with the proper care, in a few years increase to a very good-sized herd and also bring them in a revenue that should make themselves largely self-supporting. Our Indians understand stock, and with the very favorable natural conditions prevailing here, I can not see any more judicious investment for these people.

I desire to mention the matter of increased school facilities that to me seem very necessary. For many years past the education of the children here has been under contract with the Jesuit Fathers, but Congress, having of late years deemed it wise to eventually discontinue all aid to sectarian schools, has been cutting down their appropriation. The past year the contract provided for 215 children; this year, for 161. When it is borne in mind that there are 450 children on the reservation of school age, the necessity for additional school facilities is apparent. It would seem very desirable that the above referred to commission should make a reasonable provision for a boarding-school plant at the agency, and possibly one day school on Camas Prairie, in the western part of the reservation.

The commission has made a proposition to the Indians for about one-fourth of their lands. The Indians are, however, loth to sell. It would seem to me wise for these Indians to cede this part of their reservation, for it is of little value to them, being largely occupied, with the exception of Chief Eneas's band of Kootenais, by white men with Indian or half-breed wives. As they are so much in need of some material assistance in the way of educational facilities, irrigating ditches, and cattle, it would seem that these benefits would more than offset the loss of their lands.

Education.—The only school upon the reservation is at St. Ignatius Mission, and is maintained by contract with the Jesuit fathers. The larger boys are taught by the fathers, while the larger girls are under the direction of the Sisters of Providence, the kindergarten being taught by the Ursuline nuns. The boys, in addition to their school work, have the benefit of practical work in the shoe, saddlery, tin, carpenter, and blacksmith shops, together with farming and gardening. The girls are taught all kinds of housework, sewing, and dairying.

Police and judges.—The police force consists of 12 privates and 1 officer. Their pay is $10 per month for privates and $15 for the officer. For these wages it is extremely difficult to get reliable and efficient men who will devote the time required of them to fill these positions. It would be preferable to have a smaller force, if necessary, and raise the wages of the balance to at least $20 per month, believing that better results would be obtained with a smaller but well-paid force.

The Indian court is composed of four judges and is quite satisfactory. Parties charged with crime are brought before them and regularly tried under the supervision of the agent. If found guilty, they are fined or imprisoned, otherwise promptly discharged.

Buildings.—The present jail is in very bad condition, and it is almost impossible to detain fractious prisoners in it. A new one should be provided. The agency barn is almost worthless and should be replaced by a new one within the course of another year. Several sheds and small buildings, now used as warehouses, are

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old and in bad condition, it being impossible to keep the supplies stored in them from being injured by the elements. One large warehouse should be built to replace all of the small ones.

Roads.—A large amount of road work has been done this summer and more is planned for the fall. As a rule the roads are in good condition. Some small bridges which were carried away by the floods will have to be rebuilt.

Omaha Exposition. Pursuant to instructions, I sent 15 Indians to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. From reports received from there I am led to believe that they are considered as fine as any delegation at the exposition. They are profiting by their trip there, and the information they obtain there, and in turn communicate to their friends when they return, is bound to result in much good to them.

Employees. I regret to state that the conditions confronting an agent in obtaining good and efficient employees is very unsatisfactory. Instead of being permitted to select only persons qualified for the various positions, he has no voice in the matter at all, and employees are frequently furnished who have no conception of the duties required of them, and instead of rendering the desired assistance to the success of the agency, become a burden on the other employees, and contribute a great part of an agent's annoyances. True, he has a limited authority to discharge, but he has no assurance that the next one sent will be any improvement over the last.

Under these circumstances many incompetent men hold positions who take no interest in their work and look forward only to pay day, to draw the salary they have not honestly earned. The agent, who is responsible for the successful handling of his reservation, should be given wide latitude in the selection of all agency employees.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

W. H. SMEAD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY,
Harlem, Chouteau County, Mont., August 14, 1898.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions contained in your circular dated June 1, 1898, I have the honor to report upon the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year 1898 as follows:

The agency headquarters are located 4 miles from Harlem station on the Great Northern Railway, in the extreme northern part of the reservation. The post-office and telegraphic address of the agency is Harlem, Mont.

Population.—The census taken June 30 last shows a total of 1,200 Indians, of which 574 are Gros Ventres and 716 Assiniboine. There are 322 children between the ages of 6 and 18 years—males, 169; females, 153.

Farming.—This section of the country has been greatly blessed this year by copious rains well distributed throughout the season, and vegetation of every character is in a flourishing condition. There is a luxuriant growth of grass on the range and a large crop of hay will be harvested, all of which is relished by the roving bovines and makes glad the hearts of their owners. The Indians have been recipients of these improved conditions and have gone forward with the year's work with much enthusiasm.

The farming operations among the Indians of the reservation have been more successfully carried on than for several years past. Owing to the favorable planting season and the large rainfall during the spring and summer, the yield of grain, vegetables, and hay will be greater than for some seasons past. The Indians started in with much zeal and energy. They have worked faithfully in the cultivation of their crops. The present irrigation systems have also contributed largely to the present fine condition of their ranches.

Under a conservative estimate the Indians will raise on the reservation the present year 18,800 bushels of oats, 1,300 bushels of wheat, 3,700 bushels of potatoes, 600 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of vegetables of various kinds. They made 600 pounds of butter and cut 1,200 tons of hay.

I am pleased to note that much advancement has been made by the Indians in the care of and attention to their cattle. They are firmly convinced that this industry is the one best adapted to the reservation and the most profitable one they can follow. They displayed great energy in harvesting their hay and placing it at their

ranches to be used in feeding their cattle during last winter. They looked after their cattle constantly and kept them close to their homes by holding them in neighborhood herds, and the good results following is apparent, as their loss last winter was small and confined principally to calves born in the early spring. Notwithstanding all their efforts, quite a number are bound to drift away during the severe storms and blizzards and wander over the ranges adjoining the reservation, and in order to recover these strays attention is paid to the various round-ups, and this part of the work was looked after by a white herder employed for the purpose, assisted by the young men of the tribe, with fairly good results, there being between 300 and 400 head of cattle found and brought in to their owners.

The young stock cattle issued to them one year ago got through the winter in good condition and but few were lost either by strays or death; and from this source a large percentage of increase was had, the calf crop being quite encouraging. Their cattle are now in a splendid condition and they have a considerable number of beef cattle ready for the market, and I will have no difficulty in securing the 300,000 pounds of gross beef authorized to be purchased from the Indians for the ensuing fiscal year. According to our figures, the Indians of the reservation own about 4,750 head of cattle, which amount includes 500 calves branded the past spring.

The horse proposition is a serious one among these people. They have a great number of very good horses—more than they have any use for. Besides these they own several hundred head of worthless ponies, which run at large over the reservation eating the grass that should be consumed by their cattle. I have labored diligently and incessantly to impress upon the minds of the Indians the utter worthlessness of these ponies and the great folly of allowing them to occupy their land; that they are rapidly destroying the good ranges of the reservation, and that if they are allowed to run in such numbers much longer they will have but little grass for either horses or cattle. I have urged them to get rid of their ponies; if they can not sell, to give them away. I am pleased to note that my efforts in this direction have been attended with some success, as they have gotten rid of a great many, and I notice they are herding the remainder out on the borders of the reservation with a view toward saving the ranges near their homes for their cattle.

Orders were issued to the farmers last spring to round up and castrate every stallion found on the reserve. The police were enlisted in this matter with instructions to let none escape. The results are very satisfactory, the number of stallions removed in this way being 461. I believe that the Indians are beginning to look at this matter in its true light and that there will be a large decrease in the number of their horses from now on. It is my intention to persist on this line of action, and shall do all in my power to assist them in reducing the number of their horses.

The Indians are very much interested in the subject of irrigation. The present small systems now in operation on the reservation have been an object lesson, setting forth the great benefits derived from the same and the value of such improvements. They are greatly pleased that authority has recently been granted by your office for the establishment of an irrigating system known as No. 1, on Milk River, and they are anxiously waiting authority for the construction of system No. 2, which provides for a large reservoir on Warm Springs Creek at the Little Rockies. The two systems will put about 8,000 acres of good land under irrigation, and when in successful operation will afford the Indians an ample supply of grain, vegetables, and large quantities of hay for their stock.

When these systems have been established and the Indians taught to handle the water properly, and with those already in operation, there is no reason why they should not be able to make their own living and become independent citizens. Irrigation is the only salvation in this arid section. It is no experiment, as the great benefits are apparent to every careful observer. I have advocated the establishment of these systems on this reservation, believing it to be the only means by which these people can attain a condition of self-support and independence in pursuing the avocation of farming and stock raising, and I trust my estimate for the construction of these systems will be allowed in full.

Education.—The educational branch of the service on the reservation has been conducted by the industrial boarding school at the agency and the contract school, a Roman Catholic institution, at the Little Rockies.

The attendance at the agency boarding school has been up to its full capacity. The literary part of the work has been conducted by a corps of good teachers and fairly good results have been obtained in this department, as indicated by the general bearing and conduct of the children participating in the closing entertainment at the school.

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The industrial branch has been well looked after by an efficient industrial teacher. The farm and garden are well cared for and many small vegetables have already been gathered and used by the children, and the yield for the season will be sufficient to provide the school with vegetables for the ensuing year. The irrigating pump has done good work and has been the sole means of the result of this fine crop.

The school cattle are in good condition, and this herd has been increased by a few calves. Some of the cows are getting old and should be disposed of by sale. Hay is now being gathered to carry the herd through the winter.

A system of waterworks has been added to the school during the year, which is a great improvement and will facilitate the work and afford a much needed protection against fires.

A new building should be constructed to be used for recitation rooms and an assembly hall.

The bathing facilities of this school are very poor and should be remedied without further delay, in accordance with my estimates submitted last spring. The new building asked for would provide means for rectifying the present defective systems at the school in the matter of light, ventilation, bathing facilities, and general sanitary conditions.

The contract school conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, under the supervision of the Rev. Charles Mackin, at the Little Rocky Mountains, has had a successful year, and did much good work in elevating and training the Indian children in that locality. Several improvements have been made at this institution during the year, and the general appearance of the plant is attractive and prosperous.

Missions.—The missionary work of the reservation is carried on by the Society of Jesuits of the Roman Catholic Church. These people are faithful and diligent workers, and are doing much good among the Indians. A new church building is being constructed by this society at their mission, which will be of great assistance to them in their work.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the reservation is steadily improving. As in the past, the death rate has exceeded the birth rate—by fifteen this year. It is accounted for by a number of old people dying. No epidemics were experienced, and the "medicine man" is a thing of the past here. They rely altogether upon the agency physician. They are instructed in the principles of hygiene and taught the importance of good ventilation in their houses and cleanliness in their habits.

Police.—The police have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties. There has been no trouble or disorders among the Indians during the year. The only annoyance that has been given me in this connection is the habit of the Indians in getting and drinking liquor. The opportunity is afforded them in securing whisky by two or three doggeries located at different points near the reservation line. I brought to bear all our good influences on these "joints," and during the year succeeded in procuring five indictments against one of these vagabonds, who plead guilty to two counts and was fined $100 and imprisoned for a few days. This had a good effect upon others in the business and has checked the traffic to a great extent.

The Indians are supplying themselves with mowing machines by purchase from local dealers. I have noticed that the men who buy their own machines take good care of them; much better than with those, the property of the Government, simply loaned to them for temporary use. I think this a good move on the part of the Indians, and have encouraged them to invest their money in important agricultural machinery.

The Indians have earned in the past year:

Sale of beef cattle	$11,001.82
Sale of wood	600.00
Sale of lumber	758.12
Sale of oats	1,000.00
Hauling freight	991.31
Labor, aside from regular employees	180.00

As an evidence of the progressive spirit and widening views of these people, I have concluded to incorporate in this report a petition recently received by me signed by over one hundred of the leading men of the two tribes. It is as follows:

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT., *April 30, 1898.*

LUKE C. HAYS, *United States Indian Agent.*

DEAR SIR: We, the people of this reservation, respectfully do this day seek your counsel and ask your aid upon the following: That there be no more money used from appropriations made to us by Congress for the purchase of grain for seed or annuities. In the latter we want to have discontinued all clothing, bedding, dry goods, hardware, and such other articles as you may

deem fit to discontinue. In regard to old men who are not able to work, we think it would be better that they should have annuity goods issued to them and their families.

Instead of these annuities, we want you, if it is possible, to make arrangements to deposit whatever amount of money we may have[d] the Treasury, so as to yield us a profit of 5 per cent interest, for one year. Then, at the end of one year, if our reservation is not in condition for more cattle (which is by far the most profitable way our money could be invested, providing we could take care of more cattle, which we can not do at the present time on account of the scarcity of feed), you may put our money at interest for another year.

During the summer season of each year we want all our cattle herded out on the prairies and along the borders o. the reservation, so that the grass may have the proper chance to grow around close to our home and be ready to do some good during the fall and winter season. Cattle are of no account to us unless we have hay for them. So we want our grain fields turned into hay meadows. We ask you to put in every effort to extend the irrigation system on this reservation.

Furthermore, we ask you for right to sell timber, lumber, not including firewood. We ask you to sell timber only when it may bring the proper price. All timber and lumber to be measured by the sawyer, after which he shall inform us as to how much we shall sell it for. No man shall sell timber or lumber under whatever the market price of such may be at any time any Indian may wish to sell.

For the enforcement of the above, we would leave to your judgment. Hoping you will consider our petition with sincerity, we are,

Your obedient servants.

This document will be forwarded to your office in due time, with recommendations for such action as will serve the best interests of these people.

I desire to state that the employees of the agency have been faithful and efficient, and to them much credit is due for any advancement of these Indians. Also, to thank your office for courtesies and assistance extended to me during the past year.

Statistics and report of the school superintendent are herewith respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

LUKE C. HAYS,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BELKNAP SCHOOL.

FORT BELKNAP, HARLEM, MONT., *June 30, 1898.*

MADAM: Submitting my annual report of the Fort Belknap Industrial Boarding School, I have the honor to call attention to the following:

During the year ending our attendance has been very uniform. The vacation months were busy ones, with caring for the cattle, the garden, and house work, with the repairs which could be made during that time. The large girls remained at the school, while the large boys had one month away, which was ample time to produce a thoroughly demoralizing effect. However, it is a pleasure to note that with the coming of September all the pupils were promptly returned, due doubtless to the effectual influence of the United States Indian agent at this place rather than to their thirst for knowledge of the white man's road. Unfortunately many whites here on and near the reservation are very nearly on the old Indian trail themselves.

The attendance throughout the year has had very little to interrupt it, except an epidemic of whooping cough with, perhaps, a combination of la grippe, which in some cases worked an early fatal result, in others a wrecking of the health and developing pulmonary trouble. With the opening of spring, and consequent improvement of hygienic conditions, the normal status of good health was soon reached.

While the year has been fruitful of improvement in accommodations made there is much more, some in prospect, which is essential to a proper realization on the investment already made. The additional dormitory space given by the frame building moved from the agency is ample for present needs. The schoolrooms are too small and crowded. One of them should be converted into a boys' sitting room, and a new building provided with school and assembly room should be erected. The need of an assembly hall seems imperative. The dining room is now used for that purpose.

The waterworks, now nearing completion, supply a want existing since the origin of the school. A small additional outlay invested in the erection of one and the furnishings of two bathrooms would make our bathing facilities good. With the improvements made and those desired I see no reason why the work of another year, both in the educational and industrial departments, should not be of necessity very much higher in standard than that already attained.

The shoe and harness work has been largely repairing. In this work the Indian apprentices have done well.

The school herd is improving in number and quality. Some of the schoolgirls are becoming expert butter makers. The boys are good herders.

As our irrigation facilities are perfected, the garden is proving less of an experiment, and the children's bill of fare receives many additions therefrom, so that we can better cultivate a taste for other than strictly meat diet. The year's supply of potatoes and other vegetables, except tomatoes, was supplied in this way.

Allow me to recapitulate as to the needs of the school:

First. Much general repair work, now in prospect.

Second. A new building for schoolroom and assembly hall

Third. A putting in of furnace or steam heat.

Cordially remembering past kindness of superior officers, very respectfully,

HENRY W. SPRAY, *Superintendent*

ESTELLE REEL, *Superintendent Indian Schools.*
(Through the office of Luke C. Hayes, United States Indian Agent.)

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REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY, POPLAR, MONT., *August 31, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

I assumed charge of this agency April 22, 1898, relieving Capt. H. W. Sprole. I was agent at this place from 1889 to 1893, and was relieved by Captain Sprole.

* * * * * * *

The reservation.—The reservation is in the extreme northeastern portion of Montana. It has an east and west frontage on the Missouri River of 100 miles. It is 40 miles in breadth, north and south. It is nearly in the form of a parallelogram. There is some very desirable land along the water courses, and with irrigation it would be extremely valuable. It is fairly well watered and has a reasonable supply of timber.

Population.—

Assininiboin	660
Sioux	1,239
Total	1,899
School children	375

A decrease from last year's census of 114.

Character.—The disposition of these Indians is good. They are willing to work and to work hard when sufficient inducements are offered. They have improved greatly since I first knew them, fifteen years ago. They are rapidly becoming an English-speaking people.

Employment.—Stock raising is the only employment outside of work done for the agency. They own about 3,000 head of cattle, of which they take excellent care and which are rapidly increasing. More cattle should be issued to them. But little farming proper is done; the dry arid soil of eastern Montana is not adapted to it without irrigation.

Education.—A full report of the Poplar River Industrial Boarding School, by Supt. F. C. Campbell, accompanies this report. Comment by me is unnecessary. The school buildings are the old abandoned ones of Camp Poplar River, erected by the military in 1879 and abandoned by them in 1893 as uninhabitable. They have already cost more in repairs, extra fuel, extra help, etc., than would have built a first-class modern school plant for 200 pupils. When the military abandons a post but one thing should be done with what is left—apply the torch.

There are no day schools.

Religion.—The Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches maintain missionaries. Both are doing a good work among the Indians. Considerable progress has been made in the past few years. It is not so patent to one living here continuously, but to me, after an absence of five years, it is very evident.

Indian traders.—There are five licensed trading stores on the reservation.

Crime.—One murder was committed, which was the only crime of any magnitude during the year.

Irrigation has not been a success this year. Crops were put in too late, and the water has been scarce. The only ditch is one taken out of Poplar River. It is about 7 miles long, and will, in a fairly wet season, irrigate about 200 acres of crops and considerable hay land besides. When finished (it has never been properly completed) it would make a good ditch for two or three prosperous ranchmen or a good one for the use of the school, or a few Indians might be located on it. As an enterprise to bring these Indians to a condition of self-support it is a failure. In a strictly dry season it amounts to nothing, for the creek goes dry at the head of the ditch. Yet on the same question of irrigation depends the future welfare of these Indians. All this has been reported upon and pointed out so much that I will forbear remark.

Police and judges.—The police are fairly efficient, but might be improved. The judges of the court of Indian offenses have done good work. The powers and duties of each should be more closely defined by law.

New treaty.—Preparatory to allotment an inspector should be sent here to extinguish the Indian title to about three-fourths of the reservation. There would be plenty of land left for allotment, and I believe these people would take kindly to it. Fortunately they have already inured themselves to the best portion of the reservation.

Conclusion.—I ask the indulgence of the Department for this brief report. My time is very much occupied. Most of the principal employees, including chief clerk, superintendent, and every white farmer, have left this agency by transfer since my arrival. This has increased greatly the duties to which I have been compelled to give personal attention. I feel that I have had responsibilities thrust upon me for which I never bargained. I presume that I could have the privilege of relieving myself of this load of official responsibility by quitting the service. However, the Department need not consider this my resignation.

Very respectfully,

C. R. A. SCOBEY,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POPLAR RIVER SCHOOL.

POPLAR RIVER INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Fort Peck Agency, Poplar, Mont., July 12, 1898.

MADAM: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The average attendance for the year as shown by quarterly reports is as follows:

First quarter	153
Second quarter	178
Third quarter	186
Fourth quarter	183

The total enrollment for the year is 235. Of these 11 were transferred to nonreservation schools; 15 were withdrawn on account of sickness; 21 were withdrawn on account of having no privileges on this reservation, their parents belonging elsewhere.

While 15 may seem a large number to have been withdrawn on account of sickness, they were pupils who were not really sick, but on account of running down somewhat this spring, it was deemed advisable to allow them to return home; and so far as we have been able to learn, all of them have recuperated and will be on hand at the opening of school this fall. We find this the most satisfactory way to treat these cases, as the pupil seems to recover much more readily in the freedom of the home, and it is much more satisfactory to the parents. We have had very little serious sickness in the school. Two cases of diphtheria developed, neither of which proved fatal.

The condition and needs of this school plant were reported upon in my annual report of last year. The Department's attention has also this year been called to them in special reports from this school and agency, also by inspectors McConnel and Wright and Supervisor Smith, consequently it will not be necessary to mention them in this report.

While the condition of these buildings will not justify the expenditure of a very great amount of material and labor, we found it necessary to make some improvements. With very little expense we extended the water system so as to place water in the kitchen, laundry, boys' girls', and mess quarters. By so doing we have been enabled to do away with the former very unsatisfactory and expensive mode of delivering water daily to these quarters by means of a water wagon. By using some discarded fence posts, cottonwood logs, and other cottonwood lumber, and dirt for a roof, we provided the laundry with an addition 28 by 30 feet. This, with the water system extended to this building and a sewer to carry away the sewage has been very much of an improvement in this department. The same may be said of the kitchen, so far as the water system is concerned.

We have added to the girls' quarters an uncelled log building, with dirt roof, 38 by 90 feet, which provides for the girls a room for recreation, also lavatories. While this building is not constructed according to modern ideas, it is substantial, and will answer the purpose for which it was designed.

The farm and garden are proving quite satisfactory, and, considering the cost of produce from them, should it be necessary to purchase the same, quite remunerative. The prospects for a good crop this year are quite flattering. The agent has set apart 280 acres of land exclusively for school purposes, which in due course of time will be of very great value, and will be a means of helping to make the school self-supporting. If our increase of cattle is what can reasonably be expected, we will have 90 head belonging to the school. We are in hope eventually to have a large part of the beef as well as milk and butter for the subsistence of pupils from our own herd.

The school work as a whole has been conducted on similar lines to those of last year, making improvements wherever possible. The reading course prescribed by the superintendent of Indian schools was taken up by most of the employees, also by others not connected with the school. Everyone seemed to realize moral, social, and intellectual benefits from the course. We have been successful in creating more of an interest in school affairs among the parents than heretofore. As a consequence, the influences of the school have reached more homes on the reservation, thereby accomplishing a very important feature of the work of the agency boarding school.

I am pleased to express the thanks of the school to ex-Acting Agent Capt. H. W. Sprole, Agent C. R. A. Scobey, and visiting officials for courtesies extended.

Very respectfully,

F. C. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through C. R. A. Scobey, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT., *July 19, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following as my report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

The agency is located in Custer County, Mont., on Lame Deer Creek, 65 miles

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from Rosebud Station, on the Northern Pacific Railway, on that part of the reservation set apart for the use of the Northern Cheyenne Indians under the Executive order of November 26, 1884. There is but limited area that can be used for agricultural purposes, as there is about 1,500 acres held by white men, who claim to have title for the land from the Government that they occupy. On that part of the reservation which was withdrawn later by order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior there is a larger area of land which might be cultivated to advantage by use of a proper irrigating system. The rest of the reservation is, in my opinion, only fit for grazing purposes, as it is a rough and hilly country, in which abound innumerable springs of good water for stock.

The past season has been a very bad one for agricultural pursuits, as there was scarcely any rainfall during the entire summer of 1897, the long drought and the hot winds having dried up everything that was planted. Where there was no water for irrigation a limited amount of hay was cut. The Indians were compelled to cut in small patches upon the divide and in the coulies, as many of their hay meadows were dried up by reason of long-continued dry weather.

These Indians have no stock to speak of. They have about 4,000 ponies and, probably, 50 horses, which is a good estimate, the ponies being small, worthless beasts. I would suggest that the Indians be induced to sell or trade them for cattle, if such a trade could be effected, as they are of no use and only keep the grass eaten off the reservation. As I am firmly convinced that the only means by which these people can become self-supporting upon this reservation is by stock-raising, I believe a way should be opened for them to this end. They could raise sufficient vegetables, corn, potatoes, etc., to enable them to live until they could get started in the proper manner, which could be done by placing competent persons in charge of this industry until the Indians learn how to manage and care for range cattle. I believe these people to be intelligent enough to be able to learn to manage and to care for stock in a few years. They all seem anxious to do something for themselves, but they realize that they have not the means to start with.

I sincerely trust that some steps may be taken in the near future in relation to more adequate school facilities for these people. There should be a boarding school upon this reservation large enough to accommodate at least 250 pupils. At present we have 384 children of school age. St. Labre's Mission, a contract school on Tongue River, can accommodate 65 pupils, the day school at the agency can accommodate comfortably about 30 pupils, which leaves 289 children without any school facilities whatsoever. The Rosebud Indians have no means of educating their children at all, as the day school is filled with children whose parents live on Lame Deer in the vicinity of the agency.

There have been one or two complaints from white settlers who have claimed water rights under State laws to water running in streams above their holdings. In those cases I have permitted the Indians to use water sufficient to irrigate their small gardens, then instructed them to shut the water gates and allow the water to run in its natural bed without wastage. I hold that the water rights of the settlers do not extend beyond the limits of the legal holdings of each person having rights on this reservation.

There are a great many whites upon this reservation, the town of Hutton, on Upper Rosebud, being about 24 miles north of the south line of this reservation. It has a population of about 50 people, has 2 stores, blacksmith shop, livery stable, restaurant, town hall, and post-office, and probably 15 or 20 log houses. The other whites are scattered over the reservation. They should all be removed from the reservation; those having bona fide claims should be bought out, and those who came upon the reservation knowing they were encroaching upon the rights of these people should be summarily ejected. With the whites removed there would be no cause for any friction or complaints from either Indians or whites. The reservation should be fenced upon the proper lines; this being done, a policeman could be stationed near each gate in a comfortable house and who would prevent the entrance of all improper persons upon this reservation and thereby preserve the peace and safety of the Indians.

The general sanitary condition and health of these people is very fair, there being no diseases of an epidemic character among them. Almost all the deaths that have occurred were due to tuberculosis or consumption. A few more of them come to the agency physician for treatment of their ills than used to come years ago, which fact shows that they are slowly drifting away from the medicine man, although the medicine man tries hard to retain his place and to ply his trade.

They have transported with their own teams about 533,300 pounds of freight, for which they received about $4,000. They realized from the products of their own labor sold to the Government the sum of $2,050, making a total of $6,050 paid them during the past year.

There have been no cattle killed by these Indians since January 1 last, with one exception; the police caught two men in the act, they having killed an unbranded calf. They were promptly arrested and were punished by being locked up in the agency jail, and were made to work about the agency for the period of twenty-one days. This punishment had a very salutary effect upon them and other young men inclined to get into mischief.

We have three returned pupils from Carlisle; one of them will be put in the blacksmith shop and given employment; the others will be given places when vacancies occur, if they can fill them. In connection with the above it seems to me that when young men return from school after having finished the course some provision should be made for giving them employment to prevent them being compelled to drift back to camp life. At this agency there are no places at present for such persons.

The agency buildings are log, with exception of the agent's dwelling, warehouse, and granary. A great many are in need of new roofs; the present roofs are of dirt and leak very badly in rainy weather; some are also in a dangerous condition, especially that of the blacksmith and wheelwright shops, and a board roof is needed very badly.

The police force consists of captain, lieutenant, and 18 privates. It is a very intelligent body of men. To them is due the credit of keeping the people of this reservation under such good discipline. Their duties are varied and often arduous. Those who are not on duty at the agency are generally among the people giving them advice, the result of which is beginning to be felt among the younger men, as many of them now go to the captain of the police or the police for information instead of going, as of old, to the chiefs when they wished to do anything.

The last census shows an increase of 19 in the population, viz:

Males	626
Females	723
Total	1,349
Births	49
Deaths	28
Males above 18 years	326
Males between 6 and 16	193
Females above 14 years	447
Females between 6 and 16	191
Males of school age	193
Females of school age	191
Total of school age	384

In conclusion, I desire to thank the employees for their courteous conduct and their intelligent manner in performing their many and varied duties.

I also express my sense of obligation to the honorable Commissioner for his prompt action and assistance rendered this office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. C. CLIFFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN NEBRASKA.

[Not received in time to be inserted in proper place.]

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY, *Wadsworth, Nev., August 9, 1898.*

SIR: Pursuant to instructions of June 1, 1898, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the Nevada Agency.

Agency.—I assumed charge of this agency on November 26, 1897, relieving I. J. Wootten, who turned the affairs of the agency over to me in good condition.

REF0072998

This agency at present consists of Pyramid Lake only, with an acreage of 322,000 acres, including a large body of water 40 miles in length by an average of 12 miles in width, known as Pyramid Lake, from which the reservation takes its name. This lake abounds in a bountiful supply of "salmon trout," which affords the Indians a profitable source of revenue as well as a good supply of food during the winter months. The agency headquarters are located near the lake, eighteen miles north of Wadsworth, Nev., a town of 600 inhabitants on the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad. Wadsworth is both the post-office and telegraphic address of the agency, as well as the point where all supplies for the agency and school are delivered and received.

Population.—The following is a recapitulation of the census of the Pah Ute tribe of Indians, the only tribe under the jurisdiction of this agency, as taken on June 30, 1898:

Males over 18 years of age	163
Females over 14 years of age	180
Children between 6 and 16 years of age	157
Children under 6 years of age	62
Total	562

Indians.—The Pah Ute Indians have little in their history or tradition to excite the curiosity of their more enlightened brothers. They are a contented, industrious, peaceable and kind race of people, obedient to all regulations and rules promulgated by the Department, and are easily managed. These Indians have no treaty stipulations with the Government and rely solely upon the gratuity of Congress for what little assistance they receive toward their civilization and support. They have always been faithful in their allegiance to the Government.

Agriculture.—Only a very small portion of this reservation is adapted to farming. Most of the land is a dry, alkali, and mountainous country. What little land they till depends entirely upon irrigation for the cultivation of crops. Last year they cultivated about 200 acres, divided into small holdings from 4 to 12 acres each. In addition to this they irrigated and cut hay from about 800 acres of bottom land. This year their crops (except hay, of which they will cut only about two-thirds of the usual amount) will be a total failure on account of the scarcity of water.

These Indians have been without proper instruction in farming for the past two years, the position of farmer having been abolished. This was a mistake. They should have by all means the constant advice and help of a practical farmer who thoroughly understands irrigation.

Irrigation.—The irrigating plant at this agency is, in its present condition, unreliable and totally inadequate for supplying the amount of water necessary to irrigate the lands under cultivation. The main ditch is a fair one, and, with the usual annual cleaning, carries an abundance of water for all purposes. But the dam at the head of the ditch has ever been a source of much trouble, and has been kept together at a heavy annual expense. A new, permanent, substantial dam is absolutely necessary if these Indians are to continue their farming industry, and if the school and agency plants are to rely upon the ditch, as they do now, for their supply of water for all purposes. In July I forwarded to your office a special report on this subject, and sincerely trust it will receive favorable consideration. If a new dam is constructed, at least 500 more acres of land can be put under cultivation. But it is useless for the Indians to break any more land until they are guaranteed a permanent and reliable supply of water.

Stock raising.—Stock raising could be made a profitable industry for these Indians, if properly started and supervised for a few years. The nature of the lands included within their reservation makes them far better adapted for this purpose than any other. The mountainous portion of the reservation is well watered and provides abundance of feed for cattle or sheep. This is a natural stock country and the Indians take kindly to this character of work, and they would always have an active and ready market for all the stock they could raise.

Roads.—The roads on the reservation are kept in good condition by the Indians without cost to the Government. They seem to realize the benefits to be derived from good roads, and do this work cheerfully when directed.

Freighting.—The hauling of Government supplies from Wadsworth to the Nevada Agency, a distance of 18 miles, is done by Indians at the rate of 50 cents per hundredweight. Last year they freighted 166,064 pounds, for which they received $830.27. They make safe and reliable freighters and are always willing and anxious to do the work.

Purchases from Indians.—The hay, barley, and wood used at school and agency are purchased from the Indians at the usual market prices. There is no spirit of

competition among them and the prices paid are regulated by the agent according to the prices prevailing in the vicinity of the agency. Last year they sold to the Government the following:

Wood	$1,047.50
Hay	718.95
Barley	58.94
Total	1,825.39

Court of Indian offenses.—Three judges compriso the court of Indian offenses and dispense justice in a very satisfactory manner. All minor disputes and transgressions of the regulations are submitted to the court for adjustment. Their decisions are rendered after full consultation with the agent in a spirit of fairness and impartiality.

Indian police.—The force at this agency consists of one officer and seven privates, one of whom resides in Wadsworth and cooperates with the local officers in the suppression of the liquor traffic. The members of the force have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, and have cheerfully responded to all calls made upon them. No serious crimes have been committed on this reservation during the past year.

Agency buildings.—The agency buildings are in good condition and provide ample accommodations for employees' quarters, warehouses, offices, etc.

Agency employees.—The agency force consists of 1 clerk at $1,000, 1 physician at $1,000, and 1 general mechanic at $720. A practical farmer should be allowed this agency. The position was abolished a few years ago to the detriment of the Indians.

Agency stock.—The agency stock is in good condition. We have 2 driving teams, 1 saddle animal, and a mule for general work, a sufficient number for agency purposes.

School stock.—The school owns 13 cows, 1 bull, 4 heifers, 3 steers, and 13 calves, all of which are in good condition and furnish the school with an abundant supply of milk. The school also owns a good work team. The stock is properly cared for by the pupils under the supervision of the industrial teacher.

School buildings.—The school buildings are in good condition, but do not provide proper accommodations for the children of school age on the reservation or even the number annually in attendance. The buildings in use do not properly provide room for dormitories, recitation rooms, and employees' sleeping quarters. We have no assembly rooms for either employees or pupils, no lavatory or dressing rooms, no suitable clothes rooms for boys or girls, and the dining room and kitchen are entirely too small and ill-arranged for their purpose. The buildings should be materially improved and enlarged.

Education.—Pyramid Lake Boarding School is the only school in operation at this agency. It has been well conducted during the past year and a marked improvement in all its departments is the gratifying result of the year's work. The attendance was excellent; with an enrollment of 108, an average attendance of 91 was easily maintained. At all times during the year the school was crowded far beyond its capacity. The total cost of maintaining the school was $12,276.63, or a per capita cost of $131.11. The school was in session only ten months.

The industries taught in the school are those common to most reservation schools. The girls are taught to cook, sew, wash and iron, and to do general household work. The boys are instructed in farming, caring for stock, and general repairs to buildings. The school garden contains 15 acres, 8 of which are devoted to the growing of vegetables for the school, and the remainder to hay and pasture for school stock. In addition to the repairing of the pupils' clothing, the following articles were manufactured in the sewing department:

Aprons	134	Pillowcases	73
Chemise	16	Sheets	41
Drawers, pairs	321	Skirts, manufactured	107
Dresses	207	Suspenders, pairs	28
Dresses, night	36	Towels	139
Garters, pairs	135	Waists	30
Laundry bag	1	Window curtains	40
Overalls, boys', pairs	6		
Pants, boys', pairs	21	Total garments	1,352

The literary department of the school is under the management of a principal teacher and two assistant teachers. The work of this department has been satisfactory and the improvement in the pupils is quite noticeable.

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The white employees have faithfully and zealously performed the duties assigned to them. They have worked together in perfect harmony and taken special interest in the general welfare of the school. The Indian employees were not what they should be, lacking in general efficiency and competency, and I have recommended a decided change in these positions for the coming year.

The health of both employees and pupils has been excellent.

The parents of the children have begun to realize and appreciate the benefits of an education for their children, and from this on little trouble is to be apprehended from poor attendance. With the moral support of the parents this school has a bright future.

Inspection.—School Supervisor Conser was the only inspecting official to visit this agency during the past year. He thoroughly inspected the school, and the kind advice and valuable information given to the employees relative to the management of their various departments was duly appreciated.

Missionary and church work.—This work is conducted by the Protestant Episcopal Church. The pupils attend the church every Sunday for religious instruction. The resident missionary takes great interest in the moral welfare of these people, and has induced many of them to be baptized. Her untiring devotion to the cause is indeed gratifying and doing much good in improving the moral status.

Thanking your office for past favors and hoping for a merited continuation of the same.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

FRED B. SPRIGGS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV.,
August 19, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with instructions and in conformity with the custom of your office, I have the honor to transmit herewith for your examination my first annual report of the general condition of the affairs of the Western Shoshone Agency and Boarding School.

Inasmuch as I have been agent only about four months, having entered upon the discharge of my duties May 1, 1898, and having had only a period of four months' active management of its affairs, I shall not be able to make a full and complete report of all of the details, only giving your office a summarized statement as they have come under my observation as to the progress and improvement made during the past year.

This agency contains 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres, situated at an altitude of 6,000 feet, as taken by Lieutenants Bailey and Oyster, two Government surveyors and engineers, in 1883, while surveying and establishing the boundary lines of this reservation. Of the 256,000 acres there are about 229,500 acres excellent pasture land. The timber land when grouped together will not exceed 2,000 acres. It is scattered in bunches on the hillsides and along the waterways of the hills and canyons. Timber for fuel and building purposes, also fencing, is from 8 to 10 miles distant from the agency. There is about 5,000 acres that may be classed as hay land, in good seasons producing fine hay. There are about 10,000 acres well adapted to raising timothy, particularly alfalfa, which has done well on this reservation. What is known as grain land could be all planted with alfalfa; also all of that portion known as the "island."

The raising of wheat and barley are not always attended with good success, owing to the climatic conditions. We are liable to experience a drought once in every four or five years. Sometimes two dry seasons follow successively. There are other drawbacks to the grain crop. The squirrels often devour the crop in the early part of the season and during the ripening period the standing grain is vested with swarms of blackbirds. These conditions have much disheartened the Indians, and they of late years have not farmed as much as formerly. During the past spring, in consequence of these conditions, I do not think there was more than 75 or 80 acres sown in grain. Another reason for the small amount of grain sown this year was they had no seed. They are now about gathering the present year's crop, which I do not think will exceed 150 sacks, if that much. The hay crop is also meager, possibly less than half a crop, aggregating between 350 and 400 tons. It may, however, reach a higher figure, as the second alfalfa crop has not been harvested. The school garden and farm will not yield the present season more than two-thirds of a crop.

The general health of the Indians has been good the past year, notwithstanding there have been 13 deaths, the majority of which were old and decrepit Indians. The births for a corresponding period were 10.

In view of the fact that large pasture areas of this reservation, particularly along the line of small streams and springs that abound, afford sufficient water the driest of seasons for stock purposes, I would recommend that several heads of families, or groups of families, be furnished with cows for the purpose of starting them gradually in the stock business, say each family from two to five cows, according to the size of family. They would in this way gradually accumulate stock. The Shoshones and Pintes of this agency are noted for being fine stockmen, and fully able to look after and take care of cattle. It is the general desire of all the Indians that they be started in the stock business. I feel confident that they would put up sufficient hay to carry their stock through the hard winters.

Yet it is questioned by those well posted if stock raising would be best for the Indians and the Government, as the donation of from two to five cows to each family would involve a large outlay of funds, and it would be many years before the Indian cattleman would be in a self-sustaining condition.

Inspector McConnell, who recently visited this reservation and examined it all over, was of the opinion that it would be for the best interest of the Indians that sheep be donated instead of cattle, as it took less capital to furnish this character of stock and that in the course of three or four years the increase of sheep would be so great, together with the annual output of wool, the Indians would be self-sustaining. As a matter of course one or two sheep herders would be required for two or three years. These should be white men, as the Indians are not yet experts in the business, except as to the shearing of sheep. They have acquired but little practical experience touching the lambing season, but, as above remarked, they are good sheep shearers, and go out to shear sheep every spring. Sheep do well on alfalfa, which does well here. Those Indians who are not favorable to sheep raising could have the southwest side of the river and reservation devoted to cattle raising and other interests, while sheep raising could be carried on on the northeast side of the river, which is the most mountainous and best adapted for the purpose. I would recommend that only a few hundred be given to a few well-informed Indians, the result of which, I believe, would be the most satisfactory to all concerned.

The Owyhee River, which courses its way through the reservation in a westerly direction, supplies the water for our present system of irrigating ditches. This stream is unreliable, as the amount of water supplied depends almost wholly upon the amount of snow that is annually deposited during each winter season upon the neighboring mountains. After an unusually hard winter the volume of water that makes down and is discharged through the canyon is simply immense during the spring, sometimes undulating the valley for two or three miles wide, then after a mild winter there will not be sufficient water for irrigating after the 1st of June, and by the middle of August will be dried up, as it is this season. After a careful examination for a dam site along the river with Inspector McConnell, it was our opinion that it would be impracticable to build a storage dam, as at no point in the canyon could abutments be found on both sides to answer the purpose, as on one side or the other there would be an open low space. The earth in the immediate vicinity for dam-building purposes at every point along the line of the river is a light loamy soil, particularly in the canyon, which is easily carried away. As a matter of fact a substantial dam can be built of large heavy timbers that are well fortified with heavy rock, but such a dam would cost at least $250,000 or more, and would seem to be out of our reach for the present financial reasons, if no other.

The Indians have 17 houses already built and occupied, of which number 11 are lumber, and 7 new ones are now under construction, making a total of 51, besides a number of outbuildings, such as stables, sheds, and storehouses for farming implements and tools, also hay and cattle corrals. I estimate they have at present not less than 60 miles of wire fence now in fair condition, with three strands of wire nailed to posts set on an average of 8 feet apart in the ground.

The ditch system for irrigating consists of four main ditches, aggregating 14 miles in length. From these ditches a number of small distributing ditches have been excavated and bridged.

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The earnings of these Indians during the fiscal year 1898 are as follows:

Transportation of Indian supplies	$3,539.89
Wood	1,180.00
Barley	831.87
Hay	73.50
Labor	500.00
Hides	4.50
Transporting supplies for private parties	725.00
Sale of gloves	235.00
Total	7,389.76

All of the school buildings are in reasonably good condition. The general health of the pupils is excellent. The abundant supply of clear, cold, pure water has been a great factor in preserving their health. The sewerage system is not as good as it might be, but when some new sewerage pipes are laid, carrying off the water to a greater distance than at present, this defect will be cured. We will finish in a few days the repainting of the interior of the school building.

The school garden, except the potato crop, is a partial failure on account of the dry season. The second crop of alfalfa will not exceed one-third of the former cutting. The school cows offered a good supply of fresh milk for the pupils. The recreation grounds look neat, and the general surroundings of all the school buildings are well kept.

For the brief period that the school has been in session under my charge it has made only fair progress. The manners of the children can not be excelled. No Indian boy or girl of this school uses a knife when custom and good manners substitute a fork. The credit of all this work is due to the able management of Mr. Charles J. Mayers, the industrial teacher.

The aggregate cost of maintaining this school the past fiscal year is $11,850.35, or a little over $227 for each pupil. This amount at first glance looks extravagant, but when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, the sum does not seem unreasonable. The transportation of material, goods, and supplies, not only on the railroad, but the wagon transportation, from $1.90 to $2.25 per 100 pounds, with other attendant expenses that are necessary to carry the school successfully, is quite a factor in the total expense incurred.

Whisky and drunkenness continue to be an evil. Upon investigation I find that the selling of whisky to Indians off the reservation is confined to White Rock, by a white man. It seems impossible to induce an Indian to reveal the name of the vendor of this vile truck. I have charged my police to keep a sharp lookout, and hope to be able to discover and capture the party who is supposed to be in this calling of selling liquor to Indians. If I do I shall do my utmost to send them to the penitentiary.

The stock belonging to the sheep and cattle men bother and annoy us greatly. Messrs. Hake and Ryan are the owners of a ranch adjoining the northwest corner of this reservation, which contains 160 acres of first-class hay land, and for the purpose of removing further annoyance about the trespass of stock of either party, I recommend that your office cause this property to be valued, and, if satisfactory, cause the same to be purchased and be annexed to and become a part of this reservation.

The census of these Indians taken June 30 last is as follows:

Shoshones:		
Males	171	
Females	158	
		329
Piutes:		
Males	121	
Females	106	
		227
Total		556
Children of school age:		
Males	69	
Females	55	
Total		124
Males over 18 years of age		190
Females over 14 years of age		172

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. MAYHUGH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE SCHOOL.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., *August 30, 1898.*

SIR: Pursuant to instructions I herewith submit my annual report of the Western Shoshone Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The number of pupils enrolled during the year was 58, and the average attendance was 51.6. The greatest number enrolled in any one month was 52. The capacity of this school is 50, but had we the buildings to accommodate them properly we could easily obtain 75 or 80 pupils. These people are anxious to have their children attend the agency school, in witness whereof at the opening of the school year just closed we were compelled to turn many away for want of room. In view of the fact that these people manifest such a desire to have their children in school it is certainly to be deplored that there is not room to accommodate them, as it is a trait seldom seen among the Indians and should certainly be encouraged.

In the literary department the pupils generally evinced a great interest in their studies, and in looking back over the year I can not but feel gratified with the progress that has been made.

The industrial work, taken as a whole, has been fairly satisfactory. Owing to the fact that the outdoor work was under the management of four different industrial teachers during the year it could hardly be expected that there would be as much accomplished in the training of the boys had they been under the supervision of one man throughout the year who would take an interest in them and their work, as has been shown in the two months that they were instructed by Mr. Charles J. Mayers, the present industrial teacher.

At the first part of the season the garden promised a bountiful yield of potatoes, turnips, cabbage, rutabagas, etc.; but as it is impossible to raise any kind of a crop here without irrigation, and as the river from which we obtain our water supply went dry in July, at the time when water was most needed, we will have very few vegetables to show for our labor. The first cutting of alfalfa produced a very fair yield; but, there being no water, the second crop will prove an entire failure. Both crops will probably yield about 15 or 20 tons.

The health of the pupils has been exceedingly good during the entire school year. Not a death nor a case of serious sickness, and only a few slight complaints to be reported. I attribute this remarkable and healthy condition of the school largely to the watchfulness and care given by the agency physician, Dr. Oliver M. Chapman.

The employees generally have aided me in advancing these pupils in good morals and manners, and the good results obtained have been exceedingly gratifying. Many persons, prominent in educational matters both in county and State, and also some in the Indian service, who have visited the school, have expressed themselves as very much surprised and pleased with the good manners and training of the pupils.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for your hearty support and interest you have manifested in the school.

Very respectfully,

G. W. MYERS,
Superintendent.

JOHN S. MAYHUGH,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO, N. MEX., *June 30, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

This will be the last report I shall submit as acting Indian agent, as I have been relieved from further duty as such by orders from the War Department on my own application. On this date I complete three years six months and twenty days of duty at this agency. I leave well satisfied that, with the material to work on and the condition of the Indians and of the section of country, I could not have accomplished more. My aim has been in some small degree to cut off these Indians from their dependency on the whites and to get them on the road to self-support. The lack of agricultural land, the inherited laziness of the Mescalero, and his aversion to any change looking to hard labor on his part, were strong factors militating against any aggressive policy. While much remains to be done with the tribe, yet a decided and distinct advance has been made, and if a firm hand be kept on them, they should soon be off the gratuity roll and the reservation be thrown open.

I strongly recommend the allotment of their land, on which subject a special report will be made later.

The Mescalero has adopted white man's attire, including short hair, and has his house to live in and lives in it. There is plenty of agricultural land for their self-support, but none to spare. All the children, 5 years and upward, are in school, and the school roll shows 118 children in school, out of a total population of 444.

The census shows a decrease of three from preceding years. The tribe is slowly on the decrease. The health of the tribe has been good. I inclose the report of the agency physician.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. E. STOTTLER,
Captain, United States Army, Retired, Acting Indian Agent.

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REPORT OF PUEBLO AGENCY.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 11, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs, dated June 1, 1898, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Having taken charge of this agency July 1, 1898, I can do no more than make a résumé of affairs as they appear from the records of this office. During the year three different persons have acted as agent, and accordingly affairs are decidedly mixed.

The agency office is situated at Santa Fe, with the subagency over the Jicarilla Apache Indians at Dulce, N. Mex., 216 miles distant.

PUEBLOS.

Population.—A census was taken a few days before the close of the year as accurately as the exigencies permitted. From this it appears that in the 18 pueblos there are 9,191 Indians. Of these, 2,475 are males above 18 years of age, 2,018 are females above 14 years of age, and 1,897 are school children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, of which number 641 are attending or have attended some school, while 1,250 are not attending any school. These figures can only be considered as approximate. In only 5 pueblos was it found possible to take a complete census, in 7 others a tolerably reliable estimate was obtained, while in 6 of the smaller pueblos no data whatever could be obtained, as there is no employee of this office in the vicinity. Heretofore there have been 19 pueblos, but during the past few years the Pojuaque Indians have gradually deserted their pueblo and joined their people, about 70 in number, with the pueblo of Nambe, until now the Pojuaque pueblo has become extinct. This was a wise movement, in my opinion, as the people were not strong enough to accomplish much good or to sustain a pueblo government.

Industries.—The Pueblos are a practically self-supporting people, farming many thousand acres of land, raising large herds of horses, burros, sheep, and goats. Many of the people live in comfortable, well-built, and attractive adobe houses, surrounded by well-kept orchards. All the lands have to be irrigated, and much time and labor is spent caring for the ditches. One of these canals, built by the San Felipe Indians, is 10 miles long and in many places 20 feet deep and 15 feet wide. This canal was constructed by the Indians with no other implements than shovels, spades, and picks. Some of the Pueblos—Taos, for example—not only raise sufficient wheat and oats for themselves, but also supply the whites of the surrounding towns. If these people could be furnished a few practical farmers to instruct them they would soon become well-to-do citizens and a help to the Government under which they live, instead of a burden.

Thrashing.—The method of thrashing among the Pueblos especially calls for aid and assistance. The wheat and other grain is placed on the ground, and the cows, horses, goats, burros, etc., are driven around over it until the grain is trampled out. Of course it is mixed with the excrement of all these animals, and untold labor is required in cleaning the grain, which is accomplished by picking foreign substances out with the fingers, throwing it up from baskets that the breeze may blow away the chaff, and washing it repeatedly in the water of a near-by ditch. To aid them in advancing beyond these primitive plans, I recommend that a fanning mill be furnished each Pueblo. These mills, I am sure, will help them to clean their grain quickly and in such a manner as to render it salable in the surrounding markets. With the present method these people get only about half price for their grain, which is much damaged by tramping, washing, and being improperly cleaned. These fanning mills will encourage them to raise larger crops, and as they will get double prices, the farming instinct will be greatly fostered.

Schools.—There are 14 day schools under this agency and 1 contract boarding school, situated at Bernalillo. The latter is in good condition and well kept. The day schools are, as a rule, in a most lamentable condition, owing to the fact that they have been, in my opinion, much neglected, and because they are conducted in buildings rented from the Indians themselves, some of them without floors and with absolutely no ventilation, without sufficient water, and dependent upon the school children for fuel. Very few of these schools have anything but wooden benches placed around the walls.

In two cases, San Felipe and Santo Domingo, the Indians refuse to send any girls to either the day schools or the nonreservation boarding schools at Albuquerque and Santa Fe. The inhabitants of San Felipe have agreed to send all their girls to the day school provided a noonday lunch and housekeeper are furnished, but as yet I have been unable to obtain authority for the same.

It is a lamentable fact that these Pueblos do not wish to send their children to school. In only one village, that of Zia, do all the children attend. At Acoma the average attendance of the scholastic population is but a little over 3 per cent. If this is not a deplorable condition for a people and one which calls for redress and reform, I do not know what bad conditions are. At Zuni there is a scholastic population of nearly 300 and an average attendance of only 40. This pueblo alone could support a school as large as Chilocco, and if the children of all the pueblos could be in schools, 4 Chilocco's or 2 Carlisles could be supported. These statements lead up to the question of—

Compulsory education.—The poor attendance of the children of this agency illustrates in the strongest possible manner the great need of a compulsory school law. Taking the entire agency, the attendance compared with the scholastic population is the alarming figure of less than 16 per cent. These people are said to be citizens. If they are, they should be subject to the compulsory laws of New Mexico. If they are not citizens, a law of Congress or an order from the Interior Department should place every child of proper age in school. Why should this grand and glorious nation become a laughing stock by establishing a school for these people and having a few ignorant Indians defeat its plans and policies through superstition and a kind of Chinese unprogressiveness to such an extent that only 3 per cent of the scholastic population attends the school? A compulsory law would be very easy to enforce, for one of the Pueblo characteristics is to be obedient, and such a law has only to be passed and explained to them to be obeyed. I earnestly urge this matter to the early consideration of the Indian Office.

The condition of the various schools may be summed up as follows:

Acoma.—The school building is of stone and a substantial one. It is rented from the Catholic church, though the Indians say the building belongs to them and the rent should be paid to them. This building should be purchased. There is no water except such as is obtained from ditch, and no outhouses for the comfort and privacy of either teacher or pupils. Present enrollment, 17; average attendance, 6.7; expected increase, 100 per cent; scholastic population, 200.

Cochiti.—This school is conducted in a rented building which is inadequate in every respect. No wood is furnished except by the children, who bring one stick each, and consequently half the time there is no fire. A new schoolhouse should be built immediately. Present enrollment, 32; average attendance, 12.25; probable increase, 40 per cent; scholastic population, 93.

Isleta.—The school here is in a rented building and there are no seats, excepting some old benches of antediluvian pattern, which are ready to fall down. The building is adjoining the graveyard where smallpox victims and others have been buried on top of each other for hundreds of years, bones and decayed animal matter being thrown up with each new grave. This place is in the center of the smallpox region and there are few months when the disease is not prevalent. I beg that I may be allowed to relieve this unsanitary condition. Present enrollment, 29; average attendance, 16.30; probable increase, 35 per cent; scholastic population, 122.

Jemez.—School is conducted in a building rented from the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. This building is in good condition and should be purchased by the Government. Present enrollment, 61; average attendance, 26.5; probable increase, 20 per cent; scholastic population, 131.

Laguna.—Building was built by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and turned over to the Indians. The Government pays no rent. Twenty acres of land is reserved by the Government for school purposes, and a new and adequate building should be erected at once. The water for school and pueblo is carried from railroad station by agreement with the company, and piping should be laid to convey water to school and village. Present enrollment, 31; average attendance, 15.7; probable increase, 50 per cent; scholastic population, 84.

Pahuate.—This school is located at one of the outlying villages of the Laguna Pueblo, and the building, rented from the governor of Laguna, is in fair repair, but too small. A new building should be erected with a capacity of 50. Present enrollment, 33; average attendance, 12.8; probable increase, 35 per cent; scholastic population, 125.

Santa Clara.—School conducted in a totally inadequate building rented from an Indian. It is very small, low ceiling, without any equipment except desks. A new building should be erected here. Present enrollment, 33; average attendance, 14.30; probable increase, 35 per cent; scholastic population, 74.

San Felipe.—School in rented building belonging to Indians. It has no floor, poor ventilation, and ditch water. New building needed here. Present enrollment, 42; average attendance, 17.6; probable increase, 50 per cent; scholastic population, 90.

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San Juan.—School building part of church and rented from the vicar-general. Poor equipment; new building needed. Present enrollment, 30; average attendance, 18.9; probable increase, 30 per cent; scholastic population, 85.

Santo Domingo.—Schoolhouse is rented from the vicar-general, but the ownership is disputed. Present enrollment, 51; average attendance, 14.28; probable increase, 75 per cent; scholastic population, 228.

San Ildefonso.—School conducted in building rented from Indian governor. It is in poor condition, one room being without floor. A new building is indispensable to the good conduct of the school. Present enrollment, 28; average attendance, 17¼; probable increase, 20 per cent; scholastic population, 41.

Taos.—School building is rented from the priest at Taos. There are no desks, but rickety benches. The roof leaks and the doors and windows are not well fitted, which renders the building cold in winter. School has depended on the children bringing one stick of wood apiece each morning for fuel. Part of the time there is no fire. A new school building is indispensable. Present enrollment, 57; average attendance, 25.25; probable increase, 25 per cent; scholastic population, 78.

Zia.—School is conducted in a building rented from an Indian. It is in a most lamentable condition, without any ventilation whatever; narrow, dirt floor, poor light, and altogether it is absolutely not fit for a stable. A new building should be built at once. The water is taken from the river and is so alkaline as to be actually poisonous. The attendance, however, is the best of any of the schools, every child except one being in school. The Department should see that better quarters are provided at once.

Zuni semiboarding school.—This is the only school plant in the agency owned by the Government. The buildings were purchased from the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and are sadly in need of repairs and improvements. The sewerage is very poor, endangering the health of pupils and employees. Estimates of repairs and contemplated improvements have been sent to the Office of Indian Affairs, under date of March 17 and July 23, 1898. Present enrollment, 72; average attendance, 40.1; probable increase, 100 per cent; scholastic population, 295.

Following is a list of the day schools, with their respective teachers, who receive a salary of $72 per month each:

Acoma—Miss Cora A. Taylor.
Cochiti—Mrs. J. B. Grozier.
Isleta—Mr. James Hovey.
Jemez—Miss Emma Dawson.
Laguna—Mrs. Annie M. Sayre.
Pahuate—Miss Annie M. Nichols.
Santa Clara—Mr. William P. Taber.
San Felipe—Mr. W. C. B. Biddle.
San Juan—Mr. Felipe Valdes.
Santo Domingo—Mr. W. S. Holsinger.
San Ildefonso—Mr. Thomas Dozier.
Taos—Mrs. Alice G. Dwire.
Zia—Miss Caroline E. Hosmer.
Zuni—Miss Elmira R. Greason, principal teacher; Miss Ethel E. Gregg, assistant teacher; Miss Fannie J. Dennis, matron; Miss Ella P. Dennis, assistant matron.

In April a supervising teacher was authorized by the Department, and Mr. Charles E. Burton, of California, was appointed at a salary of $840 per annum.

New schools.—A new school has been authorized for the pueblo of Nambe. I shall recommend new schools at the pueblos of Sandia, Santa Ana, Picuris, and Tesuque to be started about October 1, 1898. Also the subagency for the Jicarilla Apache Indians should have a boarding school with a capacity of 300 pupils, but the details will come more properly under the report on said subagency.

I have recommended that the Government procure or build proper schoolhouses, because rented buildings are unsatisfactory and hard to keep in proper repair. A Government building and grounds can be beautified and rendered homelike, which is impracticable in a rented one. The schoolhouse and teacher's residence should be a pattern for implanting higher ideals in the minds of the Indians, which is not the case where it is a building which was originally intended for an Indian's dwelling and is exactly like the houses in which the pupils live.

Housekeepers and noonday lunches.—I am sure that the experiment of furnishing a noonday lunch for the children, which has been an experiment at the San Ildefonso school, has proven a success. It is a significant fact that at this school there was a steady increase in average attendance during the months of April, May, and June, the largest average attendance of the year being in the latter month, while at all of the schools where no lunch was furnished there was a steady decrease in the average attendance during these months. This decrease is easily explained, as the children were needed at home to help in the culture of the ground and other duties, it being the busy season.

With a housekeeper in the schools, the girls may be taught the simpler methods of good cooking, the care of the dining room, and good housekeeping in general. At all these schools or pueblos the teacher should devote a portion of each day or week to instructing the adult Indians in industrial pursuits. While these Indians have made great progress and are self-supporting and civilized in a fashion, yet they are not self-supporting in an enlightened way, but, like Topsy, "just grow," or exist without the aid of the Government. In order that they may be taught to discard the blanket and the moccasins and the leggings and other paraphernalia of savagery, I think a housekeeper at least should be furnished each school, so that the girls and women may be helped and the older or adult Indians taught to farm, raise stock, and build comfortable houses, etc., by giving the teacher time to get out among them and teach them the language and civilized pursuits.

Arts, trades, etc.—The only arts that I know anything of among these Indians are blanket weaving, basket making, and pottery making. The Zunis are especially apt in weaving, and some blankets are woven so skillfully that they are waterproof and are so beautiful and of such excellent texture that they are sold for as much as $150 for a single blanket. The pottery ware of the Lagunas and the Santa Claras is of excellent workmanship. Some of the Indians are skillful mechanics and are sought after as laborers on the railroads to the exclusion of the Mexicans.

The greatest industries, however, and the one that will civilize them quickest, are farming, stock raising, and horticulture. When any savage people can be made to love their homes and to be interested in improving and beautifying them, there is some hope. If these Pueblos could have encouragement and assistance along these lines they would soon be an intelligent and progressive people.

Returned students.—This is one of the most perplexing subjects of all. While a great percentage of the returned Carlisle and Santa Fe and Albuquerque students turn out well and make fairly good citizens, yet if we admit that all make good citizens, even then the whole number of such students, compared with the whole number of Indians steeped in superstition and ignorance and unprogressiveness is so small, that the good is swallowed up in the bad like a barrel of fresh water tipped over into the Atlantic. While Carlisle and Haskell and Chilocco and Phœnix are educating a thousand children, five thousand now ones are born in the Indian villages. The lesson is surely a plain one. The Government must educate a great many of the Indians, so that the educated influence will overbalance the uneducated, or give up in despair. As long as there are Indian villages of uneducated and unprogressive people, just that long will there be myriads of Indian children to take off and educate and turn back into the slough of despond. Put farmers and housekeepers and matrons and compulsory education in the Indian homes and such conditions can not possibly exist many years. Then, when the returned students do try to make men and women of themselves, the home influence will help them on their way, instead of tending to drag them down, as it undoubtedly does at the present time.

Missionaries.—Missionaries are supported at Zuni, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderwagen; a medical missionary at Laguna, Dr. C. E. Lukens, and two teachers at Acoma, who conduct a very successful school. These missionaries, who are supported by religious societies, are doing a very good work along religious and industrial lines and deserve the consideration of the Indian Office. The question of missionaries naturally leads up to the question of

Physicians for the Indians.—These Pueblos may be said to be suffering from some form of epidemic almost constantly, any disease which is once introduced among them seeming to run through the entire tribe before subsiding. From the amount of medicine furnished by this agency to the teachers of the various day schools I am led to believe that the Indians are gradually being brought to appreciate the fact that "white man's medicine" is superior to the "witch's cauldron" of their own "medicine man," which in serious cases of course oftener kills than cures; and it seems to me that this tendency should be encouraged by establishing among them a certain number of physicians supplied with the necessary medicines to intelligently treat the ills which they are heir to.

The last census is used advisedly, it being an undoubted fact that every pueblo contains cases of syphilis in some of its numerous forms, the death rate among them being due, probably, in a greater percentage to syphilitic consumption than to any other two, perhaps three, causes combined. In parenthesis, it may be remarked that were it not for the deaths due to consumption and the great number of cases of incipient life strangled before birth the Indians as a race would increase much more rapidly than they are now decreasing.

Aside from these considerations for their welfare, which every human breast must entertain, it is indubitably a fact that when a physician has been established in an Indian tribe his success in treating the people thereof has tended in a great measure to lessen the influence of the "medicine man" and just in proportion as this feeling of reliance on these quacks subsides does the advance toward civilization make strides.

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Every consideration, therefore, pointing not only to the necessity but the expediency of their employment, I have the honor to recommend that five physicians be appointed for these various pueblos, which should be divided into five districts, as follows: The pueblo of Zuni, containing 1,706 inhabitants, to be the first district, and to have a resident physician; the pueblos of Acoma, Isleta, and Laguna, containing about 3,000 inhabitants, to compose the second district, with a physician resident at Laguna; the pueblos of Cochiti, Jemez, Santa Ana, Santo Domingo, Sandia, San Felipe, and Zia, containing 2,852 inhabitants, the third district, the physician to reside at Bernalillo; the pueblos of Taos and Picuris, containing 570 inhabitants, the fourth district, the physician to reside at Taos City, 3 miles from Taos pueblo; the pueblos of Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Nambe, and Tesuque, containing 1,191 inhabitants, to be the fifth district, the physician to reside at Santa Fe or Espanola. These pueblos have been grouped with reference to their proximity to one another rather than to their number of inhabitants.

JICARILLAS.

This subagency is at Dulce, N. Mex., 216 miles distant from agent's office at Santa Fe. The Indians here receive rations at stated periods. While they do some agricultural work, it is not to much advantage. They raise considerable corn, hay, wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, onions, and beans. Six hundred tons of hay were harvested last year, and I recommend that this industry be encouraged. In order that they may be able to sell it at remunerative prices, hay presses should be provided them, and the Government should purchase hay from them to feed the Government stock.

Allotments.—The lands of this subagency have been allotted to 845 Indians, but when the allotment papers were returned only about 120 could be delivered, owing to the confusion of names or the neglect of the allotting officers. Therefore the anomalous condition prevails of an entire tribe receiving allotments and only 14 per cent of the homes delivered, the other 86 per cent being filed away in the office of the clerk in charge.

Condition of Indians and reservation.—These Indians are furnished rations to about one-third the amount necessary for their support. Their reservation is a mountainous region, wholly unfit for agriculture unless some means of irrigation is provided. Under present conditions they can never become self-supporting, as they have no resources from which to live. Unless some means can be devised by which they will be enabled to help themselves their rations should be increased. There is a lake 22 miles distant which might be utilized for irrigating purposes, which would enable them to pursue agriculture profitably and in time become self-supporting.

Missionaries.—Two estimable ladies of the Methodist church and supported thereby are doing a good work here, holding weekly religious services and encouraging morality in every way possible.

Roads and bridges.—Ten days' work by each able-bodied Indian have put the roads in good condition. Fourteen miles of new roads have been constructed and 12 miles of old road repaired. Fifteen bridges have been built.

Arts and trades.—Basket making, bow and arrow making, and beadwork are the special features of these people, and their work is of excellent quality.

Indian courts.—An Indian court is maintained, composed of 3 judges. During the year 72 Indians have been jailed for drunkenness and 13 have been punished for various crimes and misdemeanors. Two have been punished by the Territorial courts for housebreaking and cattle stealing. Some plan should be used to break up the whisky selling, which is carried on to an alarming extent. These Indians are allowed to go to neighboring towns to trade, and while there they get all the whisky they can pay for. In my opinion a trader should be placed on the reservation to supply them with everything they need, and the Indians should not be allowed to go off the reservation without the consent of the clerk in charge.

Education.—These poor people have no educational advantages whatever. They have petitioned this office time and again for a boarding school, and it is only justice that they be given school facilities. This boarding school at the Jicarilla subagency I consider the most pressing need of this agency. There are 242 children of school age, and the Indians are very anxious for the school. They have promised to send every child to the school and support it faithfully, and I believe they will do so. A school with a capacity of 300 can be supported there, and I most earnestly recommend its establishment at the earliest date possible. I consider $30,000 a conservative estimate for the entire plant. About two years ago 160 acres of land was purchased for the establishment of a school, but the matter was allowed

to drop. A large two-story adobe building of eight or ten rooms is situated on the land, and this can be utilized for one of the buildings. This land is within one-half mile of the railroad station of Dulce, N. Mex., where the agency is located.

As these Indians are anxious for school facilities and have been peaceable and contented, I think steps should be taken at once to establish the school. The greatest drawback to the schools of this agency is that the Indians refuse to send their children. Now that they are in the right frame of mind they should be assisted. The Indians of this subagency are furnished regular rations and annuity issues, so that the Government will have a very potent means of persuading them to keep their promises in case they show a disposition to evade them. Another advantage here is that the children all live close, and no expense for transportation would be required.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I desire to say that while the affairs of this agency, and especially the schools, seem to be in a chaotic condition, no efforts will be spared by this office to remedy them as far as it is possible, with the support of the Office of Indian Affairs, to do so. The supervising teacher, Mr. Charles E. Burton, is giving his entire time and attention to the work of improving the condition of the schools, and if he has the proper support of the Indian Office, which I do not in the least doubt, I am sure he will succeed.

In making this report I have not covered up matters in the least, but on the contrary, I have reported them exactly as I have found them. I ask the careful and considerate attention of your office that my efforts may be seconded in remedying affairs to such an extent that this agency may be a credit to the service instead of otherwise.

Respectfully submitted.

N. S. WALPOLE,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON IN ZUÑI PUEBLO.

ZUÑI PUEBLO, VIA FORT WINGATE, N. MEX., *August 12, 1908.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of work as field matron among the Zuñi Indians.

The Zuñis, being Pueblo Indians, are congregated during the winter months at their principal village, Zuñi Pueblo; during the summer they go out to the farming villages which are situated 23, 25, and 15 miles from the central village. The Zuñis are kind, peaceful, and industrious; they raise crops of corn, wheat melons, pumpkins, and some hay.

The women have fine gardens, although limited to a few vegetables. These women do no outdoor work aside from the gardening, but attend to the housework, cooking, and grinding the family flour and meal, which is done in the primitive fashion of the Mexicans. They have quite a variety of food, which is wholesome and well cooked but not cleanly. The wealth of the Zuñis is their sheep. The houses are well built of stone or adobe and for the most part neatly kept, but devoid of furniture except perhaps a cupboard, a few boxes for chairs or a chair or two, and in a few cases stoves, which are more ornamental than useful, as the women prefer cooking on the fire in the open fireplace. With a few exceptions the families still eat from one large dish on the floor.

In my work I have met the utmost cordiality and an evident desire to comply with my wishes. In over five hundred and fifty visits, besides numerous calls, I have never been treated rudely but once. A number of the women have learned to sew on my sewing machine, and both men and women come for assistance and advice very often.

During the winter my work was much embarrassed from lack of supplies and constant meddling from outside parties with the evident desire to make me trouble and raise questions as to my authority. With many difficulties to overcome from within and without, I find I am able to see improvement which, although slight, indicates a steady growth upward.

The water supply in the central valley is a serious question. There is an excellent site for a dam at the head of the valley. If a storage reservoir were made at that point this valley could all be irrigated, which would be a factor in the problem of civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAY FAUROTE,
Field Matron, Zuñi Reservation.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through the United States Indian Agent.)

REF0073004

REPORT OF AGENCY IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY,
Oleau, N. Y., August 9, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I herewith submit my fourth annual report of the New York Agency, N. Y.

Number of Indians.—The Indians under the jurisdiction of the New York Agency are divided by tribal organizations as follows:

Cayugas	166
Onondagas	549
Oneidas	370
Senecas	2,707
St. Regis	1,183
Tuscaroras	388
Total	5,933

The Senecas and their reservations.—The Senecas occupy the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations. The Allegheny Reservation is located in Cattaraugus County and lies along the Allegheny 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 to 2¼ miles in width, the lines having been run so as to take in the bottom lands along the river. There are 30,469 acres in this reservation, of which about 11,000 acres are tillable, but of this not one-half is cultivated or in pasturage. Nearly all of the valuable timber has been cut off and sold.

The Indians on the Allegany Reservation as a rule pay but little attention to farming. There are a few good farmers among them, but the majority farm just enough to get a scanty subsistence, and the most of that is obtained from labor among their white neighbors. There are residing on this reservation 1,009 Senecas and 78 Onondagas.

On the Allegany Reservation are located six villages, laid out under an act of Congress passed February 19, 1875, which authorized leases to be made by the council of the Seneca Nation 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 lands are paid to the treasurer of the Seneca Nation. Prior to the granting of the ninety-nine-year leases the rentals from these leases amounted to about $12,000, but since that time the officers of the nation account for only about $6,000 a year. Prior to the granting of the ninety-nine year leases the average rental paid for each lease was about $10 and since that time about $6, the number of leases having increased and the reported income having decreased.

According to the report of Hon. Gilbert B. Pray, special agent, filed during this fiscal year, it will be found that there are about 1,100 live leases in these villages which should render an income to the Seneca Nation of Indians of at least $14,000 or $15,000 a year, but that from the year 1893 to the present time the income from these leases, as shown by the report of the officers of the Seneca Nation of Indians, has decreased, and also that the officers of the Seneca Nation of Indians corruptly vote to and appropriate to themselves the small portion of the income which they do report, and that the Seneca Nation of Indians as a body receive but very little benefit from these rentals.

I have reason to believe, from well-directed inquiries made by me and from the preliminary examination made by said Special Agent Pray, that the funds of the nation are improvidently expended. I am also satisfied, after diligent inquiry and investigation and from the published reports of the officers of the Seneca Nation of Indians and the report of said Special Agent Pray, that the funds of this nation are almost wholly absorbed by the officers of the nation and that they collude with white men for the purpose of absorbing said funds. The funds which come into the treasury of the nation from these rentals and other sources are disbursed upon orders issued by the president and clerk of the Seneca Nation authorized by a vote of the council. One method of absorbing these funds is to vote certain sums for orders reissued. Another is to vote certain sums to the officers and councilors for fictitious services. A large sum is expended each year to the councilors by calling frequent and unnecessary meetings with no business

to transact, and voting to the councilors and officers large sums of money for services never performed and for banquets and entertainments for the councilors and officers.

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 nation, and 16 councilors, chosen in equal numbers from each reservation, compose the legislative branch of the government. There is a clerk and a treasurer of the nation and on each reservation a surrogate, 3 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 a term of three years, expiring in alternate years.

The councilors and officers have been substantially the same for many years. From among the few of the corrupt dynasty of officers a president is elected upon the Cattaraugus Reservation one year and a treasurer on the Allegany Reservation; and the next year a president from the Allegany Reservation and usually the preceding treasurer is elected president and the former president is elected treasurer. This method has been pursued for many years, and although the Indians have endeavored to defeat the dynasty that has ruled them for so long, they are unable to do so. The officers notoriously use the funds of the nation to purchase the votes of the ignorant and illiterate Indians, who on election day are always anxious for a small sum of money. The better class of Indians are not numerous enough to overcome the power of these corrupt Indians, who have the funds of the nation with which to corrupt the masses and perpetuate their corrupt dynasty.

I have been called upon to attend the elections upon several occasions, and while the Indians are fully aware that the governing officers are misappropriating their money, they are powerless to help themselves. I am satisfied that the present dynasty is no more corrupt than any other government by the Indians themselves. In fact, the present dynasty is composed of the most progressive of the Indians; but their progress seems to be directed toward absorbing for themselves and misappropriating all the funds of the nation. Each year before election this dynasty votes large sums of money to an "executive committee" to carry the election for themselves. At the last election in May, 1898, which I was ordered to attend, this executive committee, to which had been voted a large sum of money, was openly using it to purchase votes.

Oil and oil leases on the Allegany Reservation.—On or about the 3d day of December 1896, the council of the Seneca Nation of Indians granted to a concern known as the Seneca Oil Company, composed of white men residing principally in the village of Salamanca, a grant, contract, or lease for oil purposes of a portion of the Allegany Reservation. Said contract or lease embraced all the lands of said reservation east of Salamanca to the eastern boundary of the reservation, and is estimated to contain about 4,000 acres, exclusive of the lands embraced within the village limits of Carrollton and Vandalia. The terms of said contract or lease are substantially that the Seneca Oil Company shall pay to the Seneca Nation of Indians the sum of $1,000 bonus, and yonder and deliver to said Seneca Nation of Indians one-eighth part of all the oil produced from said property as royalty. Fraud was charged, and justly so, in the procuring of said lease on the part of the lessees. The councilors and officers who were interested with the white men procuring said lease promptly distributed among the Indians per capita a part of the $1,000 bonus paid for said lease, and afterwards, and by a close vote in Congress, the said lease was ratified or confirmed.

In or about the month of January, 1897, the Seneca Oil Company commenced to bore and drill for oil under said lease upon said reservation. I have made diligent inquiry as to the number of wells sunk on the reservation and the product of the same. The usual and ordinary course among oil producers is to run the oil from the wells into the National Transit Company's line, which is a pipe-line corporation. The oil is gauged and measured by the transit company and the working interest run to the credit of the lessees and the royalty to the lessors. In making such inquiries I learn that from the month of January, 1897, to October 4, 1897, there was run to the credit of the Seneca Nation of Indians about 1,917 barrels of oil, being one-eighth of the product from said reservation and worth about $1 per barrel. From the best information that I can get, the said Seneca Oil Company have drilled now about thirty oil wells which are producing upon said reservation, that many of said wells have started off at 800 and 900 barrels of oil per day, but usually settle down in a short time to from 30 to 150 barrels per day; that the product of oil from said reservation is now about 6,000 barrels monthly; that

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the Seneca Oil Company are rapidly drilling said territory, and that about three sets of tools are in constant operation, each string of tools completing a well in about seven days. Since October, 1897, all of this oil has been shipped in tank cars to the purchasers of the same and not run into the pipe-line company's tanks, as is the universal custom among other producers.

It will be seen that a vast amount of oil has been produced since October, 1897, which belongs to the Seneca Nation of Indians. The oil has been at about an average value of $1 per barrel. No account of this oil has ever been rendered by the councilors and officers of the Seneca Nation, and no part of the proceeds has ever been disbursed and distributed among the Indians, the proper owners thereof. In my opinion the object in selling this product of oil and shipping it in tank cars to different vendees and outside the usual course of business is to prevent the Indians not of the officers or councilors from knowing the amount of the production and the amount of royalty to which they are entitled. Some of the officers of the Seneca Nation of Indians are interested with the Seneca Oil Company.

In my third annual report I suggested that the funds belonging to the Seneca Nation of Indians, which accumulate from the rentals in the six villages on the Allegany Reservation, should be collected by and paid to the Indian agent, and disbursed by him upon proper vouchers, so far as the payment of the current expenses of the nation is concerned, and the balance be distributed to the Indians per capita at the time of the payment of the annuities. This would insure an economic expenditure of the funds of the nation, and prevent the dishonest and corrupt Indians from using the same as a corruption fund to perpetuate themselves in office. As it is now it is difficult to see where any considerable amount of the moneys received by the Seneca Nation of Indians for rentals is expended for the benefit of the Indians as a body, and most surely none of the funds to which they are entitled from this vast amount of oil which has accumulated to their credit has ever been accounted for or distributed, and probably never will be if these Indian officers and councilors are permitted to take charge of the same.

There is no way of compelling an accounting for these funds, except that legislation is had in that behalf. In this view Senate bill 2888 was introduced and passed at the last session of Congress, providing for the payment of these rentals and the product of these oil wells to the Indian agent to be distributed by him, and said bill is now pending in the House of Representatives. I particularly urge attention to this bill now pending in Congress, in view of the fact that such a large sum of money for oil is due to these Indians, and the sum will be constantly increasing. The production is growing rapidly and the Indians as a body, who are the owners of the same, will practically receive no benefit from it and be defrauded of their rights through the manipulations of the councilors and officers interested with the white men who compose the Seneca Oil Company. The only moneys ever distributed among these Indians as the product of this oil lease was a part of the bonus money agreed to be paid by the terms of the lease, and that was done only to secure a ratification, and with no other view, the argument being to secure the ratification that the Indians had already accepted the bonus.

Indian courts and their jurisdiction.—The peacemakers are judicial officers, and the peacemakers' court is a court of general jurisdiction as to all controversies between Indians, including the title to real estate and all controversies pertaining to real estate, although the practice prescribed by the legislature of the State of New York is the same as that followed in courts of justices of the peace. This jurisdiction of the peacemakers is exclusive, and an appeal lies from the decision of the peacemakers to the council, and the decision of the council is conclusive. This gives the peacemakers' court jurisdiction over all actions at law and in equity without any prescribed practice except such as is had in courts of justices of the peace, which are not courts of record and are courts of limited jurisdiction and are only organized to determine petty matters; and there is no practice in justices' courts in actions involving the title to real property. It will be seen therefore that all controversies between Indians as to real estate and all property rights must be determined finally and conclusively by this peacemakers' court and the council, and without any practice suitable or proper for the determination of such controversies. The peacemakers, from whose decision the only appeal can be taken, are the principal members of the council.

In all controversies between Indians the Indian is practically without remedy at law. The peacemakers are men unlearned in the law, and are entirely without knowledge of the rules of practice in any court. They have not the least notion of equity and no knowledge of the rules of evidence. In fact, they do not know what is and what is not legal evidence of a fact. They are captious, arbitrary, and frequently mercenary, and many times arbitrarily refuse to issue process or entertain an application for process, and in cases where important rights are involved. There is no power to compel them to issue process or entertain a cause, however just it may be, and if the applicant chances to be inimical to any member of the court he is likely to have his application arbitrarily refused. If a cause is entertained by the peacemakers' court and an appeal taken to the council, the same incompetency is found there, as the members of the council are without any learning in law and without any knowledge of evidence, and are notoriously mercenary and corrupt.

Under direction of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a petition was prepared by me memorializing the legislature of the State of New York, praying for appropriate legislation to limit the jurisdiction of the peacemakers' court to petty matters, such as justices of the peace have jurisdiction over, and giving jurisdiction to the State courts in all other matters, or giving a right of appeal to the State courts, that the Indians might obtain justice. I have sent several judgment rolls of the peacemakers' court to the Department which showed upon their face the most outrageous injustice. Indians were deprived of the possession of their lands and crops arbitrarily and without having a chance to be heard in these Indian courts. In one instance the Indian court refused to enforce its own judgment and place the proper party in possession of the land, and for purely political reasons.

I attempted to have this petition signed as extensively as possible, but the Indian officers and councilors prevented the same being signed to any large extent, as they do not wish to be divested of their power. It is a notorious fact that under the present constitution of the Seneca Nation of Indians there is a denial of justice to the poor Indian who owns any property and does not happen to be in favor with the dynasty and who has not a few dollars to purchase the court, and there seems to be no remedy whatever except by legislation, and legislation is prevented by the use of money in inducing the Indians not to sign a petition, and the money used for that purpose is the money belonging to the Indians and misappropriated by their officers.

The law of descent among the Indians has in many instances worked great hardship and injustice. The common or unwritten law of descent among the Indians is, among the Senecas, that no Indian except a Seneca can own lands or inherit lands upon a Seneca reservation. It has been held by the Department, as I am advised, that Cayuga Indians and Onondaga Indians have a right to a home among the Senecas and to inherit property. Several instances have occurred where a Cayuga woman has married a Seneca Indian, borne children, and the peacemakers' court and the council have deprived the children of the Cayuga woman of their inheritance. The peacemaker's court have exclusive jurisdiction, and the decision of the Indian courts being conclusive, there has been and is now no remedy for this evil. The legislature of this State was also memorialized upon this subject, and, as I am advised, appropriate legislation was recommended by the Department, but the trouble in securing the legislation was a lack of sufficient number of Indians to sign the petition; and while a large majority of the Indians are actually in favor of it, they are induced to withhold their signatures by the payment of money to them by this corrupt dynasty, and the moneys paid to them for that purpose are the funds of the nation misappropriated by the officers and councilors.

The names respectively of the villages on the Allegany Reservation and the approximate number of acres of land in each are as follows:

Name of village.	Number of acres.	Name of village.	Number of acres.
Vandalia	240	Salamanca	2,000
Carrollton	2,530	West Salamanca	750
Great Valley	250	Red House	40

The approximate value of the improvements in each village is as follows:

Name of village.	Value.	Name of village	Value.
Vandalia	$8,000	Salamanca (exclusive of railroad property)	$1,200,000
Carrollton (exclusive of railroad property)	30,000	West Salamanca	50,000
Great Valley	20,000	Red House	50,000

The Cattaraugus Reservation is located in the counties of Erie, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. It lies on both sides of the Cattaraugus Creek, beginning at a

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point near Gowanda and running to Lake Erie. It embraces 21,680 acres of land. The total number of Indians residing there is 1,421, of which 1,216 are Senecas, 39 are Onondagas, and 166 are Cayugas. Many of the Cattaraugus Indians are good farmers and have good, well-tilled farms, good stock, and comfortable buildings. The majority, however, cultivate only small patches of land. A large portion of the lands upon the Cattaraugus Reservation are valuable, and lie within the grape belt and fruit-growing section of western New York, but a large portion of these lands has been allowed to grow up to brush, second-growth timber and such other vegetable growths as are indigenous to the locality. If these lands were properly cultivated and improved every Indian on the reservation would be independent and have all the comforts of a civilized life. This is also true of the other reservations.

The Tonawanda Reservation is located in the counties of Genesee, Erie, and Niagara. It lies along the Tonawanda Creek, on each side of the stream, and contains 6,549 acres. It is occupied by about 500 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. A large part of the 2,000 acres under cultivation is tilled by whites under leases authorized by a State law. The government of the Tonawanda Band is by chiefs, who are elected for life, according to the Indian customs. There are elected by popular vote each year a president, clerk, 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 white farmers in that locality. There are 6,299 acres in this reservation. The Indian population aggregates 335, of which 17 are Onondagas.

The Onondagas.—This reservation is located in the county of that name, about 5 miles south of the city of Syracuse. It is about 2⅞ 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 wood and 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 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, according to Indian customs. Nearly all of the chiefs are pagans, who are antagonistic to any innovations upon their ancient Indian customs and religious observances, and are also antagonistic to any progression which interferes with their Indian customs. The Onondagas on this reservation number 385, and residing with them are 108 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 1,184 American St. Regis and about the same number on the other side of the line, in Canada. The reservation in New York embraces 14,640 acres. A considerable portion is good farming land, but a large part is very stony and a part 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 customs. The St. Regis have of late years neglected farming to engage in basket making. They are adepts at the work, and the product aggregates a considerable sum each year.

The Oneidas.—This tribe has no reservation. Most of the Oneidas removed to Wisconsin in 1846. Those who 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. About 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 landholders. Their total real estate will not exceed 100 acres. Although the Oneidas are citizens and entitled to the elective franchise, a large majority of them refuse to exercise it.

The Cayugas.—This tribe has no reservation. They number only 160, and reside principally on the Cattaraugus Reservation. They receive annuities from the State of New York and merchandise annuities from the United States.

Schools.—The schools on the several reservations are supported by the State. The State builds and maintains the schoolhouses, pays the salaries of the teachers, and in some instances buys the fuel. The Indians do not seem to properly appreciate the school advantages furnished by the State, and do not require such regularity of attendance on the part of their children as is needed to produce good results. Within the last two years, however, the better class of Indians have manifested a

desire to have those Indian children who have already received a common-school education given opportunities for a higher education. I am glad to state that this has been responded to by the Department, and recently many Indian children from the reservations in this State have been furnished opportunities for a higher education in the Government schools.

I have been unable to procure from the superintendent of public instruction in the State of New York his report, so as to give the official tabulated statement rendered by him each year as to the Indian schools in the State, but the schools are in about the same condition and the attendance and all the other details as they were last year. I append a tabulated statement of the condition of the Indian schools as they were last year and as they are substantially this year. The statement is as follows:

Reservation.	Number of districts.	Number of pupils of school age.	Number attending some portion of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Allegany	6	340	161	79	6	$2,048 39
Cattaraugus	10	325	251	125	10	3,752 85
Onondaga	1	129	104	62	2	1,539 18
St. Regis	1	55	51	24	1	380 55
Shinnecock	1	19	13	10	1	157 20
Poospatuck	1	13	13	10	1	157 20
Tonawanda	3	135	117	53	3	1,302 35
Tuscarora	2	195	87	37	2	500 00
Total	29	1,206	901	400	30	11,891 16

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 174 acres, upon which the school is located. The attendance of pupils is limited to 75.

The Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Indigent Indian Children is supported by the State. This institution is beautifully situated on a farm of 100 acres, in the valley of the Cattaraugus Creek, on the Cattaraugus Reservation. The State originally paid $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 and more are contemplated in and about the asylum, for which special appropriations have been made by the State of New York. The superintendent, Mr. George I. Lincoln, has proved to be an efficient manager of the asylum and farm, and his wife a very competent matron. This asylum is under the management and supervision of the State board of charities.

Mission work.—The whites prosecute mission work upon the several reservations with a fair degree of success. On the Allegany Reservation there are two Presbyterian churches, with a reported membership of about 124. There is also a Baptist Church, with a membership of about 40.

On the Cattaraugus Reservation the Presbyterians support a resident missionary. Rev. George Runciman has had charge of the work for several years. He reports a membership of over 100. Services are regularly maintained at the commodious church and at several outside stations. There is upon this reservation a Baptist Church, in charge of a native preacher, which has a membership of over 125.

On the Tuscarora Reservation there is a Baptist and a Presbyterian Church. The Baptist Church work is directed by Rev. Frank Mount Pleasant, a native Tuscarora preacher, and the Presbyterian Church work is directed by Rev. John Gansworth, a native Tuscarora. The membership of the Baptist Church is about 200.

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 60. The Methodist Episcopal Church has only a small membership, and is under the charge of Rev. W. B. Cliff. The Presbyterian Church has a membership of about 60, and the 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 the

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Rev. Thomas La Forte—a brother of the noted chief and president of the Six Nations, Daniel La Forte—is the leader of a Wesleyan Methodist class.

The religious interests of 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.

Annuities.—The United States holds in trust $38,050 for the Senecas and $6,050 for the Tonawanda band of Senecas. The interest on these funds, amounting to $11,902.50 and $1,340.50, respectively, is disbursed per capita by the United States agent. The per capita amount from the first fund last year was $4.25. Each of the Tonawandas received from their fund $8.40 in addition to the general Seneca annuity, making a total to the Tonawandas of $12.65 per capita. In addition the Federal agent disperses each year $1,500 worth of sheeting and gingham among the Cayugas, Onedas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras, in pursuance of a treaty made with the Six Nations of New York November 17, 1701.

The State of New York pays annuities as follows: To the Onondagas, $2,340; Cayugas, $2,300; St. Regis, $2,130; Senecas, $500.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. JEWELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENCY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY.

CHEROKEE TRAINING SCHOOL AND AGENCY,
Cherokee, N. C., July 14, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report for the Eastern Cherokee School and Agency.

The agency and training school are at Cherokee, Swain County, the railroad and telegraph station being at Whittier, 6 miles distant, on the Southern Railway. The main body of land owned by the band is called the Qualla Boundary, and contains about 85,000 acres, in Swain and Jackson counties. The band also owns several tracts of land in Swain, Graham, and Cherokee counties, containing altogether about 15,000 acres.

The total population, as shown by the census taken in June, is 1,351, divided as follows:

	Males.		Females.		School ages.
	Total.	Over 18.	Total.	Over 14.	
Graham	55	29	50	25	29
Cherokee	18	7	26	9	11
Birdtown	111	67	135	50	33
Nantahala	41	20	43	20	23
Soco	41	20	135	50	33
Big Cove	137	101	152	72	37
Yellow Hill	135	57	158	105	38
At other schools	91	32	97	59	34
Total	629	353	756	390	239

The total number of acres reported under cultivation is 3,150; total number of families, 301; an average for each family of about 11 acres. There is but little level ground, the larger part of the cultivated fields being on the steep mountain sides, from which the soil is easily washed away by the heavy rains. Principal crops are corn, beans, and potatoes, with some wheat on the bottom lands. Few horses or mules are owned. For the steep hill sides oxen are preferred and are more easily kept. The larger number of horses and mules are found in the Soco district, where the mills sawing timber from the Cathcart tract have furnished employment for a considerable number of men and teams. These mills were closed by order of the United States court in November, 1897. The contract for the sale of this timber having since been approved, it is expected that work will be resumed in September.

While they are industrious, these people are not progressive farmers and have learned nothing of modern methods. The same crops are raised continuously until the soil will yield no more or is washed away, when new ground is cleared and broken. The value of rotation and fertilizing has not yet been discovered or taught. It is expected that something can be done in this direction the coming year by instruction to pupils of the school, by visits of qualified employees to the homes, and especially by lectures or talks by the superintendent or others especially qualified for this work to meetings of progressive Indians to be held at the training school or other convenient place, as suggested from the Indian Office last winter.

That these people can live at all upon the products of their small farms is due to the extreme simplicity of their food, dress, and manner of living. The typical house is of logs, is about 14 by 16 feet, of one room, just high enough for the occupants to stand erect, with perhaps a small loft for the storage of extras. The roof is of split shingles or shakes. There is no window, the open door furnishing what light is required. At one end of the house is the fireplace, with outside chimney of stones or sticks chinked with clay. The furniture is simple and cheap. An iron pot, a bake kettle, coffee pot and mill, small table, and a few cups, knives, and spoons are all that is needed. These, with one or two bedsteads, homemade, a few pillows and quilts, with feather mattresses for winter covering, as well as for the usual purpose, constitute the principal house possessions. For outdoor work there is an ax, hoe, and shovel plow. A wagon or cart may be owned, but is not essential. The outfit is inexpensive and answers every purpose. The usual food is bean bread, with coffee. In the fall chestnut bread is also used. Beef is seldom eaten, but pork is highly esteemed, and a considerable number of hogs are kept, running wild and untended in summer.

As a whole, the year has been one of progress. The most serious problem has been the sale of liquor to Indians, which has been unrestricted. If a conviction in the Federal court can be obtained in one case the matter will be practically settled.

There is still a large acreage of land that can be brought under cultivation, and with the introduction of better methods all who have the will to do so can obtain a comfortable living.

No serious outbreak of disease has visited the boundary this year, and only 43 deaths are reported, as against 51 births. The medicine man or conjurer is here, as elsewhere, a bar to progress, and the school physician should be authorized to visit all parts of the boundary, giving medicines and advice to those wishing it, and reporting those who should have assistance but refuse it.

The home surroundings of many have been improved with money earned at the training school, and the return of a considerable number of young men and women from Carlisle and Hampton, whether they have graduated or not, has had a good effect in raising the standard of living and dress.

Schools were maintained, from public-school funds, at the Birdtown schoolhouse for one month, with an average attendance of 13½, and in the Soco schoolhouse for five months, with an average attendance of 8.3. I do not see that the result justifies the reopening of either school by the Government while the boarding school can accommodate all who wish to attend.

Attendance at the training school for the ten months was 155.

Within the year 24 pupils were transferred to Carlisle, 1 to Hampton, and 1 to Haskell. It has been my aim, in these transfers, to send only those who would undoubtedly appreciate the greater advantages offered them. While the attendance at the training school has been larger than usual, there were many children who did not attend any school and could not be induced to do so. For such a compulsory law is desired.

The new school building will be completed in August, in time for the September opening, and the old building, formerly occupied for school rooms, can be profitably used for other purposes. All other buildings are in good repair, and in most respects the school is now well equipped for the kind of work than can be undertaken here. The supply of excellent water is now sufficient and can be easily and cheaply increased when required. As usual, much work has been done on roads and fences, more than a mile of substantial rail fence having been built by the school force with rails of their own splitting.

Domestic industries have been taught and practiced, carefully and thoroughly, through all the branches of sewing, mending, washing and ironing, care of rooms and clothing. The hope is to better the home life, and something has already been done in this way, though there are still too many children who return to school from their homes far from clean and not always free from vermin. It would be well for us if our circumstances warranted the employment of a field matron to advise and instruct the women in their homes.

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Work for the boys has been largely on the farm, fences, and roads, which have been kept in excellent order. A few boys have done quite creditable work in building, painting, and glazing.

Schoolroom work has been skillfully conducted, though under adverse circumstances as to rooms, none of those in use last year being at all suited to the purpose.

We acknowledge pleasant visits from Supervisors Conser and Smith. Acknowledging also your many courtesies during the year, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. HART,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN NORTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF DEVILS LAKE AGENCY.

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., August 22, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the affairs of the Devils Lake Agency for the fiscal year 1898:

The Devils Lake Agency is composed of two reservations—the Fort Totten and the Turtle Mountain—situated about 100 miles apart.

The Turtle Mountain Reservation contains but two Congressional townships, and is about equally divided by lakes, timber, and prairie, less than one-third of the area being tillable, and is occupied by the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas, and about thirty families of Canadian Chippewas, who settled on the reservation before the commission of 1892 was appointed to ascertain the names and number of said Turtle Mountain Band. Said families were rejected by the commission, but refused to move from the reservation, and steps have not since been taken to remove them. The reservation is much too small to support the population. A majority are in favor of removal to more suitable lands. Their treaty should receive an early settlement and the land given a chance to become self-sustaining. For full report of the Turtle Mountain Band see report of Capt. E. W. Bremner, farmer in charge, which is attached hereto and made a part hereof.

The agency is located at Fort Totten, on the south shore of Devil's Lake, from which the agency takes its name, and which forms its northern boundary, the Sheyenne River forming its southern.

The reservation is about 35 miles from east to west and from 8 to 18 miles north and south. It is composed of the whole and parts of 10 townships and contains 166,400 acres of high rolling lands, thinly timbered along the lake and river shores (many allotments being now entirely chopped off and the balance is in a fair way to be consumed in the near future, as the people are more or less dependent upon the same for subsistence, owing to the repeated failure of crops), well watered, and adapted to mixed farming.

Buildings.—The agency buildings (except the grist mill) are located at Fort Totten, which is 15 miles from Devils Lake City, on the Great Northern Railroad, and 12 miles from Oberon, on the Devils Lake branch of the Northern Pacific, and about the center of the reservation from east to west. The buildings used by the white employees are sufficiently commodious, but needing paint and other repairs. The Indian employees are compelled to inhabit the loft above the carpenter shop, which is uncomfortably cold in winter and almost insufferably hot in summer. The guardhouse is small, built of logs, some twenty years since, is very rotten, poorly lighted, and in winter extremely cold. New buildings for Indian employees and guardhouse are imperatively necessary.

In this connection will say that, in my opinion, stone buildings can be as cheaply constructed as any other, and will be much more durable; and that at odd times I have had the Indian farmers and occasional prisoners hauling stone (of which there is an abundance along the lake shore), with this end in view, and have at this writing nearly enough conveniently piled to build one of said buildings. Lime can be had at no other cost to the Government than that of sufficient wood to burn it. I shall in the near future ask authority to expend a sufficient sum, in the hiring of a skilled mason and the purchase of roofing, doors, windows, etc., to construct either the guardhouse or employees' quarters, and continue hauling stone for the balance of the buildings.

The barn is a two-story building with a basement for stabling, the side next the bank being boarded up and the dirt filled in against it, which forms a constant pressure by settling, and has long since crowded the barn out of plumb. This fact I find reported in the annual report of my predecessor for the fiscal year 1897, page 210, Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The barn, quite an expensive one, must soon be condemned, if not repaired.

The grist mill is situated 7 miles east of the agency, is run by steam, and has four run of stone, but is not supplied with sufficient water for continuous work and is quite badly out of repair; has not been run for about eighteen months; should be removed to the agency, where better water supply may be had, and rebuilt and improved.

Number of Indians.—The number of Indians, as shown by the census just completed, is as follows, and is a slight increase over that of the last year:

Males	501
Females	515
Total	1,016
School children between 6 and 18 years: Males, 122; females, 94	216
People over 60 years of age, destitute and dependent: Males, 46; females, 68	114
People blind, crippled, and otherwise incapable of self-support	20
Total wholly dependent	134
Births during the year: Males 14, females 24	38
Deaths during the year: Males 12, females 19	31

Agriculture.—There are 240 houses, inhabited by one or more families, 269 families residing upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.

There are about 4,124 acres either sown or planted to some kind of crop. This seems to be quite a shortage compared with last year's report. For some reason there was but little fall plowing, summer fallowing, or breaking ready for crop this spring. The ponies were spring poor from drawing wood to distant markets without feed other than hay, and the spring's work had to be done by them without other feed. Poor teams and poor plows resulted in poor plowing. The combination of poor plowing, late seeding, hail, and gophers has resulted in a poor crop in all parts of the reservation and a total loss in many. The Indians seemed badly disheartened with their numerous failures, yet seeded everything obtainable by them in the way of seed.

There are 263 acres of flax on the reservation, seeded throughout the various districts, and is at the present time looking particularly thrifty. It being the first attempt at flax culture among them, they are well pleased to find something the gophers will leave alone until it heads, at least.

Potatoes, corn, turnips, and gardens are looking well. The following is the amount of each kind of grain and the estimate of what it will yield:

	Number of acres.	Estimated yield.
		Bushels.
By Indians:		
Wheat	1,820	9,385
Oats	1,431	25,000
Barley	300	4,000
Flax	243	2,630
Corn	275	11,000
Potatoes	135	6,750
Turnips	30	2,000
Onions	1	500
Beans	10	200
Other vegetables	10	200
By Government:		
Flax	20	685
Corn	12	600

Stock.—There are about 914 head of horses, mostly Indian ponies weighing less than 800 pounds each. Of horned cattle there are but 68 head remaining on the reservation, which includes 2 yoke of work oxen, due not so much to inclination as to necessity. There are 80 sheep, 3 mules, 90 hogs, and 610 domestic fowls. There is sufficient hay land on the reservation to sustain some thousands of cattle and

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plenty of pasture. The hay land is either burned off every year or is sold to the neighboring whites for much less than it is actually worth, thus adding but little to their sustenance.

Police and court of Indian offenses.—The police force consists of 1 captain and 10 privates, who are faithful and efficient. The court of Indian offenses is composed of 3 judges, representative and popular, one of whom, Ignatius Court, is an educated and progressive Indian. One noticeable feature is that, after having received a sentence from said court to the guardhouse at labor, the guardhouse needs no lock or key, and the labor is faithfully and cheerfully performed.

Sanitary.—The people are troubled by pulmonary diseases to quite an extent. The births exceed the deaths for the year—7. The death rate for the year was about 30 to the thousand. The water for agency use is poor. It has to be boiled before using. It should be piped from the school supply, as the windmill and pump at the agency are badly worn and will soon have to be replaced in any event.

Schools.—The school facilities consist of the Fort Totten Industrial School at the old military post, and include the buildings formerly occupied as a contract school by the Grey nuns of Montreal, since purchased by the Government, in which buildings the Grey nuns are still employed exclusively as teachers. I am sorry to be obliged to report the fact that there are but 4 children in the industrial school proper, and 65 in the Grey nuns' department that belong to the Fort Totten Reservation. The boys, after 12 years of age, are not allowed in the sisters' department, and return to their Indian homes instead of being forwarded to the industrial department, which results in an almost entire loss of their knowledge of the English language. We are hoping to have a better showing for the next school year, having already been assured by many Indians that they will put their children in school next season. W. F. Canfield, superintendent of the industrial school, takes great pride in, and is thoroughly interested in the success of, the institution.

The reservation, if possible, should be divided into civil school districts and day schools established under the State laws. There are 216 children of school age. The State apportionment of tuition fund for some years back has been in round numbers $0 per school capita per annum, a loss to the children here of $1,296, to which as citizens (which the State supreme court has declared their parents to be), they are justly entitled.

Missionary and church work.—This work is conducted by the Catholic, Episcopal, and Presbyterian denominations. The Catholic, under the charge of the Rev. Father Jerome Hunt, has the largest following, and has 3 church buildings. The Presbyterian, under the charge of the Rev. Alfred N. Coe, a mixed-blood Sioux, has the second largest following of church members; has 2 church buildings, beside other preaching stations. The Episcopal Church, under the charge of the Rev. W. D. Rees, has one chapel, situated at the agency, and preaching stations at various points on the reservation. All three denominations are doing good work, and should receive more liberal allowances from their church societies at large.

Agency stock and farm.—The agency farm should be a matter of the first consideration on an agency where, like this, the people must depend on agriculture for their sustenance, for two reasons:

First, as an object lesson. They may be taught proper methods much more readily than by short, desultory visists by a boss farmer, who, having so much territory to cover, can give but little time to any one individual.

Second, as a relief measure. I find that for some years there has been an annual expenditure of from $800 to $3,000 and upward in the purchase of seeds to issue to destitute Indians, besides the ration to the old and feeble. Recognizing the importance of this item, I asked to expend a sum something in excess of $800 in the purchase of teams and machinery, which, on account of exhaustion of funds, was denied. However, that a commencement might be made, I purchased one Flying Dutchman gang plow at my own expense, costing $85, and furnished one Rock Island disk pulverizer, with which, and by the courtesy of Superintendent Canfield, of the industrial school, who furnished one team, when not engaged in the school service, and further, by his planting and cultivating about 40 acres of the old agency field to corn, I have been enabled to reclaim the old field and have broken on the military reserve, convenient to the agency, about 100 acres, of which 30 acres were disked and seeded to flax and 4½ to onions. The flax, though necessarily somewhat late, promises an abundant crop. The balance of the breaking is already disked for next year's crop. Of the old field we have 4 acres in garden and about 12 acres in corn, all of which is doing well.

The agency stock consists of 2 stallions; one old, has been on the reservation many years; the other, a Clyde in his prime, has been on the reservation about three years—2 good draft mares; 4 drivers, 2 of which are banged and old, used now as team horses; 1 old mare, good only for breeding; 1 colt, and 117 sows and pigs.

In conclusion, I will say that on the whole this people are well disposed, peaceable, law-abiding citizens, though lacking in a marked degree the sense of responsibility as individuals and as a people. Though they are surrounded by disadvantages, and their nearest neighbors are poverty, hunger, and failure, they yet have faith in their ability to achieve, and high hope for the future.

I am, sir, at your command,

F. O. GETCHELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWAS.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION SUBAGENCY,
Belcourt, N. Dak., August 11, 1896.

SIR: I herewith transmit the annual statistical report of this subagency, accompanied by a list of the people belonging to the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians residing on the reservation and immediate vicinity. The census was taken during the month of July, and every place was visited or reliable facts obtained wherever the parties were absent.

The reservation is a subagency of the Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak., located in Rolette County, N. Dak., in township 162, range 70 west, and township 162, range 71 west, containing 46,800 acres, divided into farming, timber, and grazing land. A considerable number of the people enrolled reside outside the reservation in the immediate vicinity, as there is not room for all on the reservation. Many of these have filed Indian homesteads and some the regular white man's homesteads, and others are living on land that is vacant and subject to filing or already filed on and abandoned. These people are in constant danger of being ousted, and have a great deal of trouble and cause much friction between themselves and white settlers.

The following is a recapitulation of the census:

	Adults.		6 to 18 years.		1 to 6 years.		Total	Births.			Deaths.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Families.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mixed bloods on reservation	386	518	296	290	146	155	1,484	327	27	37	9	14
Mixed bloods outside reservation	121	95	86	59	46	40	421	95	10	16	6	9
Full bloods	74	89	42	29	21	18	277	93	5	6	3	4
Total	581	703	344	328	213	213	2,182	515	42	59	18	26

Acre culture.—The acreage in crops for this year is less than the previous year, as, owing to the short crop of 1895, hardly any of them had any seed of their own saved. Some of them have usually added to the amount of seed issued by the Government seed of their own, or purchased some for the purpose, giving liens on the crops for payment; but in 1895 the most of them who had purchased seed were very hard pressed to meet the payment, and this spring the price of seed was high and scarce, and those who had it to sell were reluctant to let it go on credit, and so less was put into the ground.

As the season has turned out, it was well that they did not go into debt, as the crop is almost a total failure, many places not being worth harvesting and the best very light. The crops in other parts of the State are good, but in the Turtle Mountain country and immediately around it everything has failed. The spring was very dry. There was little snow the previous winter and the ground was devoid of moisture. When it did commence to rain it was too late. During July there was a frost, which injured many of the vegetables in low places, and, as is usual, the crops have been affected according to the lay of the land, some getting a little and many nothing at all. It will be a very serious matter for many of our people to get through the winter.

The Government furnished for seed 2,500 bushels wheat, 850 bushels barley, 200 bushels flax, 1,500 bushels potatoes, and 55 pounds of ruta-baga seed. The land was ready to be seeded and the seed was distributed in good season. The following table will show the amount of land cultivated. The fencing is for pasture, as there is a herd law on the reservation, and crops are not fenced:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.	Vegetables.	Summer plowed.	New breaking.	Old land vacant.	Fencing.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Mixed bloods, inside reservation	2,147	82	348	.....	280	174	670	384	746	2,108
Mixed bloods, outside reservation	1,244	107	82	129	112	59	352	282	170	283
Full bloods	36	.....	11	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	59	80
Total	3,427	189	441	129	398	250	1,022	666	975	2,471

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Education.—There are connected with this reservation one boarding school, under contract with the Sisters of Mercy, and three day schools, managed by the Government. Estimates have been made to increase the capacity of the present day schools and to build a fourth one. In addition many of the children are at school at Fort Totten and Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kans. The school facilities are inadequate for all who wish to go to school or can be induced to attend. A midday meal is furnished at the day schools. The attendance at the day schools is not very regular. In summer the children are called on to help their parents in work and in winter the severity of the climate and blizzards often interfere with the attendance.

The following table gives the school statistics for the sixteen months ending June 30, 1898:

School.	Largest attendance at one time.	Largest attendance for one month.	Average attendance.	Capacity.
Boarding school	138	128	112	150
Day School No. 1	42	36	27	50
Day School No. 2	63	49	35	50
Day School No. 3	48	36	31	50

Court of Indian offenses.—Three members of the reservation, two mixed bloods and one full blood, compose this court. They hold their sessions twice a month, and oftener if occasion requires. The court had twenty-nine cases before it during the year, all disputes about debts and similar misunderstandings. They were all settled without confining anyone in the prison. One case of a white man for cutting timber was brought before the United States grand jury, but no indictment was found. Three cases for the sale or introduction of liquor were brought before the United States court, but the cases had not been decided at the time of making this report.

Churches.—There are 3 church buildings on the reservation, 2 Catholic and 1 Episcopalian (the latter is not in use at present), with about 1,000 communicants. The mixed bloods are all Catholics; some of the full bloods are Episcopalians. There is very little dancing among the full bloods. The medicine and sun dance are strictly prohibited, but there seems to be no great inclination to have them. About once a year they skip over to Canada and there meet other Indians and have the dances.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the settlement of the claims of these people should be a matter of early concern to the authorities. They are increasing in number every year, while their resources are diminishing. The mixed bloods, as a class, are as industrious as the same number of any race with their surroundings and advantages. They have no trades and are only capable of ordinary day labor. This country is so new that there is little demand for labor, and when there is a job there are so many after it that small wages are given. The wood on the reservation, from the sale of which they have been able to add to their support, is nearly all gone by having been cut down and sold and burnt up by timber fires, and they are liable to arrest if they cut wood anywhere else. The digging and selling of seneca root, which has been an important industry with them during the summer months, is being restricted by the settling up of the country and plowing up the land, by dry seasons, scant demand, and low prices. There is no game to hunt, the lakes have no fish in them, and the fur-bearing animals are nearly extinguished. Farming, always and everywhere an uncertainty, is doubly so here, and can not be depended on as a certain means of support, especially so where they are crowded together as on this reservation, and the area for cultivation is so limited that it is mostly confined to small patches, which should yield big in order to give them the necessary income.

The treaty made by them in 1892 and which would help them considerably has never been acted on by Congress and other measures for the settling of their affairs are in abeyance, and the Government is yearly spending money in relieving direct want without canceling any claims or helping them on their feet. In fact, the expectation of a settlement and better things is keeping many here who might do better if they went away to other places and started new.

In this connection it is proper to state that there are now living on this reservation 27 families who were stricken off the rolls by the treaty commission of 1892 as having no rights here. No instructions have ever been received to remove these people. They get no help from the Government, but they occupy and use land which should be used by those who are recognized, and they use wood and hay to which they have no right. There are also 12 families who have relations enrolled here and who, it is generally conceded, have rights as Turtle Mountain Chippewas, but whose names were not acted on by the treaty commission on account of their absence. Their names have been acted on by a committee and submitted for authority to place them on the rolls.

It would be a great aid in the administration of affairs here to have these admitted to equal advantages and those who have been rejected removed. None of the above are included in the census.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. BRENNER, *Farmer in Charge.*

F. O. GETCHELL, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak. (via Bismarck), August 24, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency for the fiscal year 1898:

The location of the agency, the buildings, the soil and climate, and the industrial pursuits of the Indians have been described in so many previous reports that they need no mention here.

Population.—The census taken June 30, 1898, shows a total population of 1,148, divided as follows:

	Arickarees.	Gros Ventres.	Mandans.	Total.
Males	190	230	125	557
Females	230	233	128	591
Males over 18 years	114	113	70	297
Females over 14 years	146	147	85	378
School children between 6 and 18 years:				
Males	52	72	30	154
Females	42	43	24	114
Births	19	20	15	54
Deaths	21	18	27	66

Decrease in population, 12.

Condition of Indians.—I believe the general condition of the Indians here is improving. During the year they sold to the Government produce, etc., valued at $16,548.56, and received for transporting supplies the sum of $830.43. These figures are taken carefully from the cash record here actually paid to Indians, and in addition thereto the Indians received from contractors $413.57, making a total for transportation of supplies $1,250. All the beef and part of the wheat (to be ground into flour) needed for issue during the year was furnished by Indians of this reservation. There were recently issued to them 1,000 heifers and 40 bulls. These, in addition to the cattle already on the reservation, should go a long way toward making the Indians self-supporting. The great and most urgent need still is better houses—houses with more light and ventilation.

Sanitary condition.—The report of the physician shows that a surprisingly large percentage of the deaths that occurred during the year were caused by consumption. This should not be so. The death rate from consumption is remarkably low in North Dakota and adjoining States. One need not seek far for the alarming death rate among these people from that disease. One look at most of the dwellings will disclose it. Some new houses were erected during the year, and I secured authority to purchase 25,000 feet of flooring, 100 windows, and 50 doors, to be issued to deserving Indians. The health as well as the civilization of these Indians demand better dwellings. I trust they will be given every encouragement to make better homes for themselves. The health of the employees has been fairly good during the year. Nearly all have suffered somewhat with influenza of a mild type. Diphtheria and scarlet fever appeared with a few cases during the year, but by rigid quarantine measures were quickly suppressed.

Notwithstanding the increase of tuberculosis there has been a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the people at large. Many new houses have been built, most of which are a great improvement upon the old ones, as they are always larger, better lighted, and ventilated. The greatest defect in most of the houses is that they have dirt floors and are insufficiently lighted and ventilated.

Education.—The school system of this reservation was described in my last annual report. The work done in the various schools during the year has been entirely satisfactory. The boarding school was unfortunately destroyed by fire March 27. A contract for a new building was recently entered into, and I earnestly hope that work will begin at an early day. The new building will be larger than the old one, and will probably accommodate all the children who should be in the boarding school.

General.—The past year has been an uneventful one. Whatever progress has been made has been made quietly and without any sounding of trumpets. There is nothing romantic or dramatic; nothing that would make an exciting narrative in the uplifting of the race. The story is simply a story of labor—steady, patient labor, day after day and year after year. To the patient, uncomplaining workers who have toiled with me through the year I extend my thanks.

The work of the field matron the past year was very gratifying, and the good accomplished will be felt for a long time.

The statistics accompanying this report are self-explanatory and need no further remarks from me.

In conclusion, I desire to express my gratitude to your office for the kindness and courtesy shown me during the year just past, and for the cordial support given me in my administration of affairs at this agency.

Please find inclosed herein the report of the superintendent of the Browning Boarding School.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS RICHARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BERTHOLD SCHOOL.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, *Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 22, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the fourth annual report of the Browning Boarding School.

The school building was destroyed by fire March 27. The fire originated in an unused attic and when discovered could not be reached on account of the dense smoke. The condition of the bricks of the fallen chimneys indicate that they were responsible for the fire.

The attendance during the time school was in session was unusually large and many children were refused admittance because we had no room for them. It is hoped the new building which is to be erected will be large enough to accommodate all who should be in this school.

Supervisor Rakestraw visited the school in November. All employees who are trying to do their duty will be glad to see him again. Supervisor Smith visited us after the fire, but of course saw nothing of our work.

The employees, with the exception of the industrial teacher, have been transferred to other schools. The work of the majority of them was satisfactory. As a whole, they were as competent a corps of workers as I ever expect to find in the Indian service.

The agent has at all times been ready and willing to aid us in every possible manner, and we fully appreciate his many kindnesses.

Very respectfully,

OLIVER H. GATES,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Thomas Richards, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY,
Fort Yates, N. Dak., August 25, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency and reservation, accompanied by statistics and a census of the Sioux Indians under my charge; also, reports of the agency physician and of the superintendents of the four boarding schools of the reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

I took charge of this agency on the 11th of March, 1898, and except as to statistics, which are gathered from the records of the office and other sources, my report will necessarily be brief.

Location of reservation, agency, and subissue stations.—The reservation is situate on the west bank of the Missouri River, and its northern boundary (the Cannon Ball River) is about 40 miles south of Mandan, N. Dak., about two-fifths of the reservation lying in North Dakota and three-fifths in South Dakota, the population being equally divided between the two States.

The headquarters of the agency are situate in the State of North Dakota, about 1 mile from the Missouri River and 60 miles south of Mandan. The buildings are adjacent to the military post of Fort Yates, N. Dak., which is the post-office address of the agency.

Subissue stations are located near the mouth of the Cannon Ball River, 25 miles north of the agency; at the Porcupine, 30 miles west of the agency; at Bullhead, on the Grand River, 40 miles southwest of agency, and at Oak Creek, about 38 miles south of agency.

Census.—The total population, as shown by the census taken June 30, 1898, is as follows:

Families	1,003
Males over 18 years	992
Females over 14 years	1,317
Males under 18 years	703
Females under 14 years	624
Total of all ages	3,736
Number of children between 6 and 16:	
Males	365
Females	326
Total	691

This shows an increase in the male population of 5 and an increase in the female population of 1, equaling a net increase of 6 in the total population from that of last year.

Education.—There were 3 Government boarding schools, 1 mission boarding school, and 4 Government day schools in operation on the reservation during the year, viz:

Industrial Boarding School (Government), situate at agency headquarters. Total enrollment, 169; average attendance, 122.

Agricultural Boarding School (Government), situate 16 miles south of agency. Total enrollment, 133; average attendance, 110.36.

Grand River Boarding School (Government), situate 32 miles southwest of agency. Total enrollment, 88; average attendance, 71.09.

Cannon Ball Day School, situate 25 miles north of agency. Total enrollment, 63; average attendance, 38.46.

Number 1 day school, situate 18 miles north of agency. Total enrollment, 37; average attendance, 16.79.

Number 2 day school, situate 3 miles north of agency. Total enrollment, 29; average attendance, 23.31.

Porcupine Day School, situate 30 miles west of agency. Total enrollment, 29; average attendance, 11.03.

I invite attention to the several reports herewith of the superintendents of our boarding schools with reference to the condition and progress of those schools. The day schools appear to have been well conducted, but I have not had much opportunity to form any judgment regarding their progress, etc.

St. Elizabeth's Boarding School, situate on Oak Creek, is aided by the Government to the extent of issuing rations and some clothing for the pupils; in all other respects the Protestant Episcopal Church supports the school. Miss M. S. Francis, the principal of the school, has favored me with a report, which is inclosed herewith.

Missionary work.—The missionary work of the reservation is carried on by the Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, and Congregational churches.

The Catholics have 13 missionaries (4 males and 9 females) engaged. The superintendent of the mission reports 976 communicants and 7 churches; that the society has expended $8,330 during the year for education, religious, or other purposes; that 20 formal marriages, 113 baptisms, and 67 funerals were solemnized by the missionaries. The St. Mary's and St. Joseph's societies of Catholic Indians of the reservation collected about $2,500 and expended $1,900 for religious and charitable purposes.

The Protestant Episcopal Church Mission, located in the Oak Creek district, under the direction of the Right Rev. Bishop Hare, of South Dakota, is in charge of Rev. P. J. Deloria, a native missionary, and 4 native assistants. The missionary in charge reports 271 communicants and 5 church buildings; that the mission expended $115.71 for educational and $809.11 for religious and other purposes, and that 12 marriages and 20 funerals were solemnized by the society's missionaries during the year.

The Congregational Church (American Missionary Association), under charge of Rev. George W. Reed, reports 9 missionaries engaged (4 males and 5 females), 207 communicants, and 4 churches, and that $3,175 was expended for religious and other purposes. Five formal marriages and six funerals were solemnized during the year by the missionaries of this society.

Field matrons.—The field matrons are essential to the employee force at an Indian agency, and in case they do the duty as prescribed for them, their usefulness is far-reaching in improving the condition of Indian women and their homes. Every field matron should be furnished with a horse and buggy, as their work under present circumstances is necessarily curtailed for want of means to reach families living long distances apart.

Court of Indian offenses and police.—My incumbency of the office of Indian agent, extending over a little more than four months, has given me but little opportunity to note particularly the working of the Indian judiciary, but, so far as I have observed, the existence of this court is a very useful adjunct to an Indian agency. From reports received there were 123 cases tried and punished by the court of Indian offenses during the year.

As to the Indian police, I have satisfied myself that their services are highly valuable and necessary, but badly remunerated for the work that is required of them on this reservation.

Agriculture.—Since I assumed charge I have insisted that every Indian should put in some seed for crop, and the results show a fair success; but, except corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, good crops can not always be depended upon in this section of country on account of the uncertainty of sufficient rainfall; but the reservation in all parts is a fine soil, and would be very productive if not for droughts and hot winds. The present season has been unfavorable in this respect; although we had sufficient moisture to start the grain, yet the long-continued dry

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weather since that time somewhat stunted the growth, and in many cases poor crops are the result. I am of the opinion, however, that mixed farming (raising crops and stock raising) would be a success on this reservation among Indians if proper attention and instruction could be given them by the farmers in both branches of this industry.

The approximated yield on the reservation this year by Indians is as follows:

Oats	bushels	9,375
Corn	do	57,224
Potatoes	do	20,476
Turnips	do	1,057
Onions	do	1,015
Beans	do	593
Other vegetables	do	5,000
Melons		28,389
Pumpkins		40,437
Hay cut	tons	18,050

Industries.—The raising of cattle is the most important industry for the Indians of this reservation, and should be fostered in every way. The Indians have too many horses and too few cattle, but there is a marked increase in a better class of horses now being raised. Department orders have been carried out, and this spring more than 200 stallion ponies have been castrated.

The report of my predecessor as to the number of cattle on the reservation on June 30, 1897, is somewhat in excess of what I have found, as, by a careful census taken since I took charge of the agency, I find but 8,849 head, which includes 2,156 increase since June 30, 1897, leaving 6,693, to which should be added 1,379 sold by Indians to the Government and others last fall, making a total of 8,072 last year instead of 10,658, as reported.

The following table shows the total revenue received by Indians during the year ending June 30, 1898, being the products of their labor and from other sources, as shown by the records of the office and by reports received from Indian traders and others, viz:

Sales of beef cattle to Government for subsistence of Indians	$18,103.90
Sales of beef cattle shipped to Chicago markets	1,781.53
Sales of wood to Government for agency and school use	5,280.00
Sales of hay to Government for agency	1,020.00
Sales of oats for Government use	254.19
Sales of corn for Government use	236.81
Freighting Indian supplies and materials from contractors' railroad point of delivery to agency and from agency to substations (1,812,889 pounds)	9,606.55
Pay of interpreters	205.00
Pay of Indian police	5,813.33
Pay of additional farmers	1,560.00
Pay of school employees	10,868.38
Pay of judges, Indian courts	600.00
Salaries of agency employees, including apprentices and irregular employees	8,226.47
Interest on Sioux fund, Standing Rock	11,823.00
From sales of hides, wood, hay, and other merchandise to Indian traders, and for freighting for traders	8,122.00
Total	113,501.16

Road making and bridges.—According to the reports of the farmers of the several districts, 7 miles of new roads have been made on the reservation, and 30 miles repaired.

One substantial bridge was built by the labor of Indians, under the direction and supervision of the additional farmer at the Bullhead subissue station. The bridge crosses a stream called Oak Creek, which crossing has always been a great annoyance in the spring during high water. The bridge is 56 feet long and at the center pier 20 feet above the creek bed. There were 45 loads of stone used in its construction, and the woodwork is comprised of large logs and heavy bridge timber, with a substantial railing on each side for protection. One hundred and forty-nine Indians assisted in the building of this bridge, and 459 days' labor performed on the work.

Artesian wells.—From the records I find that an artesian-well plant has been promised this agency for several years past, but it has never reached this point so far.

The plant is supposed to be located at some of the Southern Sioux agencies, but whether in use there or not I am unable to find out. It would be of vast importance at this agency just now, as it would solve the question of a water supply at several points, especially at the Grand River Boarding School, where water facilities are in bad condition.

Sanitary.—I invite attention to the following remarks of Dr. Ross, the agency physician:

The total number of cases treated by me on this reservation during the last twelve months was 518; the number of deaths was 142 and the births 129, showing an increase of deaths over births, due, I believe, to the mild, open winter of 1897-98 more than to anything else. The deaths were divided principally as follows: Tubercular diseases, 71 (of which phthisis caused 58); other diseases, 66 (of which pneumonia caused 22, cholera infantum 19, and acute bronchitis 18); the remaining 5 deaths were due to the following causes: Burned by a prairie fire, 1; fracture of skull from being thrown from a horse, 1, and 3 were lynched by a mob in Emmons County, N. Dak. By the above it will be seen that just 50 per cent of the total deaths was due to tuberculosis, which is a decrease in the percentage to that of the previous year.

There were 71 cases treated in the hospital with two deaths, and 79 cases treated in the two boarding schools under my jurisdiction with one death. I have made over 120 visits to Indians on the reservation, living from 3 to 45 miles from this agency, to do which I had to drive my team over 2,500 miles.

I would like to call attention again to the great necessity of a water supply and sewerage system at the Agricultural and Grand River Boarding schools; especially the latter as its extremely poor location is conducive to sickness of which there is more at that school than any other on the reservation. Good drainage and water supply will to a large extent greatly improve their hygienic conditions and thereby decrease the liability to sickness, and for that reason, if not for any other, they ought to be put into the schools as soon as possible.

The sanitary condition of the agency and industrial school is better than ever before and is due to the excellent water supply and drainage system.

I would also like to call your attention to the fact that medical supplies reach this agency so late in the year, about midwinter, that in many cases the drugs have been frozen, which either spoils their efficiency or breaks the bottles and thereby wastes the medicine. This could be easily remedied if the medical supplies would arrive at the railroad station before cold weather.

The doctor stationed at Grand River Boarding School has treated 360 cases in the last fiscal year, of which 91 were at the school and 275 on the reservation.

Trusting when another year has passed that I may be able to report a considerable advancement and improvement in the condition of the Indians of this agency,

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

GEO. H. BINGENHEIMER,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK SCHOOLS.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL, *July 1, 1898.*

In accordance with rules of Indian school service, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the Industrial Boarding School of this reservation:

Attendance and capacity.—The supposed healthful capacity of this school is 120 or 130, but we had better place the number at 100.

The total enrollment of the fiscal year 1898 was 169 pupils; 1897, 144; the average attendance of the fiscal year 1898, 122; 1897, 106. It will be seen that there is a great gain in the enrollment and in the average attendance.

The school has at all times been overcrowded. Without any extra effort the attendance could have been increased, but considering the limited accommodations, an increase would not be justifiable, as the health of the pupils is a matter to be considered.

The parents.—The attitude of the parents is friendly, although we have incurred the displeasure of some by gradually discontinuing the very reprehensible custom of allowing pupils to go to the tents of relatives when the relatives came to the agency. These visits were a source of disorder and a detriment to the pupils, hence my endeavor to suppress them.

Runaways.—Runaway pupils are almost an unknown factor at this school.

Discipline.—Order has been maintained without any corporal punishment. In fact, I consider the infliction of corporal punishment an injury, as it gives the pupils and parents a hatred for the school and is detrimental to the better development of the Indian character. No doubt there are conflicting views on this subject, but I base my opinion on twelve years' experience in the Indian school service.

Sanitary conditions.—Great improvements have been made during the past twelve months in the sanitary condition of the school. All dormitories have been provided with globe ventilators, and other rooms of the building have also been furnished with better ventilation. There is now a system of baths for boys and girls. While this system is not the most desirable, it is a great improvement on the methods used formerly. The steam plant has been in operation since the latter part of December. It has been a perfect success. One system of water-closets is very defective. The vault was built at a great expense, but there seems to be a radical defect in the plan. I have personally, with the assistance of the carpenter and one of the pupils, spent many nights at work endeavoring to remedy the evil, but the closets are still in a very bad condition.

Water system.—During a part of the year we did not have sufficient water, but recent improvements and repairs have increased the supply.

Health.—The health of the pupils was not as good as in the preceding year. We had a great many sick during the months of February, March, and April, but I presume the crowded condition of the school was to some extent responsible for this condition of affairs. Scrofulous children were not admitted; however the tendency to scrofula was apparent in a great many.

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English speaking.—Most of the pupils are full-bloods of the great Sioux Nation. We have reasons to congratulate the school on the success in English speaking, considering the natural tendency to the contrary where so many of the same tribe are together.

Detail of work.—The pupils are detailed as required by the regulations, special attention being given to their aptitude to the different kinds of work. The boys are instructed in gardening, the care of stock, and carpentry. The industrial teacher is a man of experience, and I feel that after a boy has been under his guidance for some years he will have formed the habit of being industrious—a habit very desirable in any man, but especially in an Indian on this reservation where so much idleness exists on account of the ration system and where success in the future will depend very much on individual exertion.

Seamstress department.—The dresses, cloaks, and general wearing apparel of the girls and the overalls of the larger boys, as well as the pants of the smaller boys, were manufactured in this department. The work has always been done in a tasty manner and reflects credit on the efforts of the seamstress. We received a circular letter from the Department dated March 5, informing us that it had been decided to adopt the "New York French tailor system," devised by Mrs. Williams, of Wichita, Kans. We were directed to ascertain how many girls were sufficiently advanced to acquire the art of cutting and fitting and to make requisition accordingly. We did as directed, but at this writing we have received no reply, and are awaiting instruction on the matter.

Kitchen.—We still lack facilities, so very desirable, to enable the girls to conduct the cooking on the scale required for an ordinary family. We desire such improvements as will help us to carry out this plan. It is something very much needed for the future improvement of the Indians.

Laundry.—I have made up my mind that one of the hardest tasks in a large Indian boarding school where steam facilities are lacking is that of the laundress. It requires but a casual glance at the mountains of clothing which pass through this department every week to dishearten a courageous person. Every effort to lighten this task has been made. Both boys and girls are detailed for the work, but still there is very much to be done. It is to be hoped that the Department will be able to take such action as will bring about a change in this work.

Garden.—We have about 7 acres under cultivation, and in prosperous seasons we obtain enough vegetables to do us for the year. The present season promises to be a very successful one. Our school garden is an object lesson to the Indians. The industrial teacher is a very successful man in this as in most other work.

Carpenter.—A number of boys have become very handy in the use of tools. The carpenter has also been a great factor in saving the expense of additional help for repairs. As he is familiar with the steam system, he has been of special service during the introduction of the steam plant, as also ever afterwards, being an engineer.

School premises.—Repeated efforts have been made to beautify the premises by planting trees and shrubs, but thus far all attempts have proved unsuccessful, and it seems doubtful if a change can be made under present conditions.

Schoolrooms.—A marked improvement has been made in all classes, and the teachers are to be highly commended.

Kindergarten.—As heretofore, great importance has been attached to this part of the school work, and very satisfactory results have been obtained.

Improvements.—A number of improvements have been made since my last report. Among the most important are the completion of a new addition and the change of the heating system from stoves to steam. Some rooms have been replastered and some new floors were laid.

Agency employees.—Great praise is due the district farmers for the manner in which they cooperated with the school. I have received all help to secure good attendance, and to their prompt action in carrying out orders and in complying with my requests is due in a great measure the good attendance here.

Field matrons.—Field matrons have been of service to the school by looking after the pupils during their temporary absence. I have received many helpful suggestions from them, and consider them of vast importance when connected with the school service.

Attention.—I feel that I must call attention to about the same points I mentioned in my last report. The matter of lack of facilities for escape in case of fire is apparent to anyone visiting here, and my attention has been called to the fact by disinterested parties. It has been suggested that a porch be erected which would answer all the requirements of a fire escape, and I think that the material has been asked for.

I desire to state that the shoes and hose furnished were insufficient and of poor quality. I bought ten or twelve pairs of shoes last September from private funds, and have taken active steps to manufacture hose in order to supply the deficiency.

In conclusion, I desire to say that there has been an improvement in every department of the school. I have many reasons to be thankful. The school is blessed with excellent employees, who have taken great interest in the work and who could be trusted under all circumstances to do their duty toward the school. They fully understand the spirit and intention of the Government in establishing schools for Indians, and I believe it has been the aim of all to carry out the views of the Department.

I feel especially grateful to Mr. E. Forte, agency carpenter, for the interest he has taken in all repairs and improvements that have been made. Everything he does is done for the best interest of the service and for the welfare of the school. I desire to thank the agent and his excellent wife for the interest they have taken in the advancement of our pupils, and I would urgently request the Department to allow the expense for repairs that he has asked for. Standing Rock does its duty in the agency and schools. Our schools are crowded. Our employees a unit in carrying out the views of the Department. We need more buildings to do our duty properly. Shall we be remembered?

Very respectfully,

E. C. WITZLEBEN.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through United States Indian Agent).

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, STANDING ROCK.

AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, July 30, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

There was a total enrollment of 133 pupils, 61 boys and 69 girls, with an average attendance of 110.36 for the ten months school was in session. Of those enrolled 117 were still present at the end of the school year, not including 4 who had been promoted to positions at the school during the year. They were divided according to the different grades, as follows:

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Boys	18	16	5	6	14	5	61
Girls	11	19	7	13	11	8	69

Most of the pupils of the sixth grade were withdrawn before the end of the year, which left the school rather destitute of larger scholars, especially boys, who were altogether in the minority, as the idea seems often to prevail here like on other reservations, that as soon as a boy can ride a horse the average Indian father thinks he needs the boy by all means to care for his ponies or work about the house. And the mothers very often think also, much too soon to do their daughters any good, that they are getting old and weak and sickly, and have so much to care for (in their mind at least) that they need the help of the girls very much at home. For these reasons also some who should go on further with their studies and be transferred to noureservation schools can not be influenced or persuaded to go, although the school is in favor of everything that might benefit these children, no matter where or wherefrom they would derive those benefits of a good useful education and the perfection thereof.

None of those enrolled died. Except a siege of la grippe, which came upon us during the month of March, there are only minor ailments, such as coughs, colds, some sore-eye cases, etc., to be reported, in which we have certainly been very fortunate, considering that in all the country around diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and other diseases prevailed for some time and decimated many white families in a most distressing manner.

I would respectfully call attention to the remarks made by our agency physician, Dr. Ross, in his last annual report (1887), where he says: "With regard to the Agricultural Boarding School, if it were not for the excellent natural surroundings (and I may add constant precaution and care for the health of the children), there would be great liability to sickness, as this school is without a drainage system. I would strongly recommend the laying of a sewerage system there, which could be done at a small expense." The very same recommendation and petition I repeated for several years already, but without any avail. We have waterworks, but they do not go far enough, and can not be utilized as it should be done; consequently we have only a very small taste of them.

The school work was carried on as nearly as possible and practicable according to the requirements of the course of study laid down by the Department and commendable progress made in the different grades. Efforts were made not only to pay attention to the old traditional three R's, but also, to the three H's, i. e., the cultivation and training of hand, head, and heart, which must of necessity involve character building, and make even school education not only a preparation for life, but life itself, full of high inspirations and noble purposes, which mostly produced on the part of the children a ready, willing spirit that made everything pleasant and profitable.

A harmonious union of the literary, domestic, and industrial work was aimed at. The schoolcarpenter was requested to base his theoretical instructions on Goss's Bench Work in Wood, which is an excellent manual to give good and correct ideas of the use of tools, materials, etc. The industrial teacher or farmer drew many helpful suggestions and hints from Mills and Shaw's First Principles of Agriculture as far as they can be applied to farming and stock raising in this section of the country.

All instruction was imparted with the view to the future home life of the pupils and its requirements.

The larger pupils divide their time between half a day of work and half a day of school. About 14 boys are regularly detailed for work around the barn, woodhouse, farm, and garden, 6 boys for the shops, 18 girls and 8 boys for the matron's department, care of dormitories and other rooms, 8 girls for the sewing room, 5 girls for the kitchen, and 8 for the laundry. These details are made for one month.

Of the 160 acres of cultivated farm land 20 acres were put in wheat, 15 acres in corn, 50 acres in oats, and 5 acres in potatoes. The garden comprises 7 acres, and promises a good and plentiful yield thus far. Small grain suffered from want of rain at the right time, which left it very short. Corn and potatoes may still do well if the latter part of summer will not be too dry.

As the most urgent wants of the school, I would mention the necessity of repainting most of the rooms; plank inside and outside, of replastering and whitewashing or alabastining most of the rooms; also, reflooring the schools-on-and others, rebuilding the porch in front of the girls' dormitory, reshingling the roofs of the older buildings, establishing a good system of sewerage, and putting up such new buildings as are necessitated for housing the required number of children comfortably. Good tank flushing water closets should be placed in the dormitory buildings and the outside vault closets removed or renewed. All these things were asked for and estimated upon repeatedly, and, as I notice with pleasure, were also taken up anew and with a will by our new agent, George H. Bingenheimer, and I will gladly hope that his efforts in this line will be crowned with final success, so that his administration may bring to us what was not granted before.

I regret that the most necessary repairs can not be made now during vacation, as such an institution should from time to time be thoroughly renovated, in order to present a now, fresh, inviting, and attractive appearance when the children return to school. Having no sewerage, and consequently poor bathing and closet facilities, no steam heating apparatus, only wood as fuel and coal oil for light, which causes many and grave dangers from heating and lighting the buildings, we have much work and responsibility which other schools do not have, although we have the same number of children, and mostly smaller ones, who have to be helped more than they do and can help themselves. But in spite of all we have tried to make the school what the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, according to the last annual report, expects a reservation school to be when he says that, situated in the heart of the Indian country, it should be a perpetual reminder of the civilization which lies outside the reservation, where the Indian parent can occasionally see his children, note their progress, and involuntarily receive some idea of the benefits of education.

It was very gratifying to me that also this year some of our former pupils, who have now families, brought their children to school, showing thereby their confidence in our work and grateful appreciation of the benefits they derived from education, giving thereby their own people to understand that the school is not such a bad place as some might think it to be. It also affords me much pleasure to state that on occasional visits to the homes of our pupils I can

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notice that the work of the school is not altogether lost, but that many make honest efforts to put into practice in daily life what they have learned at school, may it be in speaking English, in housekeeping and good order, complying with rules of politeness, or in other ways.

In conclusion, allow me to express my sincere thanks for the favors and courtesies received through our agent, his chief clerk, and other agency employees who have manifested kindness, good will, and sense of accommodation toward the school, which I fully appreciate.

Very respectfully,

MARTIN KESEL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through George H. Bingenheimer, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RIVER SCHOOL.

GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, August 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the 4th annual report of the Grand River Boarding School:

Location.—The school is situated 32 miles southwest of Fort Yates, the agency and post-office, and nearly 100 miles from Bismarck, the most convenient point having railway connections.

Attendance.—Total enrollment, 80; average attendance, 71.01; highest average attained during February, 77.6; average age of pupils, 11.53 years.

Runaways.—A few runaways occurred at the beginning of the year, but this pernicious habit was so completely overcome by prompt though kindly treatment. Spotted Horse, the school policeman, was especially efficient.

Health.—One girl died of tuberculosis three months after being excused from school. With this exception the general health of the pupils has been excellent, owing largely to the vigilance and efficiency of the school physician, Johnson C. McGahey. The series of physiologic and hygienic lectures given by Dr. McGahey throughout the year proved interesting and instructive.

Literary work.—The work in this department has been conducted by earnest and conscientious teachers. The form studies were used as means to the thought studies, while the latter were made to enter into the development of the former. Necessarily not all of the means included in the above designated studies were presented during the year, but those that were had particular reference to each child's need and period of development. The results were very gratifying.

Industrial work.—As customary the pupils in each of the two divisions devote an equal amount of time to class room and industrial instruction. The details are changed biweekly. A good 8 acre garden containing corn and a variety of vegetables, a new log ice-house filled with ice, logs cut and hauled to build a cattle barn, about 15 acres partially cleared of underbrush, besides the caring for the stock, cutting wood, etc., represent the work performed by the boys under the charge of the industrial teacher. The girls were instructed in the various departments of household duties and their progress was commendable. An effort has been made to secure as complete organic connection as possible between the industrial and literary work.

Ethical and social.—A Sabbath school was conducted throughout the year. The pupils attended their respective church services regularly. Christian ethics as applied to practical life was presented in a series of informal talks by the superintendent during the general evening exercises.

Several of the employees frequently had small evening parties for the children detailed to their departments. Suitable desserts were prepared and served by the girls, games were played, and enjoyable times passed. Several socials for all the children were also held. All proved valuable for instruction in social ethics. The holidays were observed with suitable exercises and diversions.

Transfer of pupils.—Quite a number of the larger boys and girls voluntarily offered themselves for transfer to nonreservation schools, but when the consent of the parents was requested it was given in only one case. Material for future valuable careers will thus be allowed to remain here.

Improvements and needs.—A log ice house, a well, a windmill, and a fine 60 foot flagstaff are the principal necessions for the year.

Our needs, which are imperative, have been presented for your kind consideration, and our request, if granted, will increase the efficiency of the school many fold.

Acknowledgments.—My sincere thanks are due to those of the school employees who have been loyal and who have labored earnestly for the prosperity of the school; to the missionaries whom I have met for their interest and encouragement in this work; to the ladies of Wellesley College and others in the East who kindly contributed many beautiful Christmas presents for the children; to the clerks and other agency employees who have extended us many courtesies during the year; to our genial agent, Maj. George H. Bingenheimer, and his predecessor, J. W. Cramsie, for their continued assistance and support, and to the Indian Office for favors granted.

Very respectfully,

H. M. NOBLE, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through G. H. Bingenheimer, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL, STANDING ROCK.

OAK CREEK, STANDING ROCK RESERVE, S. DAK., *July 21, 1898.*

DEAR SIR: By your request I have the honor of submitting my annual report of St. Elizabeth's School for this fiscal year.

After the destruction by fire of our school buildings the previous year, our people under the Rev. Philip J. Deloria, native priest in charge of our mission at Standing Rock, raised nearly $400 towards the erection of new buildings—boarding school home, chapel, and recitation room combined—which through Bishop Hare's indefatigable efforts were planned for and completed by the 1st of September at the cost of about $6,000. Five thousand of the amount was secured from the fire insurance company. For the remainder we are indebted to our many friends East and West.

The buildings are more commodious and attractive than the former ones, and through the assistance of the church missionary societies were furnished comfortably. Clothing for the children was also provided (?) the same source, which enabled us to reopen our school the 25th of September.

Sixty pupils were enrolled in November. Two native assistants and seven employees have been the working force a part of the year. To procure an ample supply of good soft water, a well was dug 12 feet deep at the distance of about 3 miles from the school, which has proved to be a great luxury when our cistern water has been exhausted.

The spirit of grateful appreciation on the part of the children and parents has marked the year, if we may so judge from the promptness with which the former were entered and the cheerful compliance of the latter to the rules of the school. There has not been one runaway. Several pupils were withdrawn on account of scrofula affections, one of whom has died. As we treat the children homeopathically, it has not been necessary, except in extreme cases, to send for the agency physicians, who have always responded readily when called upon.

The issue of requisitions has been ample, but that of Government annuity very limited.

The industries of a farm boarding-school home have been taught in a general way. About 300 garments have been manufactured, besides the weekly mending for the household. The disposition of our older and more advanced pupils to assist in an emergency has been encouraging and helpful, for which result much praise is due my faithful associates who have been with me several years.

Each of the pupils according to their efficiency received a payment of an amount from 5 cents to $5 monthly. From the limited recompense they have contributed to the church and missions. One child gave his whole 50 cents to his mother to pay for a bottle of medicine for her. While all were privileged to do as they were disposed with the amount earned, they were taught to be consistent, and the most advanced used their little fund in the purchase of hats and other attire which was deemed commendable and progressive.

Thanking you and your employees for the courtesies extended in behalf of our mission, trusting in your continued interest in our work, I am,

Very respectfully, yours.

MARY S. FRANCIS, *Principal.*

GEORGE H. BINGENHEIMER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INDIAN AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., August 31, 1898.

SIR: I beg to submit herewith my sixth annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes were given allotments of land in severalty in 1891. At that time they were what is generally known as "blanket Indians," who were utterly unfitted to assume the rôle of citizenship conferred upon all allotted Indians. They were in complete ignorance of the laws by which they were to be governed, and totally unprepared for the sudden change from tribal to that of local civil government. Nearly all their habits and customs militated against submission to the requirements of the new laws to which they had unwillingly been subjected. It must be understood that these people did not willingly seek to have their lands segregated, but were practically forced to do so. They were made to believe that the Government would take their lands anyway, and that they had better accept what was tendered in apparent generosity, than to refuse the terms offered and get nothing. Thus it came that the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation was thrown open to settlement and in a single day thousands of white settlers rushed into the country from which they had been, prior to that date, excluded, and which these Indians had been accustomed to believe they owned forever. Is it, therefore, a matter of wonder that they cling so tenaciously to their old-time customs and so slowly yield to the demands of their new environment?

Their progress in the adoption of civilized habits has been gradual, but very marked. By evolution they are emerging from a savage to an embryonic condition of citizenship. Slowly the veil of darkness, superstition, and ignorance is being lifted and they are being brought to see and appreciate the benefits of a higher civilization. The abrogation of old customs and the adoption of newer and better methods of daily life tend to elevate and free them from the old hermetic shell, so impervious to the influences of a civilized existence. By attrition with their white neighbors they are fast acquiring habits of industry and thrift. They are learning to enjoy the benefits and comforts of permanent homes; of houses, instead of "tepees;" of individual ownership, instead of a tribal community of property; of education and its great resultant good to the rising generation; of a higher moral and Christian life, in lieu of heathenish devotion to unknown gods, and to contrast their present advanced status with their former condition of nomadic camp life, spent in idleness and sloth. They are beginning to see that

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there is a promising future for them; a day when, in the quiet and peaceful enjoyment of their individual possessions and settled in permanent homes surrounded by home comforts, they may fully enjoy and appreciate the resultant benefits of an advanced civilization. During the long years of tribal government many habits that are barriers to their advancement have so ingrown with their lives that they are exceedingly difficult to eradicate.

It requires no slight effort to promote the progress of a people who for generations past have spent their lives in perfect abandonment of any desire to adopt civilized habits. To roam at will with no thought of care for what the future may have in store for them, and confirmed in the belief that the lives led by their forefathers is the correct and proper thing, they have been content to let the future take care of itself. To break up habits of indolence and to institute those of industry is no small undertaking. To impart a proper regard for local, civil, and criminal laws, and especially those regulating marriage and divorce and the rights of property, and the observance of the rules and regulations of the Department as they apply to forbidden customs, calls for the exercise of earnest, zealous, firm, and determined perseverance.

An agent must needs sacrifice any desire to be popular if he be inspired to do his whole duty. He must seemingly at times to them appear to be harsh, exacting, and even unjust and cruel. To convince an Indian that his way is the wrong one, that he is blind and can not see the right way, or to make a convert of him against his inclination, is a most difficult undertaking. He is the veriest of demagogues and very much of a diplomat in his own way. To refuse permission to an Indian to do something which he ought not to do, or decline to issue him some article which he does not deserve, makes an enemy of him. Though he may be an idler and a vagabond, without a home or permanent place of residence, and though he may be nonprogressive himself and have ridiculed and derided those disposed to be so, and have counseled opposition to the methods employed by the Government for the uplifting of his people, yet he thinks he is as much entitled to recognition and reward at the hands of his agent as the most deserving.

The uneducated Indian is not a reasoner. He accepts what appears to him as a fact without first knowing or inquiring into the cause or reason why it is a fact. He has been so long provided for by a generous Government that he can not understand why he should not always be supported and cared for, and consequently his indifference as to what the future may have in store for him.

To state that these Indians have made rapid progress during the past year is but to state a fact, but they are yet so far from an advanced civilization that it will require years of patient labor on the part of those in charge to bring them up to the plane of good citizenship. That they have done so well as compared with their neighboring tribes is a matter of comment by those observant of their condition.

There is among them a marked absence of drunkenness. They live amicably with their white neighbors. Intermingled as they are with the white settlers, with unlimited opportunities to procure liquor, it is surprising how little friction there is between them, and while much apprehension was felt that trouble would ensue on account of the withdrawal of the United States troops from the military posts in the Territory, the former peaceable status has not been disturbed.

A delegation of twenty-five Cheyennes and Arapahoes, with their families and camping outfits, is now in attendance at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Nebr.

Issue of rations.—The ration system is by many considered pernicious, and without doubt there is reason for the belief. The consensus of opinion seems to be that as long as an Indian is fed by the Government he will make no effort of his own for self-support. While this is undoubtedly true in the main, it would be inhuman to leave the old and decrepit, the sick and the blind to starve—for starve they would if they had to depend on their relatives for support. If it were possible to separately provide for them by the issue of provisions which could not be shared with the undeserving, then the indiscriminate issue of rations could and ought to be stopped. While under existing orders at this agency rations and other gratuitous supplies are withheld from able-bodied men who refuse to work, and from those who will not place their children in school, it has proven impracticable to prevent the nonprogressive ones from sharing in the issue to others, and thus the undeserving evade the penalty for failure to comply with the requirements of the Department. All eatables among Indians are looked upon as common property as long as any remain in the larder. Hungry visitors never leave the abode of a friend or relative until their hunger is appeased. It is hard for the progressive to succeed in the accumulation of personal property on this account. To be charged with stinginess is equivalent to being accused of robbery. One who refuses to share his provender with his neighbors is villified and abused

and afterwards shunned by all. No wonder that it requires great courage for them to say no to the hungry.

Hindrances to progress and remedies suggested.—Nothing operates so disadvantageously to the development of meritorious traits of character as tribal councils, dances, visiting, and intermingling of the tribes. Such intercourse enables so-called "chiefs" and "medicine men" to wield their vicious influences over young men and women who have been educated at Government expense, who would otherwise throw off the yoke of tribal government which but serves to perpetuate rites and customs that prove a menace to their civilization. How should these be abrogated? By a determined stand by the Department in absolutely prohibiting all customs that exercise a baneful influence over these people. By prohibiting tribal visiting, which militates against all advancement. By upholding the agent in his efforts to break down the influence that counteracts the adoption of progressive habits. By ignoring so-called "chiefs" and the encouragement of individual independence among the men of the tribe. Why should "chiefs" be recognized among allottee Indians who are declared to be citizens? By rewarding the meritorious and progressive, and by withholding gratuitous issues to the idle and indolent as well as from those who encourage opposition to the methods of the Government adopted for their benefit and civilization. By encouragement and assistance of those who desire to live in houses, in supplying the necessary materials, furniture, etc. By the purchase of breeding stock and necessary farming implements. By the employment of a sufficient number of farmers and field matrons to give instructions in farming and stock raising, and in household duties; the care of the sick, the preparation of food, and the observance of hygienic methods. By compulsory education of all children of school age. By the suppression of "medicine men" and their incantations on the sick. By a strict enforcement of the laws regulating marriage and divorce. By prompt punishment for introduction of liquor and other crimes. By compelling permanent local residence upon their allotments and the abandonment of nomadic habits. By interdiction of frequent gatherings, councils, dances, and ceremonies which engender old habits and customs that should be abandoned; and above all, by compelling able-bodied men and women to labor for their own subsistence.

The prejudice manifested throughout the West toward the Indian is due largely to the fact that he is a consumer and not a producer. In other words, that he is living in idleness off the labor and industry of others. The civilization of the Indian is the unsolved problem of the nation. There is no other race of people under our Government for whom so much has been done with so little amelioration of their condition. It has, with lavish generosity, supplied all necessary means to save the Indian from extinction, and yet an apparent stoical indifference is manifested by them as to their future welfare. One thing probably more than any other cause for this is the seeming disposition of the Government to temporize, while no absolute, fixed policy, involving the efforts at civilization of the Indian race, has been adopted. The several tribes have remained subject to the whims of each incoming agent with varied resultant success or failure in their undertakings to improve their condition.

The agent who fearlessly, honestly, and determinedly initiates newer and better methods and strictly and firmly enforces their adoption is assuming a Herculean task, and can only succeed after long and patient endeavor, supported and upheld, as he must be, by the Department. Should he assume this undertaking with anything less than an interested, earnest, and zealous endeavor, he will fail. These conclusions are the result of long years of personal observation of Indian character and wide experience as an Indian agent.

Stimulus.—The policy adopted at this agency of rewarding the progressive by a generous issue of the articles furnished by the Government and imposing privation upon others who obstinately persist in refusal to adopt civilized habits, has produced marked good results. It has brought forcibly to them an object lesson and the knowledge of the fact that while the Government is disposed to be kind and generous to them if they will accept the instruction and advice imparted through its agents, it will not support them in idleness. Gratuitous issues at this agency of such articles as wagons, lumber, and materials for houses are confined to deserving Indians. A deserving Indian is one who has established permanent residence on his allotment and cultivates the same in a proper manner, who is loyal to the Government and obeys the instruction of his farmer, who sends his children to school and complies with all the requirements of his agent and the farmer of his district, thus proving by his actions that he is inclined to adopt civilized habits and to improve his condition.

Improvements.—A new school plant to accommodate 125 pupils was authorized and completed at Cantonment, 70 miles from the agency. A new dormitory for

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girls at the Arapahoe school, this agency. The Red Moon boarding school, 90 miles distant, was completed and organized by the attendance of Indian pupils who had never been enrolled in any school. A new bath house and sewer system at the Arapahoe school was completed.

During the year twenty-eight dwelling houses for Indians have been constructed and largely from proceeds of their own labor. There are many others anxious to have houses but are too poor to secure the necessary material, and the appropriation by the Government is too limited to furnish it. The desire of these people to live in houses is increasing and ought to be gratified if practicable.

Conclusion.—I desire to acknowledge to the Department its uniform support and approval during the past year of the methods employed in the conduct of the affairs of this agency, without which my efforts must have failed.

To the employees of this agency who have labored with me I desire to express my due appreciation of their cooperation and assistance.

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. WOODSON,
Major, U. S. A., Acting Indian Agent

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KIOWA AGENCY.

KIOWA AGENCY, *Anadarko, Okla., August 26, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898:

I relieved the ex-acting agent, Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, United States Army, and took charge of the Kiowa Agency on May 16, 1898. I found that by reason of there being so many different subissue stations and schools upon the reservation, and the reserve being itself so large, that it would take a considerable length of time to take a complete inventory of all the Government property which I was to receive. I immediately commenced to make this inventory, which consumed over a month of my time. Immediately after the close of this work I made a semiannual payment to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians of the moneys derived from the leasing of their lands. This occupied my entire time until the close of the fiscal year, and taking the above into consideration in connection with the many minor duties of an agency of this size, I found it utterly impossible to collect information and data upon which to base an intelligent report of the affairs for the months prior to my coming here. Therefore my general report must necessarily be abbreviated, but to the statistical reports accompanying I would invite attention, as they could be more generally compiled from office records. It is also found that there are many situations here which take more than two or three months' experience to enable a person to report thoroughly upon, but it is hoped that my future reports will be full in all branches.

Reservations and location of agency.—The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation contains an area of about 3,000,000 acres of land, and is bounded on the north by the Washita River, on the south and west by the North Fork of the Red River, and on the east by the ninety-eighth meridian, the boundary of the Indian Territory. The Wichita Reservation contains an area of about three-quarters of a million acres, and is bounded on the south by the Washita River, on the north by the South Canadian River, on the east by the ninety-eighth meridian, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho lands on the west.

The agency headquarters are located at Anadarko, on the south side of the Washita River, on the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation, and about 20 miles from the nearest railroad point, due west from Chickasha, Ind. T. All supplies for the agency are shipped to Chickasha and transported overland from that point by Indian freighters.

In about the center of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation the military post of Fort Sill is located, which, before the opening of the Spanish war, was garrisoned by four companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry. There are now but two troops of cavalry stationed at that point, and they are mainly necessary on account of the Geronimo band of Apache prisoners of war being quartered on the military reservation. The military occupies about 50,000 acres in the Kiowa and Comanche Indian Reservation.

The Wichita Mountains extend through the center of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, and make that portion of the reserve unfit for either farming or grazing purposes.

Tribes and population.—The Indians of the Kiowa Agency are the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and Wichita and affiliated bands. The latter are composed of Wichitas, Caddos, Delawares, Towaconies, Keechies, and Wacoes. From the census taken June 30 last the following is shown, total, all tribes, being 3,833:

	Kiowas.	Comanches.	Apaches.	Wichitas, etc.
Males	531	723	92	481
Females	764	830	101	477
Total	1,135	1,553	193	958

Agriculture.—The reservations in connection with this agency are not, as a general rule, well adapted to agriculture, but there are along the streams and in the bottom lands some very fine farms, and on these the Indians for the past year have been very successful in their farming operations; in fact, it is believed from the prospects at this time that the crops will be better than they have been for several seasons, and this will be especially true in regard to corn. The abundant rains matured the corn before the very hot weather commenced, and the result is all Indians that planted corn at all and cared for it (which they usually do in a good manner) will have excellent yields. With the success this year it will be a great encouragement toward getting the Indians to farm to a greater extent, and I believe, with the assistance which I expect to give them and instruction of my agency farmers, that they will materially increase their acreage next spring.

Stock raising.—The uncertainty of raising crops in this locality and the adaptability of the reservations generally for stock raising and grazing purposes makes that industry the leading one here and the one which should, in my opinion, be encouraged to its greatest capacity among the Indians. The reservation is thoroughly watered and the best of grass abounds in all portions, and as the pursuit which the Indian can most naturally follow is that of looking after stock, the cattle industry among these Indians is the one that must be paramount in their every undertaking. They are gradually getting to take better care of their cattle, and now there are many Indians that have nice herds, and which are sufficient to furnish them with a comfortable living and supply all their needs. The Indians have cut and stacked a large amount of hay this season, as it has been exceptionally good, and are in every way providing for feed for their stock during the winter months.

Summing up the two questions of agriculture and stock raising, and drawing the comparisons between the two, it certainly is greatly in favor of the latter. As I heretofore stated, there are along the streams and bottoms some fine farming lands, but these lands are all selected and cultivated by the Indians, and the balance remaining is unfit for any purpose whatever except grazing. There are numerous streams that go through the country that have no bottoms or lowlands at all, but merely furnish stock water, and taking all these things into consideration, the reservation can practically be classed as a grazing locality purely and solely.

Evidences of progress.—The increased desire of these Indians to provide houses and homes for their families is the best evidence, in my judgment, of their progress on the road to civilization. A person can not go in any portion of the reserve that is in any way adapted to farming but what houses of the Indians can be seen, and, as shown in my statistical report, there are over 600 houses on the reservation. A great number of these houses have been built by the Government furnishing the material and the Indian paying for the labor of construction. There are now about 50 Indians who have money deposited in my hands to be held in trust to pay carpenters to build houses when the Government will furnish the lumber, and I have recently estimated for enough material to provide for all of these, and I can not urge too strongly the benefits of giving them this aid, and especially so when they are so anxious to secure a home, and in evidence of their good faith are willing to pay nearly half of the expense.

The Indians of these reservations furnish all of the hay, grain, and feed necessary for the use of this agency, and receive a large income therefrom. They also furnish large quantities of hay and wood for use of the military post of Fort Sill, for which they receive good prices. All of the wagon transportation of Government supplies is handled by Indians, and in fact they are ready and willing to work at all times at anything they may find to do that will enable them to earn something

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for their benefit, and I believe they are rapidly becoming more provident in every respect, many of them providing with their own labor for themselves and families very comfortably. We also have a large number of regular employees who are Indians, and they receive for this service about $10,000 per annum.

Education.—There are three Government boarding schools and one Government day school upon the reservation. There are also five mission schools. Of the Government schools the day school is located at the agency proper; the Riverside Boarding School is located on the north side of the Washita River, on the Wichita Reservation, about a mile and a half from the agency; the Rainy Mountain Boarding School is located about 45 miles west of the agency on the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation; the Fort Sill Boarding School is located about 2 miles south of the military post of Fort Sill, and about 40 miles south and a little west from the agency. Among the Wichitas and affiliated bands there is the Wichita Baptist Mission School, which is about 5 miles north of the agency; just south of the agency, on the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, is the Methodist (South) Mission School and the St. Patrick's Mission (Catholic); about 4 miles east of the agency is the Mary Gregory Memorial Mission School (Presbyterian); about 25 miles southwest of the agency is the Cache Creek Mission School (Reformed Presbyterian). Of the Government schools the Riverside is filled with pupils from the Wichita and affiliated bands solely; the Rainy Mountain School is filled with Kiowa pupils, and the Fort Sill School with Comanches; the mission schools, outside of the Wichita Baptist, are filled with different tribes.

All of these schools are doing excellent work, and as the opportunity does not frequently offer itself to speak of the mission schools, I desire to especially commend their work. With all the schools, both Government and mission, on the reservation, they do not then have capacity enough to accommodate all of the school children, but a great deal will be accomplished in this line when the new improvements at the Government schools, which are now under way, are completed. These improvements consist of a new dormitory and new mess hall at the Riverside School, both to be built of brick, with all the new appliances in the way of heating, lighting, ventilation, sewerage, etc., both costing $10,000. At the Rainy Mountain School there is a new dormitory, new mess hall, on the same plans as those at Riverside, of brick, and a superintendent's cottage of frame, all costing $21,000. At the Fort Sill School a new mess hall, of brick, costing $4,000.

Missionary.—In addition to the five mission schools above mentioned and their corps of teachers and employees under the different denominations, there are fourteen other field missionaries on the reservations of the Baptist, Methodist South, and Protestant Episcopal denominations. These missionaries do a world of good among the individual Indians and have expended during the year nearly $10,000 for their benefit. They hold services in the different localities in churches which have been erected, and use their influence at all times toward the betterment of the Indian and his advancement on the road to civilization. In fact, I can not say too much in favor of this work, and in the short while I have been in charge of this agency appreciate their help and desire to thank all for their cooperation.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the reservation generally is good. There has been an unusual number of cases of malarial fever on account of the abundance of rain and overflowing of streams, but there have been but few deaths from these cases and all are well handled by our two physicians. In this connection I would state that we have one physician at the agency proper, then another at the Fort Sill school and subagency, 40 miles south. This leaves the district of the Rainy Mountain school 40 miles from either physician, without any medical aid except when one or the other of the two physicians are called upon, and I would strongly urge that a third physician be allowed us in the near future to be stationed in the Rainy Mountain district.

Field matrons.—In this connection I desire to express my acknowledgment of the good work performed by the two matrons on this reservation, and the work of assisting Indian women in the learning of household duties is one that can not be too highly commended and nothing tends more toward the rapid advancement of the Indian tribes than the knowledge of how to make and keep a home, and I can not too strongly represent and urge the necessity for an additional appropriation for more of this class of employees on these reservations. When it is remembered that we have nearly 4,000 Indians scattered over nearly 4,000,000 acres of land, the necessity for an increased number of field matrons is easily to be seen, and I would therefore recommend that we have three additional allowed us, one for the Wichita Reservation, and two more for the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation. It is in the same class of work that the field matrons are engaged that the lady workers of the missionary force of the reservation spend the most of their time, and the same commendation of the field matron's work can be applied to the missionaries.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the employee force of this agency has been inadequate in numbers, but will be increased for the year 1899, and it is then hoped to be sufficient. At any rate they have been and will all be taxed to their utmost physical capacity in the performance of their several duties.

I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner for his support and assistance during my administration to this time, and feel indebted to him for the same.

The agency statistical report, together with the statistical reports of the Government and mission schools, and annual reports of two superintendents, are herewith transmitted.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. WALKER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.

ANADARKO, OKLA., *August 1, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to write this my seventh annual report for the Riverside Boarding School, located on the north side of the Washita River, 1½ miles northwest from the agent's office, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency. On the morning of the first Monday in September, 1897, we opened the school with the most discouraging surroundings. There were more than 100 children ready to enter school, but only had comfortable quarters for 50, however we patched up the old buildings the best we could and have had a fairly prosperous year with an average attendance of 65 pupils.

We were greatly gratified when the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs visited us and promised relief. We are pleased still more to see the fruits of that promise in the form of a splendid brick dormitory and mess hall now being built. These two buildings will soon be finished and turned over for our use, a thing far better than we dared hope for before he visited us and saw our many needs.

The health of the children and employees has been good notwithstanding the overabundance of rain, which is generally a source of sickness in this dry climate.

This has been a great year for the farm and garden except oats. The oat crop was a failure, because of the great rains and hot weather which caused the rust to strike it before the grain had filled. The wheat crop was fairly good in yield while the quality is excellent. Corn never was better. We have raised on the school farm an abundant supply of wheat, corn, potatoes, beans, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, and melons. We have no fruit this year on account of the late frosts in the spring.

Our cow herd has increased during the year by 25 head of fine calves. The Texas fever is now raging in this neighborhood, and I have been in fear for our cattle, but all have escaped so far and I still hope they may stay rid of the dreaded scourge.

We have added to the farm this year a 40 acre field with a good tight fence of woven wire for hog range. This field has plenty of shade and water in it, as well as land for the cultivation of forage crops for hogs. It is the best farm improvement we have made for two years.

We have raised one colt, which is a credit to the industrial department of the school, and we shall have more in the future. We have sold two hogs, which netted us $20.75. We shall have more for sale this winter, as well as wheat and cattle.

The money which was taken from the Wichita children and spent for the benefit of the Fort Sill and Rainy Mountain schools under your predecessor has never been refunded. We are striving to teach the Wichita children the benefit of close application to business, but if what they earn and put away for their own benefit has to be squandered to buy luxuries for some other people, it is hard to make them see the benefit of labor. Therefore I ask the Department once more to see to it that these Wichita children have justice done them.

The schoolroom work has been fairly well done during the year, but we hope to be able to do better another year. We shall be greatly embarrassed, I fear, at the beginning of school this fall, as the new buildings will not be complete.

G. L. PIGG,
Superintendent.

Respectfully submitted.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SILL SCHOOL.

FORT SILL, OKLA., *July 1, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the Fort Sill Boarding School.

This school will comfortably accommodate 100 pupils, but we have had an enrollment of 129 children—68 boys and 61 girls—with an average attendance of 118 for the ten months during which school was in session. The average age of those attending school this year was 11+ years. With the erection of the new mess hall, for which the material is now being delivered, the school accommodations will be materially increased. No difficulty is experienced in keeping the school filled. During the past year I have been under the necessity of saying to some parents who were willing to put their children in school that we did not have room for them.

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While it is an easy matter to keep a full school at home, it is very difficult to induce the parents of the Comanches to allow their children to leave the reservation for the purpose of attending school. Very many of the children express a wish to go to school away from the reservation, but the parents say no. I feel, however, that this strong opposition is gradually being overcome.

English speaking.—In the industrial departments, as well as in the literary department, every effort is made to induce the child to use the English language. All of the employees command the use of English in their department work and endeavor to show the children why it is desirable to have it so. The influence has been such that it is a rare thing to hear a word of Indian spoken except when some one is in from the camp. They seem anxious to learn how to express themselves in good English, some of them realizing that the time is approaching when it will be almost essential to their success in life.

Children are regularly detailed to do work in the different departments represented at the school. The details are changed at the beginning of each month, so that all may have an opportunity of learning how to do those things which must be done in a home life such as our efforts should tend to lead them to know.

Farm.—The school farm is in good condition, having been well cultivated by the employes in charge of it, with the assistance of the boys detailed to assist him. If the season continues favorable the school crop will be good. Since the most of the crop is as yet unharvested it is impossible to state what the yield will be, but the acreage is as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Field corn	35	Orchard and nursery	2
Sweet corn	1	Rye	30
Pop corn	2	Oats	32
Kaffir corn	55	Cotton	6
Garden	21	Alfalfa	5
Sorghum	14	Potatoes, Irish	24
Millet	5	Wheat	11

Total acreage cultivated this season, as reported by the farmer, is 172 acres.

Health.—The general health of the children has been very good. There have been no deaths at the school. Two children who have attended school died of consumption. At the request of their parents, these ex pupils were buried by the school in the graveyard at the subagency.

General results.—I feel that the results obtained by the year's work with these children has been reasonably satisfactory. There is much to encourage a faithful continuance of effort with these people, even though advancement is much retarded by the influence of their home associations during vacation time.

Needs.—The needs of the school are rather numerous. In addition to the work already begun there should be—

1. A good sewer system.
2. A good water system.
3. Better lavatory and bathing facilities.
4. The school building should not be used any more without being made safe. The walls of the building (which is stone) have so spread that it is certainly unsafe for use.

Conclusion.—In concluding my report, I wish to express my appreciation of all help received during the year that is now complete. The visit of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, W. A. Jones, was very helpful and encouraging. We were also favored with a helpful visit from Supervisor Bauer a short time before the end of the school year.

Again thanking all who have in anywise contributed to the success of the school, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. Cox,
Superintendent Fort Sill School.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(*Through W. T. Walker, United States Indian agent.*)

REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, *Pawhuska, Okla., August 29, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. As I have had charge of this agency but a short time, my report will be necessarily brief and confined mainly to statistics.

The Osage Agency is located near the center of the Osage Reservation, at Pawhuska, Okla., 30 miles south of Elgin, Kans., the nearest railroad and telegraph station. The Kaw subagency is located 35 miles west of this agency and 15 miles east of Kildare, Okla., which is the nearest railroad and telegraph station.

The history, location, extent, and general features of the Osage and Kaw reservations have been written so often that they are well known, but as it is the custom to repeat this information, or at least a portion of it, every year, I would say that the Osage Reservation consists of about 1,100,000 acres of land, lying in the northeast corner of Oklahoma, adjoining the State of Kansas on the north and the Indian Territory on the east. The reservation consists of some fertile valleys, many rocky hills, prairies, and scattering woodlands; is fairly well watered, and is an ideal grazing country.

The Kaw Reservation consists of 100,000 acres of land adjoining the Osage Reservation on the west, and has the same general physical characteristics.

Census.—

Osages:	
Full bloods	906
Mixed bloods	855
Total	1,761
Males	882
Females	879
Males above 18 years	101
Females above 14 years	430
Children between 6 and 18 years:	
Males	286
Females	284
Kaws:	
Full bloods	109
Mixed bloods	108
Total	208
Males	128
Females	80
Males above 18 years	68
Females above 14 years	32
Children between 6 and 18 years:	
Males	36
Females	39

Government.—The Osage tribal government is vested in a governor or chief, an assistant chief, and fifteen councilors, who are elected for a term of two years. That of the Kaw tribe is similar, but on a smaller plan. I am at present unable to say whether the present plan of the two tribal governments is a decided success or not.

Farming and stock raising.—Farming and stock raising are the principal industries of the two tribes, and I am led to believe that both are on the increase, although mainly carried on by white men, either as employees or tenants of the Indians. Rains have been frequent and abundant thus far this season, and the grass, corn, wheat, and other crops are very promising.

It is reported that the Osages have cultivated during the year 15,000 acres of land, have 75,500 acres under fence, and that they produced 100,000 bushels of wheat, 40,000 bushels of oats, 600,000 bushels of corn, 6,000 bushels of potatoes; cut 1,000 tons of hay; made 15,000 pounds of butter, besides raising a large quantity of vegetables and fruit.

The Osages own 7,200 horses, 700 mules, 5 burros, 10,000 cattle, 11,020 swine, and 10,000 domestic fowls. They sold to the Government products amounting to $2,802.43, and it is estimated that they sold to others products amounting to $15,000.

The Osage Indians have too much money to be successful farmers or stock raisers. Following, or rather leading, his white brother in this respect, he prefers the conveniences, luxuries, and dissipations of village life to the solitary and uneventful avocation of a plain farmer. He loves to sing, to dance, and to rest. There is no object in his working, as he has plenty of money to support himself and family in idleness. He is human.

Wealth.—The Osage Indians are probably the wealthiest people per capita on earth, owning as they do over 800 acres of land for each man, woman, and child, and each receiving an annual annuity of over $200 in cash. To illustrate: If an Indian and his wife have eight children, the annual cash income of the family is over $2,000. They are aristocrats and, like all wealthy people, scorn to perform manual labor. "They toil not, neither do they spin." Who can blame them, and who is to blame for this state of affairs?

Education.—There are about 570 children of school age in the Osage tribe and 65 in the Kaw. Of this number, 448 have attended during the year either the schools on the reservations, nonreservation, public, or private schools. The mixed bloods take considerable interest in education and many of them send their children to public and private schools outside the reservations, at their own expense. There are three industrial boarding schools on the Osage Reservation and one on the Kaw Reservation. Two of these schools are conducted by the Government and two are contract Catholic schools. The four schools have accommodation for over 400 pupils, but have not all been filled to their full capacity during the past year.

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The Osage Boarding School is located at the agency and can comfortably accommodate 180 pupils. The largest attendance at any one time during the year was 166; the average attendance was 141. The total cost of maintaining the school was $20,168.91, which includes salaries of teachers, employees, and all other expenses. Eighty acres of land are cultivated by this school; 2 horses, 5 mules, 23 cattle, and 22 swine constitute the school stock. Appended will be found the report of the superintendent of the school, giving a detailed account of the workings of the school during the past year.

The St. Louis Boarding School is located on the Osage Reservation, about 1 mile from the agency, and is a contract Catholic school. This school can accommodate 125 pupils. The largest attendance at any one time during the year was 78; the average attendance, 67. The total cost of maintaining this school during the year was $8,302.49.

The St. John's Boarding School is located on the Osage Reservation, 15 miles from the agency, and is also a contract Catholic school. This school can accommodate 150 pupils. The largest attendance during the year was 67; the average attendance was 52. The total cost of maintaining the school during the year was $6,512.22. Farms are connected with both of the contract schools.

The Kaw Boarding School is located on the Kaw Reservation, at the subagency, 35 miles distant from the headquarters of the agency. This school will accommodate, without crowding, 50 boarding and 5 day pupils. The largest attendance at any one time during the year was 51 boarding and 5 day scholars; the average attendance during the year was 45. The total cost of maintaining the school during the year was $7,398.31. A fine farm is connected with the school, and excellent crops are produced. The report of the clerk in charge of the school is hereto appended.

At all the schools the boys are taught farming, fruit growing, gardening, the care of stock and tools. The girls are taught general housework, sewing, cooking, and laundering.

School buildings.—All the school buildings are well located and fairly well equipped, but some repairs are badly needed.

Transfer of teachers.—The frequent transfers of competent teachers from one school to another is not at all advisable. Indian children are very shy and, I may add, suspicious. It requires time and the exercise of great tact and patience to gain their confidence, and therefore frequent changes of competent teachers is a great drawback to any Indian school. Incompetent, lackadaisical, and careless teachers should be promptly dropped from the service.

Missionary work.—Catholic priests conduct religious services at each of the contract schools. They also have a church at the agency. The Methodist society has a church at the agency and a resident minister. These churches, in their respective spheres, are doing faithful service for the spiritual welfare of these people; but there are a large number who will not come under their influence.

Health.—The health of the Indians, generally speaking, has been good, and the births have exceeded the deaths.

Whisky traffic.—The whisky traffic, which has so severely afflicted these people, and which was claimed to be so nearly stamped out under former administrations, is far from extinct. To entirely prevent its use by all of these Indians or upon this reservation, with 300 miles of exposed frontier, could not be accomplished by the constant watchfulness of 300 policemen.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, it may be said that peace and harmony prevail generally, though the usual agency malcontents here are more intelligent, more vicious, and perhaps more determined than elsewhere.

Very respectfully,

WM. J. POLLOCK,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OSAGE SCHOOL.

OSAGE AGENCY, *Pawhuska, Okla., August 11, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Osage Boarding School.

Location.—The school is located north of the village of Pawhuska, on an elevation overlooking the village and valley. This elevation gives the school ground a good natural drainage. A part of the school yard retains its native trees, while on the other part these have disappeared from the effects of the severe drought of several years ago. It is about 30 miles from Elgin, Kans., with which it is connected by stage.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a boys' home, a girls' home, a school building, a boiler house containing the ice plant, a barn, and a pump house, all stone buildings, and a boys' dining room, a hospital, and engineer's house, frame buildings. The boys' home and the girls' home

are some distance apart, with the school building, boiler house, and hospital between them, and the school building forming the center of the group.

The barn and the school pasture are on the northwest of these buildings, while the agency farm, now used as the school farm, lies southeast and beyond the village of Pawhuska. It is a mile by the road and more than half a mile on a beg line from the barn to the gate entering the farm. This makes it almost of no value for educational purposes and must necessarily be operated at a financial loss. Too much time is consumed in going to and returning from the farm. This farm should be rented and new ground be broken near the barn in the pasture. There is sufficient good land near the barn in the pasture that is well drained which will produce as good crops, if not better, than what the present farm produces. The farm now in use requires thorough draining. In a wet season there are more than 10 acres of it where crops will be ruined by standing water, and other parts are damaged because they can not be reached for proper cultivation.

Improvements made.—The boys' building was reflavored with hard pine and thoroughly oiled. The plastering was repaired and the building papered and the woodwork in the upper stories painted. The boiler house was partly floored with flagging and ceiled and part of the basement in the girls' building floored.

Improvements needed.—A new hospital is needed. The old one is falling to pieces, and is too small and not suitable for that purpose. It should be replaced by a new building, larger and capable of affording proper accommodation for sick children. I am not surprised that the Indians object to having their children taken to the hospital, when, instead of finding a pleasant and comfortable room, the patient finds a place less inviting than his regular play room.

An electric light plant is needed. We have a boiler that could be used for the purpose, and a dynamo, with the lights and connections, is all that would be needed. Our kerosene lamps are still an ever-present danger for fire. Electric lights would remove this danger, and our precautions against fire would be all that could be desired.

A wagon and tool shed is needed. A part of our wagons and tools is necessarily exposed to the weather all the time. A shed for the cattle which can not be housed in the barn during the inclement weather of winter and spring and a low fence along part of the east and north of the camps are necessary.

The risings on the steam pipes are rotten and the covering is worthless, so that there is much loss of heat on its way to the buildings. These must be replaced with new ones, for the old ones are beyond repair.

All the buildings need a coat of paint and several of them two coats, and the fence needs repainting.

A steam laundry would be a great help and could be built with little extra expense outside of the machinery when the boiler house is reroofed, which will be necessary in the near future.

Industrial work.—This was not satisfactory on the boys' side. For some time we were without a farmer and we had a change of industrial teacher, which made work unsatisfactory in both positions. No boys worked with the engineer and two only for a short time with the carpenter. We had none that were suited for that kind of work. The carpenter made the repairs for the school and agency, and the engineer and his assistants, in addition to their regular work, made 231 tons of ice. The farmer, industrial teacher, and laborer, with the help of the boys, attended to the farm, garden, and yard and took care of the cattle, hogs, and horses. Fifty-eight hogs, and 3 cattle were butchered, nettings, 12 pounds beef; 50 hogs, averaging 84 pounds, were sold, and 3,31 gallons of milk were produced.

Persimmon sprouts required considerable attention, and therefore but 21 acres of oats were sown; 10 acres were planted in Kaffir corn and about 35 acres in corn. The oats started well, but the exceeding wet weather and the rust almost destroyed the crop. Corn looks well where the ground had fair drainage.

The industrial work among the girls was not marred by the changes in employees. The girls were divided in two divisions for chore work; one washing dishes and taking care of the dining room and the other assisting in the dormitory work. Each division continued the same half of the year, and then took up the work of the other. This gave them longer practice at the same work and a better chance to learn it well. In the regular detail the girls were arranged in classes, so that each class had one or more lessons a week in sewing, cooking, housekeeping, and laundry work. The matron says in her report: "The daily changes of details seem to work much more satisfactorily with the parents and children. There has been decidedly less dissatisfaction expressed this year on account of the work than in any other year of my duties here." Each department knew just what class was coming the next day, and the work suited for the class could be prepared.

In the dining room the older girls had charge of the tables, and most of them took pride in having their tables look nice and in doing the cooking and baking well. In regard to the housekeeping, I insert part of the matron's report: "I am quite glad to say that nearly all of the girls took special pride this year in leaving their rooms neat and orderly when they left them to go home."

In sewing a class of beginners made good progress, but the other classes did not do so well. The class system did not work as satisfactorily as in the other departments; 1,719 garments and articles of various kinds were made and the mending and darning done and some fancy work taught. In the laundry good progress was made.

Literary work.—The work in the schoolroom suffered much from frequent changes of employees and lack of interest. All the rooms had changes and none but the kindergartner remained during the whole year. The number of pupils in the kindergarten was necessarily larger that it should be, but by hard work and patience the kindergartner succeeded in doing excellent work. In the other rooms fair work was done, but much valuable time was lost in the changes of teachers, and the school felt the deleterious effects.

The pupils made considerable progress in vocal music under the direction of the music teacher.

Official visitors.—During the year we were favored by visits from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. W. A. Jones; the superintendent of Indian schools, Dr. W. N. Hailmann; Special Agent Gilbert B. Pray, Inspector Charles F. Nesler, and Supervisors H. B. Peairs and R. C. Bauer.

In conclusion, I appreciate the efforts of the employees in helping to meet the difficulties of the past year, and thank you and Lieut. Col. H. B. Freeman, former agent, for the interest in the welfare and success of the school and the support in the performance of my duties.

Very respectfully,

S. L. HERTZOG, *Superintendent.*

WILLIAM J. POLLOCK, *United States Indian Agent.*

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KAW SCHOOL.

KAW AGENCY, OKLA., *August 17, 1898.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I present herewith a brief summary of the Kaw Boarding School for the year 1898.

The school began promptly September 1, and continued for ten consecutive months, with an average attendance of 65 pupils, which were drawn from a school population of 65. The schoolroom work has not been all that could have been desired, yet creditable work has been done. Especially is this true of the kindergarten department, where marked progress has been made. The health of the children has been comparatively good; no deaths, and but one case of a very serious nature.

The school yard, garden, and farm, with the care of the stock and stables, has given the boys almost constant employment, furnishing from the garden an ample supply of vegetables, and in prospective more than a thousand bushels of corn and wheat, with pork and lard sufficient for the requirements of the school the next year.

The work done by the girls I consider worthy of mention, though most of them are but nursery tots, who are charges that weigh heavily upon employees. Regular details have been made for kitchen and dining and sewing rooms, where they have been taught to cook, sew, knit, etc., while in the regular household duties of sweeping, cleaning, and making beds they also bear a part. When it is remembered that the average age of the pupils of the school is only 8 years, the task that has been performed can be the more readily understood and appreciated. On the whole, I am constrained to believe this has been a successful year for the school.

There are several things to be supplied here yet, with a number of necessary improvements, all of which have been presented minutely to your office, hence I will not embody in this report.

Most respectfully,

WILLIAM J. POLLOCK, *United States Indian Agent.* W. H. ROBINSON, *Clerk in Charge.*

REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY, OKLA.,
September 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as agent for this consolidated agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

On July 1, 1897, I receipted to my predecessor, J. P. Woolsey, for the public property, trouble, etc., belonging to this agency, and assumed formal charge of affairs. I will forego the usual statement that I found everything in a run-down and dilapidated condition, and say that here, like nearly all places of this character, I found room for improvement and set about as rapidly as was practicable to make such changes as I deemed wise for the improvement of the Indian service at this particular point.

In my labors throughout the entire year I was aided by kind and self-constituted advisers and assistants, of which there are no few residing adjacent to the reservation on the "strip"—men who, from long dealings with former agents and their natural love for poor Lo (when he can be used to further some scheme of their own to enhance their exchequer), are perfectly willing to devote some of their valuable time, and that, too, without compensation, to telling the agent just how he should run things. I can point to many reforms inaugurated by me during the year with no small degree of satisfaction, and, taken all together, I feel well satisfied with the work done, except as I shall state further on in this report.

The location of this agency is just the same as it has been for the last twenty years. Nothing has been moved. The headquarters office is at Ponca Agency, just 3 miles from White Eagle, a station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, 30 miles south of Arkansas City. The site is a beautiful one, healthy and pleasant.

The Poncas have all been allotted their lands in severalty, but the reservation lines have been preserved, a thing that should always be done until there is no room to doubt the capability of the Indians to cope with their white brethren as citizens of the United States. Many thousand acres of individual allotments have been leased to white farmers at a fair rental, and the reservation, instead of being a barren prairie, roamed over by Indian ponies, is thickly dotted with well-cultivated farms and homes of thrifty and energetic farmers. The revenue derived from the rental of these lands is no small item and goes far toward furnishing the allottees with all the necessities.

A portion of the tribe still stands faithfully opposed to allotments, and will not acknowledge that they have land of their own, but contend with that tenacity peculiar to a disgruntled Indian that the Great Father had no right to apportion their land to them in small tracts and therefore they still own the reservation in common. I am pleased to state, however, that this class is gradually growing fewer in number, and I opine that very few moons will come and go until all will see the benefits derived from having their lands in severalty, and come into the fold.

The Poncas are poor in the way of cash annuities, and can appreciate the revenue coming in from the rental of their farming land. The renting of their lands to white men has not to any great extent kept them from doing some farm work for themselves. It has been the policy of the office to reserve a sufficient amount of land for each able-bodied Indian to cultivate. Some of those for whom land is reserved are not able to cultivate the same, for the reason that they are not possessors of the requisite horses or implements with which to do the work, nor have they money with which to purchase them. However, the past year they have done very well in the way of farming, as will be seen by the statistics accompanying this report.

At Ponca Agency I found two nice fields producing luxuriant growths of weeds. These fields I had plowed by Government employees, and planted, one of about 12 acres to wheat, the other of about 20 acres to corn. The season was not favorable to wheat, yet enough will be harvested, if sold, to provide for the purchase of many needed things at the agency. The corn is doing well and will yield more than enough for use at the agency barn in subsisting Government stock.

Pawnee subagency is located about 35 miles southeast of Ponca, and is under the immediate supervision of Mr. W. B. Webb, clerk, whose report I append. Here the Indians have been allotted and their surplus lands sold to become homes of the white men. The Indians are considered citizens of the United States, are voters, and are amenable to the laws of the Territory in which they reside. The majority of them are about as well qualified for citizenship as a 10-year-old child. The agent has little or no control over them, and he is importuned by the Department to use moral suasion and good advice with them that they will give up such nefarious practices as drinking, gambling, and ghost dancing. Such medicine has been dosed out to these people in old-fashioned allopathic doses for several years, with the very flattering result of a wry face and a faithful continuance, if not increase, in their death-producing habits. It requires stronger medicine to produce a recovery. The case has been diagnosed; the remedy should be applied, and it should be a specific.

Otoe subagency is just 8 miles from Ponca, is third in size as to numbers, but first when it comes to trouble, or at least that has been my experience. I regret I can not make as good a report of this place as of the others in the agency, but circumstances and an incompetent employee are against it. I do not wish to criticise the Department, but a serious mistake was made when the positions of clerk and physician at Otoe were consolidated. I do not think any one man can fill the place as it should be filled. * * *

There has been continual strife and discontentment here throughout the year. The Indians have protested vigorously against the arrangement, but to no avail. They have spent much of the year in camp, and would, very few of them, call on the agency physician for even simple remedies for their sick, preferring to go to physicians residing in the Strip towns. Such a state of affairs is very deplorable and relief should be given. I worked hard for the first six months of the year to placate matters and bring about a more pleasant and prosperous state of affairs, but must confess that I had to give it up as a bad job and content myself with trying * * * to take care of the public property for which I was responsible, and make the best I could of a bad bargain. I had all I could do at that, yet, with these drawbacks, some good was accomplished, and I feel that the entire year was not lost.

As is customary, I called on the physician and clerk for the required statistical report relative to the Otoe Reservation, and instructed the agency farmer, John M. Tyler, to assist him in the preparation of same. * * * Mr. Tyler reported as follows as to the farming by Indians on the reservation, which I have reason to believe is correct: Number of acres broken during the year, 500; rods of fence built, 500; number of houses erected during the year, 2 frame, cost of each $150; number of acres under fence, exclusive of large pastures, 11,365. Crops raised: Wheat, 2,300 bushels; corn, 45,750 bushels; potatoes, 450 bushels; turnips, 200 bushels; onions, 50 bushels; beans, 50 bushels; other vegetables, 100 bushels; number of melons, 10,000; number of pumpkins, 275; tons of hay cut, 835. Stock owned: Horses, 495; mules, 10; burros, 3; cattle, 16; swine, 131. Houses occupied by Indians, 70. The farmer has had hard work to get the Indians to do anything on their places, owing to circumstances heretofore called to your attention, and nearly all had more or less of their work done by white men, under labor contracts; yet the products of the farms were as above, and the Indians deserve much credit for what they have done.

The Indians of this reservation have been bitterly opposed to the allotment of their lands in severalty, caused by the influence of the cattlemen, who are leasing their reservations for pasturage at the rate of 6 to 8 cents per acre, and in

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many instances subleasing it for 20 to 30 cents per acre, thereby making it profitable to them to induce the Indians to oppose allotments; and these same cattlemen apparently make it very warm for an agent who has nerve enough to administer the affairs of the agency in the interest of the Indians instead of the cattlemen.

An attempt was made to allot these Indians several years ago, at the same time that the Poncas and Pawnee were allotted. They refused to select their allotments, except a few families, and nearly the whole tribe was assigned. The schedule of allotments as assigned, having never received departmental approval, was ordered readjusted last November, and after vigorous conneiling with them for nearly one month, they decided to select their allotments, and Miss Helen P. Clark, the allotting agent in charge of the work, reports that over 200 have made their selections. The greater part of this reservation contains land well adapted to agricultural purposes, and their selections include the best land on the reservation for that purpose.

The matter of a settlement between the purchasers of Otoe lands in Nebraska and Kansas and the Otoe Indians is in statu quo, nothing toward a settlement having been done during the year. The Indians are anxious for a settlement, and feel that the matter should be brought to a crisis at once.

The Tonkawas now number 57, and are in very comfortable circumstances, their land, most of which is leased to white farmers at $1 per acre, bringing them sufficient money, added to the small cash annuity paid them each year, to supply the necessities of life. They are a very contented and happy people.

A census of the Indians of the agency, taken June 30, 1898, which accompanies this report, shows a population as follows:

Poncas		
Males over 18 years old		608
Females over 14 years old	151	
Children between 6 and 16	191	
Males, all ages	118	
Females, all ages	291	
Males over 21 years old	317	
Pawnees	137	
Males over 18 years old		706
Females over 14 years old	187	
Children between 6 and 16	229	
Males, all ages	167	
Females, all ages	331	
Otoes and Missourias	369	
Males over 18 years old		356
Females over 14 years old	89	
Children between 6 and 16	111	
Males, all ages	88	
Females, all ages	178	
Males over 21 years old	178	
Tonkawas	81	
Males over 18 years old		57
Females over 14 years old	17	
Children between 6 and 16	22	
Males, all ages	10	
Females, all ages	26	
Males over 21 years old	31	
	14	
Total number		1,727

The health of the Indians has been exceptionally good throughout the entire year. No fatal epidemics have prevailed at any time, the mortality confining itself to infants and old age, with a few deaths from pulmonary troubles.

The schools of the agency have done a good work, and have been in a flourishing and prosperous condition. For reasons over which I had no control, some needed improvements in the plants and repairs to buildings were not accomplished. I append a report from each of the three schools. The Tonkawa children of school age are in school at Chilocco Training School.

A police force of one captain and three privates at each place has been maintained at Ponca and Otoe. The members of the force are used more as messengers and office janitors than peace officers, the Indians being under the jurisdiction of the courts of Oklahoma. A court of Indian offenses has been maintained both at Ponca and Otoe. The court at Ponca was convened once during the year, and at Otoe probably a half dozen times. The position of judge of an Indian court is

purely a sinecure, and the court itself a farce and an unnecessary quantity at this agency.

I regret to say that liquor drinking among the Indians has increased wonderfully. The Indians apparently have no trouble to get all the whisky, beer, or other intoxicants they want in the Strip towns adjacent to the reservations, despite the strenuous efforts of the agent to suppress the sale of the same to them. I caused several arrests, with what I considered absolute proof of guilt, but all offenders were dismissed or the cases lost in the fog. The system of boot legging seems to be at its best here, and the officers apparently helpless in putting a stop to it.

A new missionary has been installed at Ponca and religious services are held regularly. A few Indians have been induced to attend, and some have become members of the church. The missionary and his wife are good, energetic Christians, with their souls in the work, and good can only be the result of their labors. Forty acres of land were set apart during the year on the Otoe Reservation for the use and occupancy of the Associated Indian Friends. A missionary is now on the ground and some comfortable quarters have been erected. The field is a broad one and I bespeak for the good people success.

In conclusion I desire to express my sincere thanks to those employees who were faithful and untiring in their efforts to make the year's work pleasant and successful; also to extend to you my appreciation of the assistance rendered by your office and the kind consideration with which my recommendations were met.

Very respectfully,

ASA C. SHARP,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PAWNEE SUBAGENCY.

PAWNEE SUBAGENCY, OKLA., *June 30, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year 1898. The census submitted herewith shows a total population of 570 Indians, of whom there are 267 males and 303 females, a decrease of 14 since my last report.

The effect upon this tribe of the payment to them of large sums of money semiannually is injurious, and has been kept up since I have been in charge of them. Life, never very seriously taken by them, is now more lightly considered than ever. The regular payments of money may now be depended upon to take care of that. With a majority of them there seems to be no day but the present. While a few of them are industrious and strive to imitate their white neighbors, others of the tribe have virtually deserted their homes and have camped almost the entire year.

The greatest difficulty in the way of getting these Indians to remain permanently upon their allotments is their dislike of the isolation, their fondness for visiting, which leads them to congregate at the camps or at dancing grounds, where they feast and dance until one would suppose they had exhausted their capacity for both. I have striven to impress upon them the necessity of looking forward and staying at their homes, to look more closely after their property and the education of their children.

Heretofore the prevailing idea among the tribe has been that, did they not voluntarily bring their children to school at the beginning of each school year, the agent or clerk in charge was empowered to visit the Indian homes, gather up the children and return them to the school, but since they have been told and have been brought to believe that they can follow their own wishes in the matter, I have experience some difficulty in keeping the children in school. The opposition to an education prevails to an alarming extent in this tribe. The child pleads not to be sent to school and the parent seems to not have any appreciation of the benefits which the child will receive in after years from an education. When the parents are entreated to place their children in school they will inform you that they are citizens and that they can do as they like about the matter. Invariably the result is that the child is retained at home and allowed to grow up in filthiness and ignorance.

There has been an endeavor on my part to induce the Indians to engage in stock raising, as this is a grazing country proper, but I have not met with any degree of success in this line. So sure as a death occurs in a family who have begun to start a small herd, the animals thereof are slaughtered and feasted out to Indian friends in memory of the departed one.

The Pawnees have cultivated 1,186 acres, which will yield them, with a fair season, it is estimated, 31,775 bushels of corn, 929 bushels of potatoes, 135 bushels of turnips, 85 bushels of onions, 150 bushels of beans, and a bountiful supply of other vegetables. They have transported all of the Government freight a distance of 35 miles, and earned by such freightage $622 81. The hay, corn, and wood for agency and school have been furnished by them, besides a quantity of lumber, purchased for the use of the school. They have sold about $2,000 worth of corn to other parties, products of Indian labor during the year. There has been sawed for Indians, with which to improve their allotments, 182,000 feet of lumber at the Government sawmill during the past year.

Thanking you for kindness and valuable assistance in conducting the affairs of this subagency, I am, very respectfully,

W. B. WEBB, *Clerk in Charge.*

ASA C. SHARP, *United States Indian Agent.*

REF0073022

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PAWNEE SCHOOL.

PAWNEE, OKLA., *July 1, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the Pawnee Boarding School at Pawnee Agency, 1 mile east of the town of Pawnee, the county seat of Pawnee County, Okla.

During the year there were enrolled 90 boys and 70 girls; total, 160. The average attendance was 132.92, the average age, 10.66 years. There were two deaths, and several other severe cases of sickness were prevented from terminating fatally only by most faithful nursing and constant attendance. Two pupils were transferred to Chilocco, and four sent home on account of poor health.

Crops are somewhat better than usual. Wheat has thrashed out 14 bushels to the acre; oats are rather poor; corn, millet, and sorghum promise well; vegetables are abundant and fine. On account of late frosts peaches are short for the first time in many years. Cherries and grapes made a large yield. The alfalfa has been a help to cattle and hogs. The dairy has been successfully managed.

An addition to the laundry has been completed and numerous other improvements have been made. A mangle has been purchased for the laundry, and a piano for the chapel bought from proceeds of sale of wheat and hogs.

By the shoemaker 191 pairs of shoes were made and 1,062 pairs repaired, besides repairs of harness, and twenty-four days' work outside. Two boys were detailed to learn the trade and made fair progress. In the sewing room were manufactured 1,659 articles, including neat, braided uniforms for thirty small boys. The standard of work has been high and instruction thorough. In the laundry the former high degree of excellence has been maintained; 68,928 articles have been laundered, an average of 1,611 per week.

Superior teachers have been in charge of the class rooms, and the work done in this department has been particularly meritorious. Fifteen were reported ready for transfer. The closing entertainment was given for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, and the proceeds, amounting to $27.50, were forwarded to the society through the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Sunday school, Sunday evening services, and teachers' meetings were kept up as usual. The Sunday school collections, taken by classes and forwarded to the Women's National Indian Association, amounted to $14.45.

The children were bountifully remembered on Christmas through the generosity of the ladies of Smith College, Miss A. F. Cornell, and the firms of Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, and Doggett Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City, Mo.

During the year we were much favored and correspondingly helped and encouraged by official visits from Hon. W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Inspector Charles F. Nesler, United States Special Agents Gilbert B. Pray, and James E. Jenkins, and Supervisors of Indian Schools H. B. Peairs and R. C. Baker.

Very respectfully,

C. W. GOODMAN, *Superintendent.*

ASA C. SHARP, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PONCA SCHOOL.

PONCA SCHOOL, *July 15, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of Ponca Boarding School for fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

Enrollment for the year, 115; average attendance, 101; average age, 8.7. At the beginning of the year 11 of our pupils were transferred to Chilocco. This did not reduce the enrollment, there being a sufficient number of younger pupils entered to replace them, but it did reduce the average age.

The health of the school has been quite good in general, though we have had several cases of severe illness, one of which resulted in death (cause, tuberculosis); and two pupils were dismissed by order of the physician for the same cause.

The year has been marked by a steady improvement in almost every department. In the class rooms the pupils have shown more freedom of speech and action and a better conception of what they were doing. This same freedom from restraint, voluntary speech and action have been noticeable throughout the school. In the sewing room and kitchen also there has been more teaching done. The pupils made a very creditable display of their own handiwork at the close of school. In the way of completed garments of various kinds and many pieces of fancy work, delicious bread, cake, pie, jelly, etc., also samples of laundering. These, in addition to a display from the schoolrooms, which would compare well with that of any school of same grade. It was a source of regret that we could have no display of industrial work from the boys.

Just here, however, I wish to commend our farmer, George Howell, a Pawnee Indian, as being industrious, energetic, and helpful, looking to the best interests of the school. During the months of May and June, after having completed his day's work on the farm and attended to his evening chores, he spent from thirty to sixty minutes each evening giving the boys military drill.

There has been a spirit of discontent among some of the boys, induced principally by a few pupils who had been in attendance at nonreservation schools for some years. They had lost interest in school and refused to return. Being of school age, however, they were placed in this school. We never succeeded in arousing their interest fully and they frequently broke from the restraint of school to roam over the reservation. This, of course, had its effect upon the other boys. I think it is detrimental to reservation schools to receive pupils who have spent a number of years at nonreservation schools and who have passed from under the control of their parents on the reservation. They are discontented, and their influence over the other pupils is not beneficial.

The needs of the school in the way of buildings and repairs have been fully reported in a recent communication. They are imperative. We are also greatly in need of more help. We can not attain that degree of success which we desire without it. The children are too small to render any valuable assistance, and the work is too heavy for the employees. Furthermore, if the employees have all the labor to perform, they have no time for teaching, and the tendency is to rush the work through and neglect the teaching. We should have another assistant matron, an assistant cook, and a second assistant laundress. With this additional help and the improvements asked for I am sure that much more can be accomplished in the coming year than has been in the year just closed.

I desire to thank the Indian Office, visiting officials, agent, and clerk for the many kindnesses received.

Very respectfully,

KATE W. CANNON, *Superintendent.*

ASA C. SHARP, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG PONCAS.

PONCA AGENCY, *August 15, 1893.*

SIR: A malarial state of the atmosphere, the result of much rain, has caused much sickness on this reservation this summer both among whites and Indians. Some Indians have died that, I doubt not, with suitable care and nourishment might have lived. This fact will, I hope, help the Poncas to realize the importance of practicing economy and lead to greater interest in the lessons on nursing. I hear less talk that certain kinds of food are "all right for white people but not good for Indians," because I never give them food they do not like. I am certain the bad health of the Indians in Oklahoma is caused, to a great extent, by eating much meat; so am trying to make fruits and cereals of more importance.

It seems to me most important that Indians should be taught to help themselves, and that begging is disgraceful, so I am careful in my giving and they almost never beg from me as they know I will help them where I see a real need, and they unable to supply it, and they get nothing by begging.

Although we have a law against Indian marriages in Oklahoma, it has never been enforced, although the Indians expected it would be and made some preparation for it. This is to be regretted.

I have spent one hundred and twenty-five and one-half days in visiting Indian homes and instructing them there; have noted 750 visits from adult Indians in my own home. These with the children would amount to over 1,000, and with the information and help I have given them has made my life a very busy one.

The Indians have made great improvement in cleanliness and in many other ways. Thanks are due the agent and clerk for help in this respect.

SARA E. MITCHELL.

ASA C. SHARP, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN AND CLERK FOR OTOE SCHOOL.

OTOE, OKLA., *June 30, 1893.*

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

We have had an average attendance of over 68, and an enrollment of 70 pupils. One was transferred to Chilocco in December; seven were recommended for transfer, but the consent of parents was not obtained for three of the number, and four only were transferred. All the children of school age belonging to the tribe have been in school here and elsewhere during the year. The average age of those in attendance at our school is 8¼.

The schoolroom work has been good and thorough, and the closing exercises were particularly gratifying to all friends of the school who were present.

The general health of the school has been unusually good, there having been almost no sickness among the pupils during the year, excepting only an epidemic of measles, from which each one afflicted made a good recovery.

The regular monthly system of details placed all the larger and medium-sized girls in the sewing room, where the work consisted in fabricating and repairing, omitting nearly all fancy work. Details alternated with each other in the several industrial departments, thus affording each pupil an opportunity which could not otherwise be provided. The general housework, laundry, dairy, and culinary departments have been under the immediate supervision of the matron, who has done faithful service in her persistent effort to bring the work from confusion to a higher measure of efficiency.

The school farm has been improved and the area in cultivation has been enlarged by the assistance of the agency employees. Much of the fence has been rebuilt, and tons of millet have grown where only wild grass and weeds grew before. Wild sunflowers and other noxious weeds are not now allowed to grow about the buildings and on the roadside as in other days, though the want of an enthusiastic practical farmer in the school force at this agency is plainly apparent. We have more than 75 head of horses, mules, cattle, and swine belonging to the school, which should either be sold or subsisted by the products of regular employee labor. The annual purchase of subsistence for this stock, located in one of the finest agricultural regions in the world, evidences too great a want of interest.

The dairy has supplied an abundance of milk and about 450 pounds of butter, and if the school herd were headed by a bull from some beef-producing breed of cattle instead of a Jersey, a part of the meat consumed could be obtained without purchase.

We have been visited by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Special Indian Agent Pray. Their visit was pleasant to us and beneficial to the service.

Your obedient servant,

W. MCKAY DOUGAN, *Physician and Clerk.*

ASA C. SHARP, *United States Indian Agent.*

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REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *August 31, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Location.—This agency is located on the SE. ¼ sec. 21, T. 14 N. of R. 6 E., in Lincoln County, Okla. It is 6 miles south from the city of Stroud, Okla., on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, this road having been completed to this point during the year, making it our railroad and telegraphic station, which heretofore has been Sapulpa, Ind. T., or Shawnee, Okla., a distance of 50 and 38 miles, respectively.

The Sac and Fox boarding school of this agency is located on 640 acres of land adjoining the agency, the school buildings being about half a mile northeast of the agency proper. The Absentee Shawnee boarding school is located one mile south of Shawnee, Okla., on a reservation of 470 acres 39 miles southwest from this agency. The post-office address, telegraphic, and railroad station is Shawnee, Okla. The Sacred Heart Mission (contract school) is located 65 miles southwest of the agency, in Pottawatomie County, Okla. The telegraphic and railroad station is Shawnee, Okla.; and post-office address is Sacred Heart, Okla.

The following table shows the population of the different tribes under this agency:

Citizen Pottawatomies:		
Males above 18 years of age	241	
Females above 14 years of age	249	
Children between 6 and 16	266	
		756
Sacs and Foxes:		
Males above 18 years of age	135	
Females above 14 years of age	162	
Children between 6 and 16	139	
		521
Mexican Kickapoos:		
Males above 18 years of age	66	
Females above 14 years of age	89	
Children between 6 and 16	79	
		246
Iowas:		
Males above 18 years of age	23	
Females above 14 years of age	32	
Children between 6 and 16	22	
		86
Absentee Shawnees:		
Males above 18 years of age	124	
Females above 14 years of age	159	
Children between 6 and 16	157	
		493
Total number of the five tribes		2,105

Indians.—The Sac and Fox Indians were allotted 160 acres of land per capita in 1891. 80 acres of each allotment to be held in trust by the Government for a period of twenty-five years, exempt from taxation; the remaining 80 acres to be held in trust for a period of five years, exempt from taxation, with the privilege of a longer term at the request of the tribe and the approval of the President of the United States. In accordance with the above clause the five years' trust period was extended to fifteen years, thus barring sale or taxation until the year 1906.

With the exception of the Mo ko ho ko band the Sac and Fox Indians are rapidly adopting the ways of their white neighbors, both good and bad; very few wear their old Indian costumes; their children are attending school.

The Mo ko ho ko band still cling to their Indian customs and ways of living; they refuse to send their children to school, and live in a village instead of occupying their allotments. Until within the past year they have refused to lease their lands or improve the same; have now succeeded in breaking the ice by making several leases, and I believe within the next year they will see the advantage gained by others and follow the example. The only way, in my opinion, to compel them to farm or work their lands and send their children to school is to abolish the payment to them of annuities and thus force them to go to work. Their lands are

the most fertile in this country, and with a little industry on their part a good living can be obtained.

The Absentee Shawnee Indians received their allotments in 1890. They have all accepted the land except a small band under Big Jim, who yet contend that they hold their land in common and refuse to send their children to school. With the exception of this band the Absentee Shawnee Indians are doing for themselves. Within the past year many of them have farmed their own places that have been placed in cultivation by white lessees; some are breaking out their own land, and improvement among them is becoming apparent. They receive no annuities, and are thus compelled either to work their land or lease the same. Many of them are compelled to lease in order to get their lands in cultivation, as their stock is not able to do the work. Their children attend school, and are bright and progressive; with proper encouragement will make fair citizens.

The Citizen Pottawatomie Indians have received their lands in severalty. They receive no annuities and in most cases are self-supporting. This tribe of Indians is scattered from one end of the United States to the other, working at all trades. Many of them are extensive farmers, and set a good example for some of their white neighbors. Their condition fully demonstrates that an annuity is a curse to the Indians. They have no reservation school, but their children are being well educated at reservation industrial schools.

The Mexican Kickapoo Indians were allotted 80 acres per capita in 1891. A number of them have refused to accept their money or lands, and are known as the kicking Kickapoos. This portion of the tribe is under a special agent, who is supposed to be locating them on their several allotments. Before the allotments were made these Indians were virtually self-supporting, but under the present conditions they seem to be entirely dependent, receiving this year for their support $10,000.

Under the present system the kicking Kickapoos are receiving help from the Government and thus encouraged to kick, while those who are living on their allotments and trying to do as the Government has directed are receiving nothing from the funds set apart for the support of the tribe. The bad effect is now apparent, as many who had accepted their lands have joined the kickers in order to get rations. Of the true kickers there has not been over five located on their own allotment during the past year. The Indian Office has not been positive enough in its instructions relative to the Kickapoos to enable me to know just what was its desire. The result is much friction among employees and an unsettled condition among the tribe.

The Iowa Indians were allotted in 1891, receiving 80 acres per capita. They receive annuities amounting to about $80 per capita. They live on their annuities and lease money, few of them doing any work. Most of their lands are leased, and their time is spent visiting the Otoe Indians and drinking liquor. It is impossible to get them to work as long as they have money. Their children are nearly all in school.

Leasing.—There are now on the records of this office 605 farming and grazing leases made by allottees of the five different tribes under this agency, paying an annual rental of $30,928.44. Of this number only eight lessees are delinquent with the January, 1898, payment. On account of the bountiful crops in this country the demand for leases of Indian lands will be greatly increased, for farming purposes.

The term of three years for leasing these lands works a hardship upon both lessor and lessee. A three-year lease is just long enough to get the land in good cultivation to raise a crop, and the lessee can not afford to pay much of a cash consideration for a lease of so short duration. I heartily recommend that some action be taken to secure an act of Congress changing the term from three to five years for farming and grazing purposes.

The lease work of this agency for the next year will require the constant attention of one clerk to keep it in proper shape, and I trust that authority for same will be granted.

Sales of Indian lands.—The Citizen Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Indians, by act of Congress dated August 15, 1894, are permitted to sell all of their allotment in excess of 80 acres. The passage of this act has very materially increased the work of this agency. During the first year or two after this law was passed many frauds were perpetrated upon the Indians by trading them stock, at an exorbitant price, for the lands; paying them cash in the presence of the Indian agent and afterwards making them refund the greater portion of it. During the past year many changes have been made in the rules to be followed in the conveyance of Indian lands, which has reduced the chances for fraud to a minimum, and the Indians are now receiving full value for their lands.

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The effect upon the Indians of the sale of their lands is yet to be seen. In most cases the money does not last the Indian longer than one month, frequently only a day or two. This office has made frequent requests and recommendations that the money received for these lands be held and paid to the Indian in small amounts, that he might derive some benefit from the same. As it is now paid, many of the Indians get no benefit from the sale, but in lieu thereof have a big drunk and disburse the money broadcast. I hope the next year will develop some relief on this line.

Since January 1, 1898, there has been paid to Indians, through this office, $28,515.78, representing the sale of 5,310 acres of allotted land at an average of $5.37 per acre. These lands range in price from $2.50 to $25 per acre. Much of the land allotted to the Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Indians is very poor. Many of them were absent when the allotments were made, so land was given them as the allotting agent came to it, regardless of quality. The sale of this cheap land cuts down the average price very materially.

Taxes.—Under the recent ruling of Judge Keaton, of the United States district court in Pottawatomie County, Okla., rendered in January, 1898, the assessors of the various townships have been instructed to assess for taxation all improvements found upon Indian allotments, such as fencing, buildings, etc. The rate of taxation in this country is so high that in many cases the taxes on improvements will be more than the cash rental paid on the land. This will be a severe drawback to any advancement contemplated by the Indian. He dreads taxes as much as his predecessors did the white man. The result will be that he will not want any improvements made on the land by a lessee, nor will he put any there himself. Action should be taken at once by the Department of Justice to prevent the collection of these taxes. Unless some action is taken, the Indians will surely quit making improvements on their lands and thus defeat the object of the Government.

Buildings.—The buildings at this agency are in a fair state of repair, but needing a good coat of paint.

Employees.—Many changes have been made in the working forces of this office and the schools during the past year. This has interfered, to some extent, with the efficiency of the work. I trust that the next year will find the employees in a more settled state and the work go forward in better shape. I wish to express my appreciation of the interest and efficiency of my present force, and of the many favors extended by you to this office.

Very respectfully,

LEE PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ABSENTEE SHAWNEE SCHOOL.

SHAWNEE, OKLA., *June 30, 1898.*

SIR: The Absentee Shawnee School is located 2 miles south of Shawnee, Okla., a city of 5,900 inhabitants, on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, and 2 miles north of Tecumseh, the county seat of Pottawatomie County. It is 40 miles southwest of the agency. The farm consists of 160 acres, 100 of which is under cultivation, and the remainder pasture and timber. The buildings are old, inadequate, and very much out of repair.

At the beginning of September all available young children were gathered in, and the large overgrown ones who had been a source of trouble on account of bad habits and influence were weeded out. Good results have come from this departure, and it has had a wholesome effect on the school. The health of the school, generally speaking, has been excellent. The average attendance has been 88; largest for any one month, which was 99, in March; number of boys between ages of 6 and 18 was 47; number of girls, 55.

We hauled water the greater part of the year, but care, patience, and promptness on the part of employees and pupils caused us to get through very satisfactorily. No water was used for drinking purposes only the best obtainable. We have completed drilling a new well, placed a gasoline engine in operation to raise the water, and it is to be hoped they will prove a success in every respect.

Five horses were condemned and three good ones replaced them; ten good young cows were furnished us in June, for which we feel very grateful to the Department and Agent Patrick for liberality and efforts to secure them.

Special mention should be made regarding the thoroughgoing earnestness manifested by the school-teachers in educational work. Modern methods and up to date work has brought about encouraging results in every department. Correct English, conversation, and composition are evidence of what has been done.

Much credit is due George Hartley, resident missionary at this place and Territorial superintendent of the Friends' missionary work in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, who has assisted the school and materially aided us by frequently lecturing to the children on subjects of interest and within the range of their knowledge; also Ella Hartley, his wife, for the kind and devoted interest she has manifested in their intellectual and spiritual welfare.

During the year the school was visited by Commissioner Jones, Special Agents Pray and Jenkins, Supervisors Bauer and Peairs, and Inspector Nesler.

Having emphasized what bears upon the school and such information as is most commonly sought after, I have the honor to remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

EDWARD E. REARDON, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Lee Patrick, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX MISSION SCHOOL,
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., June 30, 1898.

The Sac and Fox Mission School is situated at the agency of the same name, in Lincoln County, Okla. The school plant comprises three large main buildings and lesser structures, all comparatively new and in excellent repair. It is situated upon an elevation that slopes gently in all directions and surrounded by a grove of young oak trees that lends much to the beauty and comfort of the school.

Only children of the Sac and Fox tribe have enrolled in the school during the year past, though Kickapoos and Iowas are allowed to attend. The capacity is rated at 130, but that attendance would crowd the dormitories greatly. During the year the highest enrollment was 94; average attendance about 90.

Sanitary conditions are excellent. Little sickness and no deaths. The appropriations for repairs and improvements at the school during the year have been generous and well applied. The Kansas Sacs living in the northern part of the reservation represent the nonprogressive element, and it is only within the past two years that any encouragement has been derived from attempts made to bring their children into school. A more vigorous policy of compulsory attendance would result in much good to this band.

Many of the progressive band are well educated men and women living in good and, in many cases, luxurious homes at or near the agency. There is a strong disposition on their part to lend all possible aid to the advancement of their tribe. The best white families connected with the agency mingle socially and freely with this class, and both have accomplished much more than is ordinarily attempted for the social side of life of the children at the school. Perhaps to this as much as anything else is due the success of the past years' work. Perfect good feeling has prevailed among the employees of the school and between them and the agent. Almost no changes have been made during the year in the working force, and activity and enterprise have characterized the work of all the departments.

Respectfully,

MARY C. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

GRANDE RONDE SCHOOL, OREG., *August 4, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning this school for the fiscal year 1898:

All of the buildings at this school are in good condition, with the exception of the school building proper. This building is so old and so poor in every respect that no repairs other than rebuilding could make it comfortable or suitable for the work.

The enrollment for the past year has somewhat exceeded that of the previous year, with an average attendance of 74.

The health of the pupils has been excellent. We have had no serious illness whatever—nothing worse than coughs, colds, and minor ailments.

The work in the sewing room, and in fact in all the departments under the care of the matron, such as dining room, kitchen, laundry, and house cleaning, has been very satisfactory.

In the two schoolrooms faithful and effective work has been noticeable. The advanced class in the primary room was transferred to the principal teacher's room, and 7 of the pupils (4 boys and 3 girls) from her room were transferred to the Chemawa Indian Industrial School.

The farmer and industrial teacher have been willing workers. They, with the help of the larger boys, have put in 57 acres of grain and 5 acres of garden; also hauled all the school freight a distance of 15 miles. The farm produced well, and good crops have been raised. The orchard will yield a fair crop of apples and prunes, a few pears and cherries.

The discipline of the pupils the past year has been very satisfactory.

A water system is greatly needed to supply this plant and afford fire protection.

The entertainments given by the pupils on the various holidays and at the close of the school were a great success, and reflect much credit upon them and their

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teachers. These entertainments are always attended by the parents and friends of the children, and no matter what the weather is we always have a large and appreciative audience.

The custom of allowing the pupils to go home once a month, from Friday evening until Monday, was discontinued, and they were allowed to visit their homes only one day, going home in the morning and returning in the evening.

In conclusion, I will say the general condition of the school is in all respects greatly improved. Accompanying this annual report you will please find statistics for 1898.

In closing this report, I desire to thank the Indian Office for the kind consideration extended me during the past year.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW KERSHAW,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., *August 30, 1898.*

SIR: Having only been in charge of this agency since July 1, 1898, I will not be able to present as comprehensive an annual report of my predecessor's last year as he could have done himself. However, I respectfully submit the following:

Having been the first employee of the agency, thirty-three years ago, the tribes under my charge are not new to me, and I am able to compare their advanced condition with that presented by a people yet quite rude. This comparison gives ample evidence of the fact that the humane and judicious efforts of the Government, generally effected through capable agents, have advanced these people to a very gratifying state of civilization. I am convinced, however, by wide acquaintance with Indian tribes, that the Klamath and Modoc Indians are a superior aboriginal race, more readily taking up the "white man's civilization" than have many other Indian tribes.

The Klamaths and Modocs being naturally of the same blood, have almost blended into one tribe, and it is almost impossible to number them separately. The whole number of Indians on the Klamath Reservation, as shown by the annual census now in preparation, amounts to approximately 1,072 individuals. Of these about 487 are Modocs and Pintes and 585 Klamaths: 488 approximately are males and 584 females.

The Klamaths before taken under control by Government authority were formidable people, and, with their allies, the Modocs, were masters of all surrounding tribes, among them the Snakes (or Pintes), Shastas, Pitt Rivers, and the warlike Rogue River Indians, formerly occupying the fertile valleys of southwestern Oregon.

The nomadic Snakes (or Pintes), though quiet and docile, do not advance rapidly in industrial pursuits and the representatives of this tribe we have on the reservation are quite poor, and I think they may need a little help in the way of subsistence this winter. I intend making especial efforts to get them to work in cultivating their lands in the spring, and I am quite certain it will be necessary to furnish them with seed grain and to detail an experienced man to assist them in seeding their ground.

The Pitt Rivers (or Mo at was) now on the reservation, consist of former slaves and their descendants. Many Pitt Rivers were originally held in servitude by the Klamaths, having been captured during warlike forays into the Pitt River country, a district lying in California south of the Klamath Basin. Soon after the treaty of October 14, 1864, was concluded with the Klamaths, Modocs, and Ya hoos kin Snakes, the Mo at was slaves were given their freedom and were adopted into the Klamath tribe. Although possessing distinct tribal characteristics, these people have become practically Klamaths, having married with them and become fully assimilated. A few of them are now prominent and even wealthy men. Henry Jackson, for instance, formerly held as a slave by a chief now living, owns 500 or 600 head of cattle and his annual sales of beef animals amount to from $3,000 to $4,000 a year. As a tribe, the Klamaths have always been friendly to the whites and assisted us as allies during both the Snake and Modoc wars.

The Indians now usually known as Pintes were treated with as Snakes, and were originally nomadic bands roaming over the plains of eastern Oregon and Nevada. Of these, the Yahooskin band, under Chocktcot and Kilo to lk, was treated

with in 1864, in connection with the Klamaths and Modocs; the Wall pah pe band, under the war chief Po ni na, at Yainax Butte, August 12, 1865. Ocheho's band, after the termination of the Snake Indian war, was brought from Camp Harney to Yainax, near the eastern border of the Klamath Reservation, and established there in the autumn of 1869. They have many of them wandered away during the last twenty years, and the once powerful chief, Ocheho, now old and blind, resides with the remnant of his people near Fort Bidwell, in California. There they have had lands allotted to them, and patronize the Bidwell Indian school. Wherever found they are now quiet and peaceable, and their children are easily controlled as pupils.

The home tribe of Pitt Rivers, residing on the river of that name in California, not far distant from the Klamath Reservation, are somewhat without school facilities, although claiming to have over 300 children of school age. Some of them are anxious to send their children to Yainax. While they might be able to send a limited number here and more to Bidwell, these two institutions are rather far away for general patronage by them. Certainly it would seem a reasonable thing to maintain at least one good day school in the Pitt River country where it can be readily reached from the home of the tribe.

Commendable progress has been made by the Indians during the year in improving their land. Col. John K. Rankin, United States allotting agent, is yet in the field making allotments. He has made some 300 allotments and expects to complete his work this fall. Charles E. Worden, Mr. Rankin's predecessor here, reported having made allotments. Many of these locations are in the Klamath Marsh country and border on extensive areas of swamp land. Within its timbered border the Klamath Marsh, with its surrounding meadows, comprises an area approximating 100,000 acres and was originally inhabited all the year round by the Klamath Indians, who called the region Oux y.

On a peninsula entering the marsh from the west Capt. John C. Frémont, with his exploring party, visited a village of Klamaths in the year 1843 and found them friendly. Decimated by smallpox and other maladies introduced by the white man in later years, the Klamaths withdrew to the warmer localities about Klamath Lake and ceased to use the marsh country for a winter residence. Since the location of many allotments upon the marsh the Klamaths have returned and are making extensive improvements there. A careful estimate of the amount of fencing done by them since about the 1st of May shows that they have built nearly 51 miles of good fences to inclose their hay and pasture lands about the Klamath Marsh. Their fences are, as a rule, skillfully built of rails and poles and represent a large amount of labor, indicating a larger degree of industry and enterprise than our aboriginal people are usually credited with. On these lands they are already pasturing for outside parties not less than 3,000 head of cattle and horses, in addition to making for themselves a large amount of hay for their own stock.

The two schools of this reservation, Klamath and Yainax boarding schools, which are situated about 40 miles apart, are in a prosperous state, and have instructed in the aggregate 250 pupils during the year. Ten pupils completed the course and are ready for their life work or for promotion to more advanced schools. It is gratifying to see how much interest the Indians are taking in the schools, and that they are making commendable progress.

A number of the buildings are in a fairly good state of repair and others are quite dilapidated. Some very essential buildings have never been provided. A girls' dormitory is very much needed at Yainax and a more efficient water system is also required at that place. The crowded condition of the school there greatly impairs its efficiency. As desired by you, estimates have been submitted covering the expense of additional buildings needed and of repairs desired during the next fiscal year. These I have submitted with confidence that the Department, appreciative of the importance of Indian education, will do everything practicable to assist us in our school work. Without the improvements estimated for we can not hope for a successful conduct of the Yainax school during the ensuing year.

I sincerely hope we can be furnished both with a carpenter and a sawyer at Yainax, instead of a carpenter and sawyer represented by one person, as at present. There is more work for a mechanic to do in the line of carpentering alone than one man can do in repairing the school buildings and in making essential improvements, while the sawmill should run constantly, not only to provide lumber needed at Yainax, but for the use of the Indians who are endeavoring to construct residences and barns on their recently allotted lands. Not less than a half-dozen frames of barns are now up and ready for lumber which has not yet been sawed. This condition of things is very discouraging to the Indians.

In the way of improvements at Klamath Agency, a commissary building, not

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yet completed, is a very creditable structure, 110 feet long, 26 feet wide, and fills a long-felt want. The old log commissary still stands, a memorial of early days, but it has been condemned and will soon disappear. If the several residences occupied by the carpenter, sawyer, farmer, etc., constructed some thirty years ago and repaired a little from time to time, could have plain but convenient cottages substituted for them, the change would add greatly to the comfort of the employees and to the neatness and sanitary condition of the agency. Having a splendid water power contiguous to the school at Klamath, I think we should have, if practicable, an electric plant, which would afford us a safe and convenient system of lighting both school and agency buildings at an inconsiderable expense.

The season having been unusually dry and frosty, it has been a very unfavorable one for farming operations. Although a large acreage was sown, the Indians will realize a very light crop. As the harvest has not yet been gathered, I am not yet able to state, even approximately, what it will be. In this connection, I would state that the fine fertile lands lying between Williamson River and Modoc Point, embracing an area of about 20,000 acres, could probably be irrigated at an expense of less than $5,000 and would provide the Indians with one of the richest areas for either grain or grass in southeastern Oregon. Lying as it does near the shore of Klamath Lake and somewhat distant from the Cascade chain, it is less frosty than other portions of the reservation and is a favorable locality for either cereals or vegetables.

The lowering of Klamath Lake by blasting out a portion of a rock ledge at the head of the Klamath River (locally called Link River), which is the outlet of the lake, is worth considering. It is thought that an expenditure of less than $5,000 would lower the lake 2 feet without interfering with navigation, thus reclaiming vast areas of meadow land on the reservation, especially about the mouth of Williamson River. Doubtless this improvement would increase the acreage of meadow land of the agency farm sufficiently to enable us to make more than 1,000 tons of hay annually.

The court of Indian offenses holds its sessions alternately at this agency and at Yainax Boarding School or subagency. The judges are quite intelligent men, are careful in their investigations of cases, reasonably equitable in their decisions, and relieve the agent of the trial of many charges, a large percentage of which are of rather a trivial character. I think the scheme is a very good one and one that may be largely educational if properly managed.

The regulations with respect to roads have not been fully observed, and, notwithstanding that our usually level country possesses many naturally fine routes of travel, there are some roads much needing intelligent and judicious work. This matter we promise to take up at as early a date as practicable and organize our force for active work. During the current year we hope to make a respectable showing in the improvement of our roads.

The Klamath Reservation possesses many attractions for the fisherman, having in Spring Creek and some other pure cold tributaries of the Klamath lakes some of the finest trout streams in the world. Tourists have often been permitted to camp for some weeks at a time on these streams for recreation and the pleasure of angling, but this they have not been permitted to do without the consent of the Indians and agent, and, so far as I am informed, no such persons during the past year have abused the privileges extended to them by imposing upon Indians in any way. Such persons are given to understand that the exclusive right to take fish on the reservation was guaranteed to the Indians by the treaty of October 14, 1864, and that no one not belonging to the reservation can indulge this privilege except through the sufferance of the tribes. No angling is permitted except with a hook, baited with insects, real or artificial, and no nets, spoons, or explosives are allowed to be used by fishermen. It is true, however, that fish are less abundant than formerly in our trout streams and that an important resource of the country is not what it once was, either as a source of food or pleasure. The establishment of a fish hatchery on Spring Creek or some other eligible stream in the Klamath region would be worth considering by the proper authorities.

At this date haying is still in progress at the agency and at many other points on the reservation. At Yainax we have put up 115 tons for the school stock, an ample amount for that place. Here we expect to put up 200 tons, although delayed by swampy ground. On Sprague River, in the vicinity of Yainax, the hay crop is very light, on account of the dry season, and it is doubtful if the Indians got hay enough to feed their stock this winter, unless it should prove a very mild one.

Respectfully,

O. C. APPLEGATE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KLAMATH SCHOOL.

KLAMATH AGENCY, ORE., *August 15, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the Klamath Boarding School, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Attendance.—During the year we have had enrolled 136 pupils, classified as to age as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 10 years	11	25	36
10 to 17 years	46	35	81
Above 18 years	7	12	19
Total	64	72	136
Average age	13½	12½	*a* 13

a Almost.

Average attendance for each month:

September	102	*March*	119.5
October	121	April	115
November	123.6	May	111.3
December	118	June	90
January	121.7		
February	121	Average	114.57

Health.—The general health of the school for the past year will not compare favorably with the two preceding years, tonsilitis, pneumonia, and mumps having visited us, and each pupil was affected with one or more of them. One fatality occurred among the boys. He was permitted to leave school, but soon after succumbed to pulmonary trouble. Others were near death's door but recovered.

Buildings and capacity.—We have five buildings pertaining directly to the school. There are others erected with school money which are properly under the direct control of the agent.

The boys' dormitory is the oldest and most unworthy building we have here. According to the best information obtainable, it was erected sixteen years ago at an expense of about $3,000, built mainly by the schoolboys. It is entirely inadequate in its present condition, and I hope the Department will be able to allow the appropriation, for which we have asked, for its repair. It is three stories high and 90 feet long, and has a capacity for 70 boys, besides employees' quarters.

The girls' dormitory has capacity for 65 girls, and is in good condition.

The schoolhouse contains school rooms for 130 pupils and a large assembly room.

The laundry and bath house are not fully equipped, but will be ample.

Water system.—Our water system consists at present of a wooden flume conveying water 2,300 [feet] from a large spring, which affords sufficient power to a large sawmill and other machinery.

Improvements.—Several improvements of importance have been made during the past year, including the erection of a bath house, the second floor of which has been fitted up as a sewing room. A machinery shed is in process of construction, and we have built several miles of fence, only a small showing as compared to the improvements which should be made by replacing our old and inefficient fences by more modern and better inclosures. The most pressing need at present is a cattle shed, an estimate for which has been made.

Live stock.—We have pertaining to the school besides the swine, 6 horses and 33 cattle. Our cows are principally of the roan Durham breed, and with proper care will give us an abundance of milk. A dairy house with all modern conveniences has been estimated for, the advantages of which in the way of utility and instruction are manifest.

Household department.—In addition to the cooking and general housekeeping, the girls have laundried over 50,000 articles, and in the sewing room more than 2,700 articles were made and about 3,000 mended. I inclose herewith as an addendum report a list of the articles manufactured.

The small boys did the housework pertaining to the boys' apartments.

Industrial department.—The school carpenter has had three boys under his direction during the past year, all of whom progressed nicely. The shoe and harness maker has instructed two boys in the intricacies of his trade, and the blacksmith had one boy as a helper.

The farm.—The grain crop has not been the success that we desired, but equal to any in our locality. The drought was so severe at one time that we despaired of making any crop. The haying is now in progress, and the farmer reports having cut 200 tons.

Literary department.—The various holidays were observed in an appropriate manner, and the advancement among the pupils was quite satisfactory. A class of 10 were graduated, all of whom should enter training schools, and they have been urged in every way to do so. No one without the actual experience can realize the difficulty encountered by those seeking recruits on this reservation for other schools.

An interesting reading circle was established, but after a spasmodic existence of a few months it collapsed, and while we say "Requiescat in pace" over its ashes, we bespeak a better fate for its successor.

Conclusion.—During the year we were visited by Special Agents Jenkins and Taggart and Supervisor Conser, to whom we extend our thanks for assistance and suggestions. With hopes that the past work has not been in vain and with confidence for the future, I am

Very respectfully,

W. J. CARTER, *Superintendent.*

O. C. APPLEGATE,
United States Indian Agent.

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REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF YAINAX SCHOOL.

YAINAX, OREG., *July 1, 1898.*

SIR: The entire number of pupils enrolled during the year was 125. Average attendance during the time school actually was in session, 101. The pupils nearly all had the mumps, and there was a rather large amount of sickness of other kinds, resulting in three deaths.

The dormitories, not including two small sick rooms recently fitted up, aggregate 20,400 cubic feet of air space, or about 280 cubic feet to each pupil. If there were more dormitories a greater percentage attendance might have been maintained, and I think an average attendance of 130 could be secured. This is the number for which the annual estimate for 1899 is made. Another dormitory building, with kitchen and dining room, located so as to secure better sewerage, is the most urgent need of this school.

The old dormitory needs an additional flue, and two flues are defective.

We have no adequate fire protection. With a hydraulic ram worth $30, and pipe and fittings to the value of $150 to $175, we could raise water from the spring to a tank on the hill in rear of the dormitory sufficient for all purposes except for drinking.

During the winter three dwelling houses were built for employees at an expense of $240 each. The fact that their value is more than twice the cost is due in large measure to the energy of Agent Joseph Emery. The employees are all comfortably located now.

The class-room work is in excellent hands. The principal teacher is a sterling young man, who has borne up well under a large amount of work and has maintained a creditable degree of discipline in the schoolroom.

The farmer also deserves special mention for faithful and energetic work. He possesses tact for managing men as well as children. Five hundred rods of draining and irrigation ditch have been dug. By reason of this ditching, and in spite of the general shortness of grass, we will likely be able to make enough hay for our own use. All the land on the school farm capable of producing hay, including 40 acres never before touched, can be cut over. Irrigation ditches have been surveyed for several Indians.

Inasmuch as a large part of the time of one school employee is consumed in looking after agency affairs at this place, it is desirable that we have another employee, and he should be a sawyer, who can devote all his time for several years to making lumber for Indians and the school. Without a provision of this kind it will be uphill work to make much headway in the way of permanent improvements. The Yainax Indians are as numerous and as worthy of lumber as those at the agency, and, with the sawmill running, another school employee will be needed to run the engine. There is a large amount of work for a carpenter here outside the sawmill, and more especially with a supply of lumber assured.

Supervisor Conser has just inspected this school.

Very respectfully,

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS. KNOTT C. EGBERT, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREG., *July 15, 1898.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the conditions of this agency, the work done during the year, and the needs of the agency and school during the coming year, together with the annual statistics called for.

Population.—The census roll accompanying this report shows a population of 487; number of males above 18 years of age, 161; number of females above 14 years of age, 150; school children between the age of 6 and 16, 101; others, 75; or a total of 487. Number of deaths, 19; births, 15.

Educational.—We have only one school at this agency, the Siletz Boarding School, located at the agency. It has made fairly good progress during the past year. The average attendance of 69 is not as large as it could or should be, yet it is fully as many as ought to be crowded into the dormitories. Every child of school age that is healthy should be in school and will be as soon as I have room for them. One way to obtain more room would be to send a number of the older children away to nonreservation schools, yet it is very difficult to obtain the consent of the parents to send them away.

One very great drawback to the success of this school is the frequent changes of superintendents. It is very demoralizing to the discipline of the school. During the past four years there have been five different superintendents. One would hardly be here long enough to establish his peculiar notion of discipline until for some reason he would be transferred to give place to another, and he to another. Is it any wonder the larger boys are hard to control?

Our present superintendent, Mr. Walker, is himself a young man, and he has had much trouble in establishing discipline at the school. Backed up by the authority and assistance of the agent, he has to a large extent overcome this difficulty and now has the boys under very good control. While inexperienced, he is yet a very energetic man and desires to succeed, and I fully believe will be able to make a much better showing another year. The employee force generally has been faithful and competent.

The condition of the Indian.—Nearly all of the Indians on this reservation are industrious, and, except a few of the older ones, self-supporting. The following statement will show the greater portion of their earnings for the past year, with annuity added:

Beef and salmon purchased for the school	$720
Earned picking hops	2,800
Fish sold to cannery	3,090
Wood sold to school, to agency, and to employees	775
Hauling supplies	359
Sale of hay, grain, and stock	2,390
Lumber for school and agency	78
Earned laboring for the white neighbors	800
Annuity payment	5,820
Total	16,652

This large sum of money, except the annuity payment, has been earned by hard labor and good management, and speaks volumes for their ability to control their own finances, and in most cases it is used just as economically as the average poor man will use his money.

Their oat and hay crops that are now coming on are in excess of last year, both as to quantity and quality. About all raise potatoes and other vegetables sufficient for their use. Many have very good teams and wagons and take good care of them. Nearly all put away a little hay for their horses and some have plenty of feed for all their stock. There is a little improvement here and there all the time, and while it seems very slow, yet, covering a period of the past ten years, there has been quite a marked improvement among these people in their home life.

Missions.—The missionary work is carried on at this reservation by the Methodist Episcopal and Catholic churches. The former have erected a parsonage, but use the schoolhouse for holding services and Sunday-school. The latter have built for themselves a neat little church and parsonage. The membership seems to be about equally divided. They are both doing good work, and the wishes of the parents observed as to which church the children shall attend.

Public roads.—Since the reservation was thrown open the highways have become regularly established county roads, and the Indians, generally, have been appointed as supervisors, and they take just as much interest in the roads and do fully as much work as our best-regulated white communities. This season much has been done improving these roads.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is absolutely indispensable in the proper control and adjustment of differences among these people, and will continue to be so as long as the present conditions prevail, or until final patent issues.

It is quite difficult, however, to get good men to serve on the police force for the sum allowed by law—$10 per month. I would recommend in addition to this that the police be allowed to draw rations of flour and beef.

Improvements.—Since I took charge in November last I have had very little means to work on, yet the employees have all been kept busy in their various departments, repairing and improving as best they could with the means at hand. The industrial teacher, besides putting in his crop, has cleared about 3 acres of brush land and now has it in cultivation. The roads about the agency and school have been nicely graded and about 200 loads of gravel placed on them; a general repairing of fences all around, and much of the fencing and barns whitewashed. The best of the old lumber taken off in the repair of fences has been utilized in the construction of walks, and much more of the same is to be done when we obtain material to work on.

Needed improvements.—We are very much in need of some substantial improvements at this agency. It has drifted along for years in a makeshift fashion, until now it is hardly possible to get along further without something being done of a substantial character. The hospital building that was authorized, and failed on account of the lowest bidder failing to enter into contract, should be relet at once and completed this fall, if possible. There is not room enough in our dormitories to hold all the children on the reservation of school age. It is even too much crowded for the number we are now keeping there, and I have made estimates on a building to be used as dining room and kitchen, the second floor to be cut up into sleeping apartments for the employee force. By removing them out of the dormitories it will then give us ample room for all our children. We also need a house to store vegetables for the school, as we have nothing of the kind. The water system is in bad shape and must be improved in some way; have also made estimate on that improvement. The farm land is overrun with wild radish, and it can not be exterminated unless by a thorough system of summer fallowing. We need about 20,000 feet of fence lumber to divide up this land for this purpose. The houses occupied by the clerk and farmer are old dilapidated shacks, not fit to

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live in and not worth repairing. There should be two small cottages, to cost about $500 each, built for their use. It will take $6,000 to make the improvements here that we absolutely stand in need of.

In general.—Notwithstanding that these people are far in advance, in point of civilization, to most of the Indians, just as industrious and businesslike as many of their white neighbors, yet they have a bone of contention over their land or that of their deceased relatives. This land is not necessary, as a rule, to their prosperity, but affords something to growl and wrangle over. If it could be administered on and sold and the proceeds divided up among the legal heirs it would put a stop to all this trouble and confusion.

The physician, Dr. John F. Turner, reports:

In November an epidemic of measles visited these Indians for the first time in many years and the middle-aged and young alike contracted the disease, which caused much additional care on my part, and shortened the lives of a few consumptives and others constitutionally weak not a little.

Gonorrhea does not prevail to any great extent, but syphilis in its tertiary or hereditary form enters into the majority of grave cases and must be met with appropriate treatment in conjunction with the treatment for the intercurrent diseases.

At all times a number of cases of incipient phthisis are developing, and in the summer season they do well, but during the rainy winter and springtime a number of these die. This seaside climate is not suitable to a people in whom the diathesis to consumption is as great as in this. The lungs are not inflated in this dense, salt atmosphere as they should be. The chest measurements grow less, and finally the lungs break down, partly from compression and disuse.

The number of cases reported on the sanitary reports during the year represents a small percentage of those actually treated. The minor troubles of these people require constant care, while many chronic cases are carried from month to month. During the year 19 deaths occurred and 15 children were born.

The medicine men among the Siletz Indians are an unpopular class, and their practice is confined exclusively to the old and most ignorant. The barbarous custom of sweating until almost prostrate and then plunging into the river in the winter season prevails here. It is very injurious and often proves fatal.

I have repeatedly visited all the Indian homes during the year, and the Indians, without an exception, call at the office for medicine when needed.

Cascara sagrada, which grows in this section in profusion, is much used by the natives, and often does good. I would respectfully suggest that the estimated amount of tonic remedies and empty bottles be sent here, also that much more good could be done by the physician if he were supplied with a more complete line of modern remedies.

The sanitary condition of a number of the agency buildings is bad, as shown by a previous report. It is to be hoped that some of these worthless, infected buildings will be destroyed; others moved to better locations or be replaced by new and more healthful dwellings.

The general health at the school has been good during the year. The children in the school were afflicted with the measles in November, but with close attention all fully recovered from the disease.

The new hospital will be a valuable aid in caring for the sick, and will also provide a means of isolating cases of tuberculosis, which at the present time are apart from the healthier children in a small room which is inadequate for the purpose.

During the year one death occurred in the school and one boy died shortly after he was taken home. A special effort has been made to protect the larger girls from exposure to colds at their menstrual periods, which so often excite consumption in Indian children.

The water supply at the school is good, but the means of conveying it to the building is defective. A complete water system would improve the sanitary condition of the school and surroundings very materially.

The school plant is well located. The natural drainage is splendid, and the sanitary conditions should be perfect.

I am grateful to the honorable Commissioner and his office for courtesies and valuable assistance.

Very respectfully,

T. JAY BUFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SILETZ SCHOOL.

SILETZ INDIAN SCHOOL, *Siletz, Oreg., July 5, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of Siletz Boarding School.

Attendance.—School opened on October 1 with a very small attendance. The children came in slowly, and not until January 1 did we succeed in securing an enrollment of 77, which has been maintained for the remainder of the year, with an average attendance of 69. We hope to retain part of the pupils during the vacation months of August and September to assist in carrying on the industrial work.

Health.—The health of the school has been uniformly good. We have had but one death during the year. An epidemic of measles prevailed among the scholars last November, which, however, yielded to good nursing, and no fatalities resulted.

Schoolroom.—The work among the more advanced grades has not been entirely satisfactory, while with the little people in the primary room the Kindergarten method has been pursued with very fair success. In language, number work, and drawing much progress is noticeable. Self-disciplining among these little folks has been tried, and placing them on their honor has stimulated a self-pride which has inculcated in them a sense of truth and justice; and I am hopeful it will eventually raise the standard of womanhood and manhood among them.

Industrial work.—Acting on the principle that children learn by doing, the boys and girls have been regularly detailed to the different departments at the school. The farm and garden have been carefully cultivated, and the garden gives promise of producing an abundance of potatoes, cabbage, peas, radishes, turnips, carrots, etc.

The wild radish plant predominates in the oat field, and the present outlook for a good crop is not very encouraging. This plant has come up so thick that it has materially lessened the growth of the oats, and will continue to do so in years to come if not thoroughly killed out now. The ground must be plowed and then summer fallowed. To do this successfully it will be necessary for the Department to provide us with a disk harrow and some lumber for fencing, in order that we may utilize the remaining pasture and fields while we are "summer fallowing" the oat field.

Our herd of ten milch cows has produced sufficient milk to enable us to serve butter twice daily, and also milk to drink. The butter making will continue during the vacation months, and next year I hope to have an abundance of milk and butter for the children. We are striving to increase the herd to a maximum strength of twenty cows, which will then be sufficient for all our needs. The work in the sewing room, kitchen, dining room, and laundry has been performed in a creditable manner by the girls regularly detailed for that purpose.

Improvements.—At the beginning of the past year the school plant was much in need of repair, and it has been our constant care and endeavor to improve it with the very limited supply of material at hand. New walks, fences, and outhouses have been built and repaired. The unclean and otherwise pernicious zinc bath tubs have been replaced by the ring baths. The sanitary condition of the dormitories has been improved by the addition of four new ventilators, the good results of which are already discernible.

Needs. I desire to call your attention to a few of the most imperative needs of the school. We need a new building which shall contain a dining room and kitchen on the lower floor and sleeping rooms for employees above. Our dining room is much too small, and we are compelled to crowd the children around long tables to seat them all. We have built and utilized the office for a employees and have recently partitioned off two rooms for them and utilized the office for a clothing room. The proposed new building would obviate all these difficulties, and the old dining room and kitchen would furnish dormitory room for the small boys, which is much needed.

Our waterworks system as at present constructed is a failure, and we are without water much of the time. The source of our water supply is a spring 1½ miles from the school, and at this spring a concrete reservoir of about 4,000 gallons capacity should be constructed and the pipe relaid from there to the school. The hole in the ground now at the spring is constantly filling up, and it requires the ceaseless attention of some employee to keep the pipe clear of sediment. The pipe for the most part has simply been coupled together on top of the ground, hung on limbs of trees in crossing gullies, etc., and should be relaid properly, using larger pipe at the head. Industrial training is of equal if not greater importance to the Indian than literary training.

During the long rainy seasons here outside industrial work is impossible. I therefore would respectfully urge the necessity of erecting a carpenter shop, in which instruction could be given the boys during that period in the simpler elements of the trade and the handling of tools. Part of this building could also be used as an implement house, the necessity of which well deserves this mention.

We have no suitable storage facilities for our potatoes, apples, and other vegetables, and a small vegetable house would be a desirable addition to our plant.

The proposed new hospital, the plans of which are already here, will enable us to isolate and care for the sick much better than has been possible in the past.

The bakery oven, never properly constructed, is cracked and crumbling away, so that it renders the task of properly baking the bread an exceedingly difficult one. This should be remedied this summer.

Employees.—The weekly meetings of our reading circle have proven a source of much instruction and amusement to us. To those of the employees who have taken a general interest in the success of the school, and rendered willing and efficient service during the year, I extend my sincere thanks.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for uniformly courteous treatment through out the past year.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. A. WALKER,
Superintendent.

T. JAY BUFORD, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREG., *August 15, 1898.*

SIR: In submitting this my first annual report permit me to say that, having discharged the duties of this agency for a few months only, I do not feel able to furnish as full a statement of the present condition and needs of the Indians as might have been expected from longer experience. Further association with these people will enable me to report comparatively in the future.

Population.—I find that my predecessor has not taken the census of this reservation for two years, which duty I have just completed, but with considerable trouble, owing to this being the time of the year when the Indians are scattered in the collection of the various root edibles which they store up for winter use. I would respectfully suggest that it would facilitate matters if the census were taken in the winter, when the severity of the weather necessarily compels them to congregate in their most compact associations. The census of the Indians on this reservation seems to imply a slight decrease in the past two years. I find at this time as follows: Cayuses, 362; Umatillas, 168; Walla Wallas, 483.

Morals.—So far as I have been able to observe, the moral condition of the Indians upon this reservation will, perhaps, compare favorably with any similar number on any reservation, although a great many of the young men seem to be naturally

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inclined to intemperance, and would be constantly intoxicated if extraordinary means were not employed to prevent it, surrounded, as they are now, by every species of temptation in the towns along the reservation border. Most of their troubles can be traced directly to the effects of liquor. One good trait in particular I have noticed in the full bloods is that their statements can generally be relied upon for veracity, and that their sense of honor is unusually keen. A peaceful and orderly spirit seems to prevail among them, and they deal justly with those who grant them justice. The women behave properly and, with but one or two exceptions, seem to be chaste and strict as regards their marital relations.

Condition.—It is generally thought that the Indians upon this reservation are living upon and farming their individual allotments, but I find such not to be the case, except in a few instances. Their sole ambition seems to be to rent their lands to the whites and draw the rents. But very few of my Indians are employed in trying to earn money from the whites, although the opportunities for doing so are plentiful. They do not, to any extent exert themselves to imitate the customs and habits of the whites. A great majority of them still paint their faces, wear gaudy blankets, adorn themselves with native styles of ornament, and adhere to various superstitions as in the days of yore.

Ceded lands.—The Indians of this reservation imagine they have grievances, and I think they show a great deal of forbearance and patience. They do not think the Government is doing right by them in regard to those lands which were set aside from the reservation to be sold and the net proceeds reverted to the benefit of the Indians, but which were not so sold and are now being squatted on by whites, who are denuding those lands of the timber in a most reckless manner.

Dwellings.—Many of the Indians have had frame houses erected for them, yet, while eager and delighted to point out and show you "my nice house," they still continue to live in the mat or canvas tepee erected near by. They evidently value their houses as ornaments or curios to show to visitors, and do not wish to despoil them by dwelling therein.

Health.—In visiting the Indian camps I found many of the Indians troubled with blindness and many other forms of diseases of the eye. This is probably due to the fires continually burning in the center of the tepee, which keeps the tepee everlastingly filled with smoke, and the alkali dust, to which they are now exposed much more than in the days when the country was uninhabited and there were no vehicles to cut up the alkali beds into the very finest of dust, from which there is no escape during the summer months. Many are also troubled with cataracts on the eyes, for the removal and curing of which I have recommended, as requested by our agency physician, that an eye-operating case of instruments be purchased for use at this agency, and am pleased to note that the same has been allowed by the Commissioner. Hereditary scrofula and tuberculous cases are numerous among them, but, as a whole, I think their general health is good. During the year there was an epidemic of measles, which was promptly checked. While some sixty were stricken with the disease, only one death occurred from that cause.

Schools.—The two schools on this reservation, the Government and the Kate Drexel, I am proud to say, are a credit to the Indian Department. The scholars seem to evince a laudable application, and the faculties are untiring in their efforts to promote the welfare of the little ones. I am of the opinion that it would be difficult to find institutions of this kind in the Indian service which will compare with the Government school and the Kate Drexel contract school on this reservation in the matter of cleanliness, neatness, unusually competent teachers and employees. It has been a pleasurable duty to me to inspect thoroughly both schools and the manner in which everything about them is kept, and the proficiency exhibited in studies and work is alike creditable to the superintendents, teachers, and scholars.

Usually at the commencement of school considerable trouble and annoyance is occasioned by the nondesire of heads of families to send their children to school, which necessitates many trips to their homes, whence at times the little ones have to be taken by force. I will endeavor to gather them in thoroughly at the beginning of the next school year.

Shops.—The existence of the carpenter and blacksmith shops at this agency are potent factors in the Indians' advancement. Knowing that damages to wagons and agricultural implements will be repaired at these shops free of charge, the Indians freely indulge in the purchase of wagons and farming implements. The work done by the above two shops during the year for the agency, school, and the Indians is worth not less than $5,000. These two shops are a real necessity, and I respectfully recommend their continuance.

The Indian court.—The great amount of good resulting from these weekly judicial bodies, in the nature of causing the Indians to dread the big fines usually imposed, is observable. These fines are mostly worked out by the prisoners, and the abhorrence the red man has for work is simply astonishing. If this court were not in existence, drunkenness and lawlessness of every description would be common, and it would not be safe to be on the reservation near those young bucks who delight in being "bad men."

Allotments.—In allotting Indians upon this reservation I think a grave mistake was made in giving the husband, as the head of the family, 160 acres and leaving the wife without land in her own name. A number of instances have come to my notice where the husband has deliberately thrown away, or ceased to live with, his wife, leaving her without anything. The land being in his name, he naturally receives all the benefits accruing from the same. In most cases he squanders away the rent for whisky and trinkets, and leaves his wife and children to die of starvation. I am satisfied this was not the intent of the allotment act, and the matter should by all means be remedied by Congress.

CHARLES WILKINS,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UMATILLA SCHOOL.

UMATILLA INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pendleton, Oreg., July 25, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report for the year ending June 30, 1898:

As I have stated in a former report, the greatest drawback we have to contend with is the fact that the children come into school so late in the fall. The Indians go to the mountains the latter part of the summer to gather berries and remain with their families to hunt, many of them not returning until cold weather; consequently, our school is slow in filling up. As soon as they do return the children are anxious to enter school, and many of them never care to leave until they go home for the summer vacation. They are contented and happy here, as the fact that we have not had a runaway during the year will sufficiently attest.

The children have made rapid progress in their studies. We had three public entertainments during the year, which were well attended by the parents and other visitors.

When I took charge of this school five years ago three-fourths of the children were nearly white, many of them having but little Indian blood in them; now three-fourths are full Indians, as a number of the half-breed children are attending the public schools.

Health.—Before our school was filled in the fall measles broke out and we were quarantined for nearly two months. There were 54 children in attendance at the time, 45 of whom had the measles, one death resulting. We lost two other children during the year from consumption. The general health of our children is good, and the sanitary condition of the school is excellent.

Transferred.—Five of our pupils were transferred to other schools; 2 went to the Chemawa Training School, and 3 to the Pendleton Public School.

Ages of children.—Although we had so many discouragements during the fall, we were able to get in a number of very small children, and our school closed with an attendance of 75, the ages of 32 of them ranging from 4 to 7 years, and of 31 from 8 to 12. Our oldest boy is 15 years old, and is delicate; our 2 oldest girls are each 14.

Industrial department.—Notwithstanding the children are so young, the amount of work they accomplish is astonishing. The industrial teacher, with the assistance of the boys, during the spring and summer painted all the outbuildings and the roofs of all the buildings, besides cultivating the garden of 10 acres, in addition to the regular routine work. During the winter the boys sawed wood for 27 stoves. This work is too hard for young children to perform; a wood-sawing machine should be allowed.

Below is a list of the articles made in the sewing room by the seamstress and girls during the year:

Aprons	188	Pillow shams	4
Bags	35	Sheets, bed	93
Bibs	30	Shirts, over	46
Bonnets	8	Shirts, under	69
Cloaks	6	Skirts	80
Curtains	10	Suits, union	123
Drawers	17	Tablecloths	8
Dresses	192	Table covers	3
Gowns	2	Towels, hand	184
Jackets	25	Waists	122
Napkins	50		
Pants, assorted	61	Total	1,389

A reading circle was organized by the employees this year, and the course followed was that prescribed by the Superintendent of Indian Schools. We met for an hour every Monday evening.

Religious exercises.—Our Sunday school increases in interest each year. The ministers from the different churches in Pendleton continue to hold services for us as frequently as they can do so. Their kind interest is of great value to the school.

English speaking.—The children learn to speak English very readily, using it almost exclusively in conversation after having been with us for a year. The very small children who entered late last spring spoke English quite well at the close of school.

Child marriage.—The girls marry just as they are prepared to enter a training school. Their mothers encourage and, in many instances, force them to take this step, often against the child's wishes. Something should be done to prevent this great crime among the Indians on this reservation, and some plan should be devised to oblige them to attend a training school.

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Ornamentation.—The hot, barren place we once had is very much changed. The many trees planted three years ago, which are fast growing in usefulness as well as beauty, the porches covered with vines, and the numerous flower beds give the school an attractive and homelike appearance, and the shade afforded by trees and vines materially adds to our comfort. Besides these, a set of Kentucky blue grass and clover is year by year encroaching upon the weeds which once monopolized our yard.

Nor do we neglect the interior of our buildings. The walls of the schoolrooms, also every room in both boys' and girls' buildings, are prettily decorated with attractive pictures, tastefully mounted and framed by the different employés assisted by the children. In winter the windows of our dining room and sewing room are filled with growing plants. Both boys and girls take great interest in the ornamentation of grounds and buildings, which we are glad to see, as we feel sure it has a refining influence upon them.

Employés.—All of the employés are faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their duties.

In conclusion, I am gratified to be able to state that I have the hearty cooperation of the agent, Mr. Charles Wilkins, and hope, with his help, to have a much larger attendance at our school next year.

Respectfully, MOLLIE V. GALBRAITH,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Charles Wilkins, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREG.,
Warm Springs, August 15, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report as to condition of affairs at this agency, together with statistics and census file of the confederated tribes and bands of Indians in middle Oregon and under my charge:

Location and climate.—The northern boundary of this reservation lies 50 miles south of The Dalles, in middle Oregon, the western boundary being the summit of the Cascade Range of Mountains, with the Des Schutes River as the eastern and the Matolesse River the southern boundary, with an area of about 40 miles square. The agency buildings and office of this reserve, as well as all the school plant, are located 75 miles south of The Dalles, which city is our telegraphic terminus, as also our nearest railroad and shipping depot.

The character of the land is mainly rough and mountainous, although much good land is to be found along the water courses, which are numerous throughout the reservation. These bottom lands are of excellent quality, and will produce grain, fruit, and vegetables of most any variety in abundance. The first benches, or table-lands, will in ordinary seasons bring good crops of rye, barley, and wheat, but during a dry year can not be made to yield anything. While the lands and products are best adapted to the raising of stock, there is still sufficient good agricultural land to produce all the hay, grain, fruit, and vegetables needed for this population.

The climate is good and healthful; no severe weather during the winter months. We have a high temperature during July and August, but heat is not oppressive, the atmosphere being rare and dry.

Agriculture.—Although about 10 per cent greater acreage was sown to grain this year than last, the yield in the aggregate will be 25 per cent less on account of the extreme dry weather, having had very little snow during the past winter, with only one light rain in June. I am glad to report, however, that the yield will be sufficient for self-support.

Population.—As shown by the census filed herewith, the number of Indians composing the confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon is apportioned as follows:

Wascoes and Teninoes	356
Warm Springs	512
Piutes	94
Total	962
Males	443
Females	519
Males over 18 years	277
Females over 14 years	380
Males and females between the ages of 6 and 16 years	227

School plant.—The buildings composing the school plant at this agency consist of one double dormitory, school building and assembly hall, mess hall and kitchen, hospital, laundry, employees' quarters, bakery, oil house, two outhouses, one combination bell tower, band stand, flagstaff, and weather vane. All of these buildings are in good condition except the dormitory, which needs to be wainscoted and the plastering repaired.

Water and sewer system.—The water and sewer system at this agency is all that could be desired, the water system being constructed of 4-inch cast-iron pipe and 2-inch laterals, and the sewer system consisting of 6-inch and 4-inch vitrified pipe lead. The power is by water, safe and inexpensive.

Character and habits.—I am glad to be able to report to you that a great majority of these Indians are industrious, and are anxious to acquire the methods and habits of those who are prosperous and in comparatively easy circumstances. They want to build good houses, barns, and fences, and also learn how to properly seed and cultivate their fields. Right at this point consists the Indian problem—how to properly utilize his labor that the few poor acres that are left to him may yield the best return. In my opinion, much attention should be given to the instruction of these people as to the proper method of farming and stock raising.

Indian ponies.—These worthless ponies are the evil of the reservation, consuming the feed that should be reserved for profitable stock. I am gratified, however, in telling you that last year the Indians sold some 600 of these ponies, to be consumed in a cannery at Linnton, Oreg., and during the coming fall I hope to dispose of 2,000 head to the same parties. The Indians now see the necessity of getting rid of them at any price, and cheerfully part with their horses when the opportunity offers—one long step in the march to civilization.

Self-support.—While the Indians belonging to this reservation are mainly self-supporting, there are some 50 to 80 old men and women who are unable to work, are destitute, and hence have to be provided for; and I desire to here repeat that one of the most objectionable characteristics I find among the well-to-do Indians is the disposition to neglect the old and poor of their race—even their own families. They seem to think it the duty of the Government to support this class, thus entailing great hardship upon the agent.

Missionary work.—This work has been done under the jurisdiction of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, with Rev. J. A. Spear and Rev. J. A. Morrow as local pastors. Their zeal for the welfare of the Indians has been commendable, and their efforts in such direction fairly successful. Three churches and two parsonages have been built by the above organization. The teachings and example of these missionaries has been most valuable to me in maintaining order and morality, and encouraging industry. The Sabbath church exercises are well attended, at which I require the attendance of a policeman, that perfect order may be maintained.

Police.—The members of the police force are all young, courageous, and reliable. All speak English fluently, except two. They are prompt in executing orders, tidy in department, and obedient to superiors. There has been some disposition to gamble, which I have summarily crushed. They should be allowed full rations.

Court of Indian offenses.—The three men who compose the court of Indian offenses are Indians of middle age, heads of families, and have been selected for their discretion and recognized integrity among the Indians. Their decisions are recognized, and their orders are promptly obeyed. These men have been made familiar with their duties, and my observation warrants me in stating that their decrees are prompted by justice and right.

Public roads.—During the month of May all the public roads on the reservation were put in good repair, the Indians willingly responding to the call for such labor. Fifty-three miles of road was thus put in order, with the making of two miles of new grade.

Improvements.—Since my last annual report the following improvements have been accomplished at this agency and are now in order and use:

The water and sewer system; painting of campus fence; plowing and seeding campus to lawn grass; planting 150 native trees in campus; building 700 yards sidewalk; 1 oil house constructed; 1 combined bell tower, band stand, and flagstaff; 2 outhouses; 1 bakery, stone; repairing clerk's house; repairing physician's house; all of which was performed by agency and school labor, except the first, which was done by contract. These improvements are all in good order and all serving a good purpose. By the aid of our excellent water system our school campus is being nicely set to lawn grass and clover, which, with the growing native trees, adds much to the comfortable appearance of our school plant.

Educational.—Only partially equipped (a portion of the school furniture being in transit), the boarding school was opened on November 1 last for the reception of pupils. Three years having elapsed since there was a school in operation at this agency, many families with school children had left this reservation and gone to

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Yakima, Hood River, Celilo, and other places, hence the great difficulty in rapidly filling up the school. Notwithstanding the difficulties, I am pleased to inform you that at the close of school on June 30 last there were enrolled 130 pupils and a regular attendance of 125, and I confidently hope to have 150 in attendance from October 1 to July 1 next.

I beg to suggest that our school is now only fairly opened. The school employees are industrious, painstaking, and faithful to their obligations; and while the discipline during the past has been somewhat lax, there has been great improvement recently, and I believe the coming year will show a perfect system and a splendidly conducted school.

Needed improvements.—I desire to again emphasize the great need of a flouring mill at this agency. It is a crying necessity in an economical as well as an educational point of view. The following improvements are also highly necessary to the efficiency of the work in hand at this agency: Two playhouses for pupils, covering to reservoir, housing of water wheel, building for kindergarten uses. With these additions the school plant at this agency would be in modern completion, and all that could be desired.

In conclusion, I am endeavoring to teach these people to work, and to make them sufficiently selfish to take care of their individual holdings. Arrived at such state they become good citizens, and require no donations of beef and flour. The employees, both agency and school, have been mindful of their duties and courteous to myself, and I take great pleasure in recommending them for reappointment. I am grateful to the honorable Commissioner and the Indian Office for official forbearance and for the valued assistance furnished me for the dependents under my charge.

Respectfully.

JAMES L. COWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK.,
August 25, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter of June 14, 1898, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, accompanied by statistics pertaining to schools and agency, together with a complete census of the Indians of this reservation.

As I have but recently assumed charge of this agency, having relieved Maj. Peter Couchman on July 9 last, my report will necessarily be brief and confined chiefly to statistics, and owing to my short period of service my observations in my official capacity will be meager and perhaps not enable me at this time to make as full and complete recommendations as a later period will afford. Since assuming charge of this agency I have visited each day school and nearly every portion of the reservation, and at the same time have gone into and through a large number of the houses of these Indians for the purpose of ascertaining their condition, with a view to more intelligently ministering to their wants and requirements in the future.

Location.—This agency is located on the west side of the Missouri River, directly opposite the town of Forest City, S. Dak., and is reached by rail via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to Gettysburg, S. Dak., thence by stage to the agency, a distance of about 20 miles due west. The telegraph station is Gettysburg, S. Dak., and mails are received and sent out daily.

Census.—The census of these Indians, as appears from the detailed roll herewith submitted, taken at the close of the last fiscal year, shows the population to be 2,557, as follows:

Males over 18 years of age	687
Males under 18 years of age	563
Females over 18 years of age	797
Females under 18 years of age	510
Males between the ages of 6 and 16 years	308
Females between the ages of 6 and 16 years	266

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of these people seems now to be very good. The report of the agency physician, Dr. Adoniram J. Morrill, is herewith submitted for a more full and complete statement upon this subject:

From September 20, 1897, to June 30, 1898, I visited 154 Indians sick at their homes or in camp, of whom 98 were males and 56 were females. Of the whole number treated 8 died while under treatment, of whom 2 were males and 6 were females. During the period covering this report there were 90 births and 105 deaths. A large proportion of the deaths reported were of infants soon after birth.

The sanitary condition of these Indians during the past year has been exceptionally good. There have been no epidemics of any description, with the exception of several cases of measles of a mild type. During my nine years of service at three different agencies, I am constrained to say that in point of civilization, intelligence, and a desire to adopt the customs of white people and follow the rules and regulations laid down for their benefit and advancement, these Indians excel any with whom I have been brought in contact.

With their improved mode of living and with better houses, I am of the opinion that the birth rate will soon keep pace with the death rate, and eventually exceed it, and thus prevent the entire extinction of these people from that most dreadful and fatal of all diseases, and to which they are so susceptible, consumption.

Agriculture.—Results at this time show that nothing of any consequence has been done in this direction during the year. This, however, is not wholly the fault of the Indians, for various reasons: First, the land of this reservation is not adapted to agriculture, of which fact your office no doubt has been advised before; second, the past season throughout this locality has been one of continuous drought, resulting in an almost entire failure of crops of all kinds; and third, because in my opinion the farmers have not been required to display as much interest and energy among their respective Indians as there should have been, for the purpose of encouraging and urging them in this pursuit. An Indian, even though it is for his own best interests to labor, must be stimulated to do so by example.

At this time I have every farmer in the field and require him to see that each Indian puts up sufficient hay for his stock during the winter months. There is not a mowing machine or hayrake but what is in active use at this time, and will be for some time to come; and while hay is very scarce on account of the very dry season, and further diminished by reason of a large prairie fire which swept over the best hay lands on the reservation, yet I think by diligent work sufficient quantity can be obtained to meet the actual requirements if economically used.

Stock raising.—There is scarcely an Indian on the reservation but what owns some horses or cattle, and some of the mixed bloods have several hundred head of each. The raising of cattle is the leading industry pursued by them and certainly the most profitable, and when once that desire to kill an animal every time some member of the family is ill is broken up, their herds will increase more rapidly. I have instructed the police to be vigilant in this particular, and to report promptly all cases where cattle are killed or disposed of without permission, and I think after a few such cases have been rewarded with prompt punishment the practice will be abandoned.

Allotments.—No allotments of land have as yet been made, although a portion of the reservation in the eastern part thereof and lying along the Missouri River has been surveyed. When the survey is completed, which has been delayed on account of insufficient funds for that purpose, I apprehend but little if any objection on the part of the full-blood Indians to take their respective allotments; but whatever objection there may be will come from the mixed-blood Indians, who are the owners of the largest herds of cattle and horses and feel that their range and thereby their rights will be somewhat abridged.

Police.—The police force consists of 2 officers and 25 privates, the most of whom are reliable and faithful in the discharge of their duties. I have increased the number of those that are regularly on duty at the agency, and keep constantly a detail of one man at the ferry landing to guard against the introduction of liquor and the promiscuous crossing of the river by Indians and others without permission.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court consists of three full-blood Sioux Indians of mature years, who sit jointly every four weeks in the trial of cases arising among the members of the tribe. I have so far found their decisions to be fair and impartial, so far as they were able to arrive at the facts in cases brought before them.

Schools.—The agency boarding school had closed its year's work before I assumed charge of this agency, but from the reports made during the year, as appears from the files of this office, it appears that it has been in a crowded condition the greater part of that time, and hence I assume that the work could not have been as successful and satisfactory under those conditions as it might otherwise have been. I do not, however, wish to create the impression that there has been any dereliction of the part of any of the employees if the desired results have not been attained.

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I am strongly of the opinion that a school of this size and of the importance it bears to the youth of this reservation should be provided with systems for electric lighting and steam heating, and have so recommended and shall submit detailed estimates therefor at the earliest day practicable. For a more complete and detailed statement of affairs of this school, I respectfully invite your attention to the report of Mr. Oakland, superintendent, and to my statistical report, both of which are submitted herewith.

I think it would not be an unwise move to begin to consider and look forward to the construction of a new plant, so far as boys' dormitory and schoolroom building are concerned, with a capacity for at least 200 pupils, for next year. With a scholastic population of nearly 700, a boarding school with increased facilities can easily be maintained, besides the three day schools and surrounding mission schools, which also obtain their pupils from this reserve. On account of the overcrowded condition of this school during the past year, I have recommended the erection of two buildings to be used for employees' quarters and schoolroom purposes. And, besides this, the addition of one more teacher (kindergartner) for the ensuing year makes it a necessity that more room should be provided.

There are three day schools located at various points on the reserve, and during my recent visit found that some repairs are needed at each of them. As they have been under the same management the past year as they were the year previous, and without any marked changes, I can only give them a passing notice and invite your attention to my statistical reports concerning them, which are herewith submitted.

Missions.—There are three denominations represented by missionaries on this reservation—the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Congregational churches—and the work by the several missionaries in charge and their coworkers has by no means been neglected in this field. There are 18 churches and chapels on the reservation where services are regularly held, and as a result of their teachings these Indians are very much in earnest in their protestations of their religious belief.

In conclusion, I desire to thank your office for courtesies shown me during my short period of service, and to state that my census rolls are herewith transmitted under separate cover.

Very respectfully,

JAMES G. REID,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE RIVER SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak., June 27, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Cheyenne River Boarding School, Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.:

During the year there were enrolled 107 boys and 56 girls; total, 163. The average attendance was 125.3. The work in the schoolrooms has been fairly satisfactory. The school has been closely graded, and the "outlines of school work" followed as nearly as possible.

A kindergarten is very much needed, there being about 30 pupils too young to begin grade work.

Evening work consisted of drawing, music, gymnastics, and social games.

A great hindrance to school work arose from interruptions caused by the sickness and transfer of two teachers in the fall, and again this spring by an epidemic of measles. The schoolrooms were made pleasant and attractive by drawings and crayon work of the pupils.

The advanced pupils took much interest in current events, especially in the war with Spain. A long table was placed in the advanced schoolroom, on which were placed all available books suitable for pupils in the fourth grade and above. These books were read and reread by the pupils out of school hours, a proof that a reading room is very much needed.

Two entertainments were given by the pupils, one at Christmas, at which the children had a tree of their own, remembering each other with presents of their own making or purchased by their own money. The other entertainment was given at the close of the school year. On both occasions the children did well, and deserve much credit.

During the first months of the past year we had many cases of pupils running away, but since January we have not had a single case.

The improvements most needed for the school are two cottages for employees' quarters and mess kitchen, a root cellar, a meat house, a school warehouse, and a boys' dormitory.

We have a garden of 12 acres planted to corn, potatoes, onions, squashes, raspberries, etc., but gardening in this country is not altogether an unmixed success, on account of the gumbo soil and scarcity of rain.

Supervisors Rakestraw and Anderson visited our school during the past year.

Thanking you for your many courtesies in the past, sir, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. OAKLAND, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK INDIAN AGENCY,
Crow Creek, S. Dak., August 29, 1898.

SIR: In making this, my first annual report, I will of necessity be brief. I assumed charge of the agency March 1, 1898, and found its affairs in very good general condition. The agency itself and the agency buildings are very pleasantly located on the east bank of the Missouri River, 25 miles above Chamberlain. A fine grove between the agency and the river adds much to the desirability of the location.

The issue house, coal house, iron house, grain warehouse, barn, carriage house, and wagon sheds are in good condition. The large warehouse for general storage purposes was never strongly built and is not in good condition. It is too frail for its size. The dwelling houses for white employees are old and small and are in generally unsatisfactory condition. The inadequacy of these buildings will be partially compensated for by repairing an old hotel building now unused. Authority for this work has been received. Some minor improvements have been made during the summer, notably in extending the premises around the employees' quarters, moving outbuildings, etc., this being necessary for sanitary reasons.

A formerly cultivated field adjoining the agency (included in the agency reserve) which had been abandoned for several years past I have had put into crops, mainly corn and oats. Good crops have been raised, and the cultivation of the field has been as good an example to the Indians, I think, as its previous neglect had been a bad one. They have at least been practically shown what they could accomplish by making proper effort.

The houses of these people are, with a few exceptions, in deplorable condition, there having been but one or two built for them during the last ten or twelve years. In this connection I would call attention to a report of the agency carpenter herewith. I shall try to build three houses this year, if possible, and will also submit an estimate and recommendation that a much greater number be built each year for some time to come.

In my predecessor's report for 1897 mention is made of the desirability of erecting two houses for farmers employed by the Government, his recommendation being that they be erected on the east and west sides, respectively, of the reservation. Instead of that plan I would urgently recommend the following; that is, that there be built in what is known as "The Big Bend Country" one house and stable for an agency farmer, also that there be erected in the same locality the necessary buildings for a subissue station. These would be a small warehouse, slaughterhouse, and corral. I would then recommend, further, that the farmer for that section of the reservation be made a subissue clerk and be detailed to issue rations to the Indians in his district, having also charge of the farm implements, etc., for their use. I consider this a very important matter for the Indians concerned, as they are now obliged to come 40 to 45 miles once in every two weeks for their rations, making a trip of from 80 to 90 miles. During bad weather, and especially during the long and severe winters, this involves serious hardship. And at all times it is a serious hindrance to the proper care of live stock and poultry, to the cultivation of their allotments, and to the formation of home-staying habits which it is so desirable to encourage.

In this connection, I would also urge that some measures be taken to minimize intertribal visiting, which is also a serious nuisance and detriment to progress. This evil is of such a nature that in my opinion no one Indian agent alone can do very much to correct it, even on his own reservation. The entertainment of numerous visitors is nearly as demoralizing as the making of frequent visits, and always creates what are regarded as reciprocal rights and obligations. As at present in vogue, apparently between all the Sioux tribes, the practice is certainly detrimental to progress, because it encourages, or necessitates, idleness and nomadic habits. Crops are abandoned, horses and cattle are neglected, smaller stock and poultry can not be kept at all, and a great deal of property is always recklessly distributed in making presents. The latter is of course practically a matter of exchange or barter, but no particular transaction is closed until the visit which inaugurated it is repaid, and business principles are entirely disregarded. With proper deference to the opinions of other agents, I would individually beg to suggest that your office issue circular instructions or suggestions on this subject.

Ever since assuming charge I have advocated the sale of horses and the purchase of cattle by these Indians. They have in the neighborhood of 2,500 horses, many more than they need, and only about 250 cattle, most of the latter being owned by a few progressive men, namely, Wallace Wells, William Carpenter, John Fleury, Robert Philbrick, Louis Loudner, Dog Back, and Edward Ashley. These men are

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worthy of mention because of the steady effort they are making to improve their condition.

If the coming winter should be severe, I fear that many Indians of this tribe will suffer. They had only a very small amount of seed corn and oats, had no implements for cultivating corn, and their fields are too foul for small grain. A very few have considerable crops. Most have very small and very poor ones, or none at all. Hay is abundant this year, and a large amount has been cut and stacked.

This is a grazing rather than an agricultural country, and the grazing value of this reservation is going to waste every year for want of stock. I would urgently recommend that a part of the funds of this tribe be invested in 1,000 young cows, to be bought in the spring and to be held for some years, with their increase, as the common property of the tribe.

Some parts of the reservation are rather distant from water, but we are in the artesian basin, and, I am confident, the entire reservation could be made available for grazing by sinking a very few artesian wells. I regret to report in this connection, however, that the well which was commenced about 15 miles northwest of the agency, on the reservation, last year is not yet completed. It has been drilled for about 1,300 feet. As you have previously been informed, the artesian well on the school farm adjoining the agency nearly ceased to flow early this spring. I am satisfied, however, that this is due to its never having been completed according to contract. No perforated or slotted pipe was put into it, and it has consequently been nearly filled (apparently from bottom to top) with material forced into it by the flow of water. Under authority already received from your office, I hope to have this well properly completed and flowing at an early date.

The schools of the agency are in excellent condition. The Industrial Boarding School is, in my judgment, a desirable model. Certainly it is better in very many respects than any school which is available for thousands of white children. The premises are particularly neat and attractive, and the farm and garden have been excellently managed. The superintendent and other employees are doing effective and valuable work, and are doing it with admirable spirit. The plant, though old, is, on the whole, fairly good. The laundry, however, is very poor, and a new one should be built. The girls' building (including the dining room, kitchen, etc.) is also unsatisfactory, but has recently been put into greatly improved condition by much-needed plastering, painting, kalsomining, etc. This school should also be supplied with a workshop and facilities for manual training, a special report on which subject has been submitted.

The Grace Boarding School, located 12 miles east of the agency, has also, under the principal teacher, F. W. Wertz, done excellent work during the year. This school is badly handicapped by having no adequate or proper source of water supply. The water used is obtained from a creek, is hauled about 1¼ miles, and is frequently unfit to use. I would urgently recommend that a 2-inch artesian well for this school be sunk at the earliest possible date. This would be adequate for all purposes. A stable is also needed here, and some repairs to the main building, concerning which a report has been submitted. This school has an excellent farm and garden.

Both of these schools, and the agency, also, greatly need good cisterns, an estimate for which will be submitted soon.

The Immaculate Conception School, under the immediate supervision of the Rev. Father Pius Boehm, is located 18 miles from the agency, and was formerly a contract school. It no longer receives aid from the Government, but is nevertheless doing excellent work, both in its class rooms and in its industrial training. It has a good farm, excellent crops, and a good herd of cattle; also swine and poultry. It will have all the pupils which it can accommodate during the coming year, and in my opinion be justly entitled to subsistence, clothing, and fuel for them. Those in charge here receive no compensation for their work, which seems to be a labor of love. The pupils seem to love their teachers as much as at any school which I have ever visited.

From the report of Dr. Howard L. Dumble I extract the following:

As a rule the health of the Indians has been good during the past year. There has been no epidemic of a serious nature. There were 37 deaths, 20 of persons over 5 years of age and 11 of children under 5. Fifteen deaths were from pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 from lymphatic tuberculosis, 6 from causes incident to old age, 7 from unknown and 7 from miscellaneous diseases. The death rate for the five preceding years was 33, 49, 34, 52, and 48, respectively. There were 52 births, as follows: Full-bloods, 22 males and 22 females; mixed-bloods, 5 males and 5 females. The average birth rate for the preceding five years was 45. Were it not for tuberculosis in the various forms, these Indians would be a comparatively healthy people. Syphilis, so common among the Indians generally, is practically unknown among this tribe. Of acute diseases, conjunctivitis and bronchitis are the most common.

The health of the school children as a rule was good, though several had to be dismissed before the end of the year on account of phthisis.

The sanitary condition of the schools is good, with this exception: Grace School is sadly in need of a good water supply. Except for a small amount of rain water caught in a cistern, all the water used has to be hauled a mile and a half in a tank wagon from a creek which during the summer and fall is not better than a stagnant pond, and that is anything but healthful. A 2-inch artesian well would, at small expense, furnish an abundance of good water and should be sunk without delay.

At the beginning of the school year I examined every child of school age on the reservation and every one in fit physical condition was placed in school.

As a rule the Indians do not keep their premises in the best sanitary condition, though I believe they are slowly improving in the care they give their homes. Two years ago all their houses were whitewashed, and should be again as soon as possible.

The Indian medicine man is practically a thing of the past on this reservation. The Indians very generally apply to me for treatment, though they often allow cases to become very serious before notifying me. During the past year I made 705 visits to sick Indians at their homes and put up about 3,000 prescriptions at my office.

In conclusion, I desire to express my high appreciation of the uniformly courteous treatment accorded me by your office.

I remain, very respectfully,

JAMES H. STEPHENS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW CREEK SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Crow Creek, S. Dak., August 15, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to this school for the year ended June 30, 1898:

Attendance.—The total enrollment during the year was 152 pupils, including Indian helpers. The number in attendance one month or more was 147; the average attendance 134.18.

Schoolroom work.—This was more carefully graded and systematized than heretofore, and was, I think, reasonably satisfactory. An exhibit was prepared for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, which was very kindly mentioned by the Indian Office, and makes a creditable showing. A good deal of time and labor were spent in preparing a closing programme, manufacturing costumes therefor, etc., but the interest which both the pupils and their parents take in these programmes seems to wholly justify the interference with routine work which they necessitate.

Industrial work.—The domestic and other industrial departments have, I think, been exceptionally well managed throughout the year. In these I believe that the most valuable work of the school is being done, and in this line rather more is accomplished for the girls, I think, than for the boys, though as to this I may be mistaken. The girls rotate regularly through the kitchen, bakery, dining room, sewing room, dormitories, laundry, and dairy, and in each line of work they become really capable and proficient. Each large girl in the school can cut and make her own clothing; can, without assistance, prepare a good meal, and bake the bread and pastry therefor; can properly care for milk and make good butter, and can do all other kinds of ordinary housework. Owing to parental opposition to transfer to nonreservation schools, a good many of our older girls have for several years been graduating directly into homes of their own by marriage. And it is very encouraging to note that their homes very markedly evidence their school training.

The boys, under the supervision of the manual-training teacher and the farmer, care for the school live stock, and for the school buildings and premises in the way of repairs and general outside work. They also cultivate the school farm and garden. We have no shops other than a small shoe shop, for repairs only; and a very inadequate carpenter shop, located in a corner of the barn which is needed for more appropriate uses. Constant effort is made to cultivate thrift, industry, and self-reliance, as well as to impart elementary information.

Farm and garden.—The school cultivates about 160 acres of land. This season has been an exceptionally favorable one, and our field and garden crops are better than they have been for several years past. An abundance of early vegetables was raised. Oats have been harvested and are very good. Corn promises well, and we expect to dig 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of potatoes, about one half of which will be sufficient for the school. Many hundreds of pumpkins, melons, cabbage, etc., are maturing. From 18 acres of alfalfa one crop of hay has been cut and a second crop is ripening. These results have been secured this year without irrigation, but in an ordinary year would be impossible without it. The artesian well from which it was expected to irrigate the entire farm nearly ceased flowing last spring and we have been unable to reopen it. The failure of this well seems to have resulted from its never having been completed according to contract.

Stock.—The school live stock and poultry have done well during the year. The pupils have had a reasonable abundance of milk, butter, and eggs, and about $200 worth of surplus stock was sold from the school herd.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that the school has no grazing land for its stock. Considerable land near the school has heretofore been used by the school as grazing land, but it is all allotted to Indians, who are beginning to object to such use of it unless they can be paid for it.

Buildings and premises.—The school is favorably located and the premises are naturally attractive and suitable for school purposes. The buildings though old are, with one exception, in good repair, and the painting and calcimining now being done will put them in excellent condition. The exception referred to is the laundry building, which is not worth repairing, and concerning which several special reports have been made. Some other needs in the way of equipment have also been mentioned in special reports.

Health.—The report to be made under this head is similar to that which has frequently been made before. There have been no epidemics, no deaths in the school, and but few cases of serious acute illness; but scrofulous and consumptive tendencies have been always with us. The difference between total enrollment and average attendance is almost wholly due to health considerations. A large number who were enrolled were subsequently excused by the physician

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for varying lengths of time because they were found to be breaking down in school. In further explanation it may be mentioned that (this being a reservation school) it frequently seems desirable, because of home conditions, to enroll pupils whose health is doubtful or unsatisfactory. Sometimes there is obvious gain in school and sometimes the reverse. Also, with painful regularity each year, some of those who have previously been considered strong and healthy break down more or less suddenly into consumption. The truth seems to be that the entire tribe of Crow Creek (Lower Yanktonai) Sioux Indians is scrofulous and consumptive.

In the school very especial attention is given to sanitary conditions, to the general care of health, and to the matter of arranging schoolroom and industrial work with careful reference to the health and strength of each individual pupil. But 6 pupils who were enrolled during the year have died, and as many more will probably never be able to return. In this connection it may be pertinent to mention that the school continues to care for its sick pupils in so far as it is possible to do so, even after they are excused and go to their homes. The pupils' society in the school has a committee for that purpose, and the school regularly supplies milk, vegetables, ice, etc., to those who are sick and can be reached. Incidentally this very desirably affects the attitude of the adult Indians toward the school.

Employees. The school has 11 white employees and 13 who are Indian. In the latter class are one schoolroom teacher, at a salary of $50 per annum; and the farmer, at $200 per annum. With a very few exceptions, which have been noted in efficiency reports, all employees have been admirably faithful and efficient throughout the year. Social unpleasantness and lack of harmony in work have been practically unknown, though perhaps in a few cases some effort has been required in maintaining that condition.

An employees' reading circle was maintained from about October 1 to May 1, and was very pleasant and profitable.

The statistical information required by the Indian Office I have handed you in a separate report.

In conclusion, I desire to express my high appreciation of the intelligent interest in the school which you have manifested, and to thank you for your courtesy and vigor in contributing in every practicable way to its successful conduct

Very respectfully,

FRANK P. AVERY,
Superintendent.

JAMES H. STEPHENS, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRACE SCHOOL, CROW CREEK RESERVATION.

GRACE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Crow Creek, S. Dak., August 31, 1898.

SIR: I respectfully submit my first annual report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1898:

We opened school August 28, 1897, with an attendance of 61 pupils. 17 boys and 25 girls. Within a month the number increased to 70 pupils, and later one more was added, making the total enrollment for the year 71 pupils—21 boys and 50 girls. This made an increase of 15 pupils over the enrollment of the previous year. There were others who desired to enroll their smaller children in this school, but, the school having all it could accommodate, we could not take more than the above number. The average attendance for the year was 69.

The health of the school was good. We had no sickness to speak of during the year. The pupils seemed contented and happy, and did their duties, with a few exceptions, cheerfully. We did not have any runaways in the year.

This school being small, enabling the employees to give personal attention to each pupil, and the arrangement of the building being such that the employees and pupils mingle together all the time, makes it a very desirable school for young children first entering school life. This school is very much in favor with parents who have children old enough to enter school the first time. Of the number enrolled last year, 18 were 5 and 6 years of age; 16 entered school the first time. All these at the end of the year could speak English readily and had overcome their timidity. All our pupils made rapid progress in acquiring habits of civilized life.

There was a change of matrons during the year, which necessarily unsettled the general running of the household affairs, but, as a whole, everything moved satisfactorily.

We had 14 acres under cultivation during the year—8 of oats, 3 of corn, 1 of potatoes, and 2 garden. The productions were as follows: 72 bushels corn, 60 bushels oats, 76 bushels potatoes, 667 melons, 764 pumpkins, 425 squash, 6 bushels beans, 1 bushels peace, besides cabbage lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, cantaloupes, and onions.

Owing to the incompetency of the industrial teachers, I thought it necessary that I, with my schoolroom duties, see to the planting and caring of the crops in the garden and on the farm. The industrial teacher and the boys above eight years of age did the greater part of the work. The work was done in a manner not only to teach the pupils under our charge, but as an object lesson to the older Indians. Every Indian in the vicinity of our school has the same lands, implements, and tools that we used.

The progress in the class rooms was fairly good. On account of my being compelled to give so much time to outside work I could not give the attention to the schoolroom which I desired. My assistant, Miss Wright, did all she could, but a school of this size, and the ages and grades we have, it is necessary that two teachers should be in the class rooms during school hours.

I recommended that six of our most advanced pupils be transferred to a more advanced school.

The work done in the kitchen and dining room is commendable to the larger girls. All the larger girls, two at a time, were required by turn, weekly, to go to the dining room and kitchen. Under the cook they were required to make light bread, cakes, biscuits, pies, etc., to cook vegetables and meats, to arrange the tables, and care for the dining room. At the close of the year all the larger girls made, without any directing or oversight, as nice light bread as can be made. They showed similar progress in the rest of the work. They were urged to use their individual tastes in arranging the china on the tables and in the general arrangement of the dining room. This caused vying between the girls to see which could have the nicest tables and dining room. They showed exquisite taste.

The work in the sewing room was managed principally by the matron and the largest girls. The oldest girls have had very good instruction in former years in the sewing room, and they are quite efficient in the cutting and making of clothes. The credit of keeping up the work in the sewing room as it has been is more due to these girls than to the seamstresses we have had.

Under the supervision of the cook and laundress the work was done in the laundry by an Indian assistant and the larger girls. The work was done in a way to fit the pupils' conditions at their homes.

The school suffered on account of the incompetent help we had in the positions of industrial teachers and seamstresses. We had during the year three different industrial teachers, necessitating four changes. The seamstress's position was vacant three months during the year, and to keep it filled the rest of the year it required two changes.

To our live stock of the school we added 2 calves, 70 chickens, and 2 pigs. With the exception of a small cistern, our water supply for this school is the Missouri River, nearest point about 5 miles; and the Crow Creek, 11 miles from the school. We have been getting our water from the latter. For three months in the year the water of this stream is stagnant. During the winter it is dangerous and laborious work to keep a sufficient supply of water for the school and our stock.

Grateful for the kindness and courtesy of my associates in the Indian Service,

I am, yours, very respectfully,

F. W. WERTZ, *Principal Teacher.*

JAMES H. STEPHENS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, CROW CREEK RESERVATION.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 5, 1898.*

SIR: The Crow Creek Mission of the Episcopal Church was begun in 1872, and has since been steadily growing. Its influence is spread over the whole of the reservation. A white clergyman, the Rev. H. Burt, is in charge, and under him is a native minister, the Rev. David Tatiyopa, and 3 native lay readers.

There are five mission stations, at four of which are frame church buildings and at one a log chapel. Sunday services are held at all of the stations.

The women have their societies and meet weekly for sewing and religious exercises. During the past year they contributed $300 or more for church purposes. There are 400 baptized members of the church connected with this mission.

Very respectfully,

H. BURT.

JAMES H. STEPHENS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 23, 1898.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter dated June 11, 1898, I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Agency.—The agency headquarters are located on the Missouri River, about the middle of the reserve, 30 miles from Chamberlain, S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, which is the railroad station and shipping point. The post-office address is Lower Brulé, S. Dak., and we have a mail service six times a week via Crow Creek Agency to Chamberlain. The agency buildings are in good repair, though in need of painting, which I hope can be done the coming year.

Reservation.—The land on this reserve is classed as grazing land, for which use it is fairly well adapted, although in some sections of it water is difficult to obtain, and a considerable portion is devoid of timber. No seeds were issued this year and no special effort was made to induce the Indians to cultivate the land, it being far more advisable to have the Indians devote their time to the care of stock and storing of hay, which is likely to prove more remunerative.

The Indians on this reserve are a portion of the Sioux Nation, and the annual census taken June 30, 1898, shows the following:

Males over 18 years of age	342
Females over 14 years of age	306
Children of school age, 6 to 16	240

The past year could scarcely be called a successful year for these Indians in consequence of many of them losing their cattle last year on account of the severity of the winter, though whatever cattle they have left are doing well, and every effort has been put forth the present season to have these Indians store sufficient hay to carry their cattle through the coming winter.

The Indians have furnished the Government, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, with 150,000 pounds of gross beef, for which they were paid $4,604.76. They have transported with their own teams 370,089 pounds of Government freight, for which they were paid $1,180.48.

Education.—The industrial boarding school has had a prosperous year, and I am pleased to say much good work has been done. The attendance has at all times

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been kept up to its full capacity. The schoolroom work has been very good, the several teachers displaying much earnestness and efficiency in instructing the children in the various grades of the school. The other departments have been presided over by competent and faithful employees, who have done their work well. The school farm and garden have been well cultivated by the boys, with the assistance and under the direction of the farmer.

Missionaries.—Three churches are represented on this reserve, viz, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, and they have all labored faithfully in the work of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians.

Sanitary.—There has been no sickness of a serious character during the year. Consumption and scrofula are the main afflictions of these people and demand the greater part of the time and attendance of the agency physician. No epidemics or contagion have occurred. By experience and teaching the Indians are realizing the importance of proper ventilation in their houses, and the necessity of cleanliness in their habits. Good results will follow. The physician has been faithful in the discharge of his duties, responding promptly to calls and making regular semimonthly trips to the White River subissue station, 30 miles distant.

Police.—The police force has continued to perform its duties in the same satisfactory manner as in years past. Their duties are sometimes arduous, and the pay of these faithful employees should be increased.

Conclusion.—I desire to thank the Department for the assistance and support rendered me in the performance of official duties; also the employees for the prompt and faithful performance of their several duties pertaining to the conduct of the affairs of the agency.

Statistics and report of Superintendent Crandall herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

B. C. ASH,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LOWER BRULÉ SCHOOL.

LOWER BRULÉ, S. DAK., *June 30, 1896.*

SIR: I hereby submit my first annual report of the industrial boarding school at Lower Brulé Agency. I took charge the 1st of August, 1895, and found the school well organized, the buildings in good repair, and the plant in very excellent *one, consisting of the following buildings:*

Girls' dormitory, boys' dormitory, schoolhouse (4 rooms), mess hall and kitchen, laundry, cottage, warehouse and shoe shop, coal house, horse barn, cow barn and cattle sheds, hennery, hog *house.*

The grounds are regularly laid out and include some 8 acres, all inclosed, with painted picket fence. The capacity of the school is 100, but the average attendance has been somewhat above that. The following is the enrollment and average for the year.

	Enrollment.		Average.
	Male.	Female.	
First quarter	78	81	160 50
Second quarter	81	85	157 41
Third quarter	81	84	156 93
Fourth quarter	75	82	153 50

Literary.—The class-*room work is in charge of four teachers. There* are eight grades of work, exclusive of the kindergarten. The course of study is essentially that outlined by the superintendent of Indian schools, though latitude in the *adherence* to a curriculum is necessary in order that certain peculiar local conditions be successfully met.

The character of the work done is not dissimilar to work done in corresponding *grades* of public schools, though to the casual observer it would seem so, since the Indian child has yet to overcome his inherited racial stolidity. This causes him to be unsatisfactory in all work requiring oral expression. It must be remembered, too, that the communal-life social system of which he has always been a part has deadened his originality and made him painfully conscious of the opinions of his associates. These drawbacks are partially offset by great aptness and palstaking in imitative work.

Several pupils are ready for transfer to schools of higher grade, though some have not reached the age limit, and others can not obtain the consent of their parents for removal to a training school.

Evening sessions have been held, but the defective sight of the children and the inadequate lighting of the rooms limit the variety of the work.

Much supplemental reading has been done; a surprising knowledge of current events, as related in newspapers, is shown by the older children.

A literary society has been organized among the children. Except the executive committee, of which the superintendent and the teachers are members ex officio, the officers are pupils of

the school. Frequent debates have demonstrated that the children are capable of some independent thinking.

During the year no slates and very little crayon were used in the principal teacher's department. Writing pads were asked for and received. After serving its purpose the paper was burned. As there were no cases of serious sore eyes among the children of this room, even in March, when sore eyes were epidemic, it is thought that slates and chalk dust contribute not a little to the ocular ailments to which our children are so painfully subject.

The rolling partitions between the recitation rooms continue the source of endless annoyance. It is impossible to secure complete attention in any of the three rooms so separated, as the ordinary conversational tones of teachers and pupils are clearly heard in the other rooms. On this account much of the teachers' energy is wasted and all of the children's thoughts were more or less dissipated by trying to attend to two or more things at once. If a second story were added to the schoolhouse and this new space utilized as an assembly and a reading room, the necessity for rolling partitions would no longer exist. Then sound-proof walls could be substituted for the present nuisances.

Industrial work.—The boys have been taught to care for horses, swine, and the milch herd. They have worked with the farmer in planting and cultivating corn and potatoes. The garden has furnished employment and a good object lesson. Six boys have been detailed to the shoe shop throughout the year. In addition to the general repairing some new shoes have been manufactured. The shoe department is under a full-blood Sioux who learned his trade in the East. He is not only an excellent shoemaker, but is an apt teacher in his line. The apprentices have made excellent progress, and not only do repair work skillfully, but, with the assistance of the shoemaker, turn out a very good shoe, one that lasts much longer than the issue shoe.

The manual-training teacher has had charge of all repairing. He has manufactured considerable new work, including tables, picture frames, etc. The boys with him have been taught the use of tools, to set and glaze glass, to repair locks, to paint, and to do endless little jobs that will be of benefit to them hereafter it is to be hoped.

The girls have, as in most boarding schools, done the work of the kitchen and dining room. They have learned to cook, to set tables, to make bread, to sweep, and do house cleaning. In the laundry they have done most of the washing and ironing. Boys have been detailed to operate the washing machines and do the heavy work.

In the sewing room the girls under the seamstress have made all their own clothing, besides most of the underwear for the boys. The following shows the number of articles manufactured in this department during the year:

Aprons	225	Slips, pillow	214
Bonnets	6	Sheets	129
Curtains	pair.. 20	Skirts	40
Dresses, night	121	Tablecloths	85
Drawers	pair 79	Towels	254
Dresses	248	Waists, assorted	81
Elasties	pair.. 311		
Pants	pair.. 20	Total	2,046
Suits, union	135		

Sanitary.—The health of the children has been very fair. Out of a total enrollment of 162, 16 have been withdrawn, 12 on account of ill health. There have been no deaths in school, but three of the withdrawn pupils died at their homes. Many of the children are afflicted with scrofula, which manifests itself in different forms. About all the sickness among the children, including eye trouble, has been from glandular or pulmonary scrofula or tuberculosis. There have been many cases of conjunctivitis. It is also true in this school, and less been my observation elsewhere, that Indian children are as a rule much more afflicted with eye troubles than white children. It would be a wise provision if they could have their eyes examined at least once a year by a professional oculist, and those requiring glasses be properly fitted.

Farming.—The school farm is not extensive, but sufficient to teach our boys the value and importance of planting corn and raising vegetables. The artesian well, which was completed in the early fall, gave promise of abundance of water for irrigation, but the well soon clogged, and now only furnishes a limited supply of water for stock.

Religious training.—The children have attended on Sundays worship in their respective churches. Sunday-school in the afternoon has been held in the churches, and for those not affiliating with the Episcopal and Catholic churches, the only two represented at the agency, a Sunday school has been held in the school.

Improvements.—I take pride in referring to the improvements granted and made during the year. Among the first and most important may be mentioned the sale of the school herd of range cattle and the purchase, with funds accruing from same, of a herd of 21 head of Jerseys, 18 of which are registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club books. The substituting of base-burners for the common wood and soft coal stove added materially to the comfort of the children the past winter and insured the water pipes from bursting. The purchase of a larger and improved bake oven has added much to the kitchen and bakery. Further improvements may be mentioned in the purchase of a school hack, fixtures for the laundry, including a Wilks hot-water heater and 100-gallon hot-water boiler, stationary tubs, mangle, and laundry stove. A dairy building, 16 by 28, with cement basement for cooling room, with water and sewage connections, will be completed at the close of school. A hospital is being constructed and will be ready for the opening of school in the fall.

Recommendations.—One of the greatest needs at present is a better system of closets. At present the earth vault is in use, but is unsatisfactory, and the portable trough that has been recommended is impracticable in a cold climate.

The school buildings need repainting, which should be done before cold weather.

An industrial building, with a shop for the manual training teacher and one for the shoemaker, is needed.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the employees of the school, both Indian and white, who have at all times performed their duties faithfully, and to them is due much credit for the advancement and success of the school.

To Maj. B. C. Ash, United States Indian Agent, I acknowledge my thanks for the hearty support and cooperation in building up and advancing the interests of the school.

C. J. CRANDALL,
Superintendent.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REF0073036

REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, *August 24, 1888.*

SIR: In making report of affairs on this reservation for the fiscal year just closed, I have the honor to submit the following:

The year has been one of peaceful progress among these Indians, none the less certain and lasting because slow.

Agriculture.—As stated in previous reports, farming on this reservation is not practiced by these Indians, and is not practicable, except to a very limited extent where there are means of irrigating the land. Heavy and unusual rains in April and May last gave reason to expect a crop this year. Some fields were planted in that hope, but three days of hot winds in June utterly ruined them, and there will be no yield.

The country has no value except for stock raising, to which it is well adapted. This industry is steadily gaining, and the Indians show a growing desire to have cattle and to care for them. Many of them are experts in handling stock at round-up occasions and when delivering beef cattle at the agency. The sale by the Indians of more than 2,000,000 pounds, annually, indicates the extent of this industry. With proper care the yearly output of beef steers will soon double. At the round-up this spring nearly 8,000 calves were branded, a larger number than ever before. The determination to fence the northern boundary of the reservation is a long step in the right direction, and will greatly promote the industry of cattle raising among the Indians.

White men married to Indian women, enterprising mixed bloods, and nearly all Indians who are large owners of cattle, formed during the winter a stock association, with the purpose of protecting brands, exterminating wolves, and for mutual benefit. So far this action has not received the official sanction of the Office, without which it will probably prove a failure.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made on this reservation, and the Indians prefer to continue the joint ownership of their lands, fearing that if allotments are made white settlers will be permitted to come upon the reservation and monopolize the grazing.

Education.—The work of educating the Indian youth is progressing satisfactorily. In February the new boarding school was opened, with nearly 200 pupils, and continued in session until the close of the school year. The employees sent, although generally without previous experience, proved on the whole unusually desirable and efficient. They showed earnestness and zeal in their work, and the school gives promise of being one of the best in the service.

It is, however, still my opinion that the results obtained in well-conducted day schools located in the camps are far greater than those gained in any boarding schools. The reservation had 31 of these in successful operation at the close of the school year. In them were enrolled 895 pupils, with an average attendance for the year of 90.1 per cent. This rather low average is due to the distance from school of many of the pupils, who during inclement weather are frequently prevented from attending; also to the prevalence of measles in the camps for a period of several weeks. In the more advancement of pupils these schools do not show the results obtained in boarding schools, where children are separated from their homes, but they furnish on the whole far the most beneficial mode of educating Indian youth. The influence of each school on the people living within its sphere is at all times plainly noticeable. The Indians realize that in the teacher and his faithful wife they have devoted friends to whom they can apply for help and for advice.

For this reason none but white teachers and their wives should be employed at these schools. Teachers of Indian blood, no matter how well equipped mentally, fail to obtain the respect and influence among the people to the extent necessary for complete success. They lack in self-reliance, are timid in their dealings with the Indians, and do not command their full confidence. They also, as a rule, are unthrifty, saving nothing of their salaries, usually deeply in debt, and frequently desiring a change, do not make permanent homes and get about them the conveniencies and comforts usual with white families and desirable as object lessons to the Indians. I would therefore recommend that such as are deemed qualified be employed only in boarding schools, where by association with white employees and continued observation of proper methods they may in time gain the self-reliance and executive ability necessary for the proper conduct of day schools.

I am gratified at being able to report that the children of this reservation of school age, excepting those physically disqualified, are now practically all enrolled, and will be attending school another year. Attention is invited to the reports of

Superintendent Butterfield, Ogallala Boarding School, and Mr. W. B. Dew, inspector of day schools, herewith, for further information on this subject.

Missionary work.—Rev. C. E. Snavely, Episcopal missionary; Rev. A. F. Johnson, Presbyterian missionary, and Rev. Father Aloysius Bosch, S. J., Catholic missionary, have continued their labors on the reservation during the year with good results.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court, consisting of four full-blood Indians, selected from different districts, has met regularly, holding two sessions each month. The court commands the respect of the Indians and is of great assistance to the agent in dealing with minor cases of wrongdoing.

As heretofore reported by me, there is pressing need for remedy regarding divorces among Indians. Either the Indian court should be given jurisdiction in these cases, under such safeguards as may be considered necessary, or other lawful means found whereby divorces can be obtained by Indians in the numerous justifiable instances constantly arising.

The question of jurisdiction in criminal cases arising on Indian reservations is a perplexing one. Under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Draper Case the United States courts hold that jurisdiction, except regarding full-blood Indians, is vested in the State courts. This causes the anomaly of Indians considered as having equal treaty rights, and who are subject to the same control on reservations, being under entirely different jurisdictions according as they are full bloods or mixed bloods. Fall River County, S. Dak., to which this reservation is attached for judicial purposes, is deeply in debt, and as no taxes are collected by it on the reservation, the burden upon the county incurred by prosecuting criminal cases arising on the reservation is a serious one. It appears to me that Congress should fix the status of these mixed bloods, and provide for them the same jurisdiction as is provided for Indians of full blood, or that they should cease to be considered Indians in any sense, or for any purpose whatever.

Road making.—The usual amount of road repairing has been done under direction of the district farmers, the work being performed by Indians, as required by regulations.

Industries.—There are no industries practiced upon this reservation except stock raising, freighting of supplies, and furnishing wood and hay for the schools and the agency. As before stated, interest in stock raising is increasing each year, as is the number of horned stock. Freighting is confined to hauling supplies from the railroad to the agency, and from the agency to the outlying districts. By means of this the Indians derive no inconsiderable revenue, and have been enabled to purchase and pay for all the wagons and haying machinery they require. As farming is not practicable, and the reservation affords no opportunity for mining, fishing, lumbering, or manufacturing, the sole industry of a permanent character must continue to be, as now, the raising and fattening of cattle, and this is being fostered in every possible way.

There have been during the year 279 births and 207 deaths, showing an increase of slightly more than 1 per cent in population. This is attributable to the increasing confidence of the Indians in the agency physicians, and the consequent more rational treatment of the sick. Attention is invited to the following extracts from the report of Dr. James R. Walker, agency physician:

> The agency physician is expected to attend 6,000 people, whose homes are scattered over 5,000 square miles of hilly country and bad lands, where one must travel more than 100 miles going from the agency to visit those living farthest away. The agency physician has received simultaneous calls to visit sick at the extreme settlements in opposite directions, and his trip may be extended several days because of the calls he receives from Indians who learn of his presence in the various settlements; consequently the sick must wait some days before he can see them.
>
> It is important that a physician remain at the agency, for the boarding school daily requires his services, and daily many persons come, some from the longest distances on the reservation, for treatment or supplies of medicines, and if the physician be absent their disappointment will be quite serious.
>
> For these reasons it is impossible for the two physicians who are now at this agency properly to attend the sick, and the Indians are compelled to depend in some degree upon their native medicine men, consequently prolonging their influence and equally delaying civilization. This does not appear to be by choice of the Indians, for in every instance when the agency physician was near, the Indians have asked him to see and prescribe for the sick, even when the native medicine men were present and performing their ceremonies.
>
> If conditions similar to those prevailing on the reservation existed in communities of white people, they would give remunerative employment to five or six physicians, for during the fiscal year closing June 30, 1888, the agency physician and his assistant treated 2,522 cases, all of which required the exercise of professional knowledge. In addition to these, there were daily a number of trivial complaints which required time and attention, and because of the growing inclination of these Indians to rely upon the medicines supplied by the Government rather than those of the medicine men, the physician must dispense the remedies they ask for.
>
> A bare statement of the cases treated gives but little idea of the work done, for rarely a day passes without the physician being required to visit patients at a distance from the agency, one case requiring 100 miles of travel, another over 60 miles, and many others little less. Without considering the labor work, or the medicines supplied, the cash value of these services of the physicians, at a moderate charge, if rendered in any ordinary community, would be $12,732.

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The prevailing disease among these Indians is tuberculosis, *their habits promoting its transmission and development*. A larger part of the remaining diseases which afflict them are the results of filth, exposure, and indiscretions, and at least 75 per cent of all the cases treated are of preventable diseases. For this reason the agency physician planned field work among the people to aid them in bettering their sanitary conditions, but the urgency of sick calls has so far prevented his carrying out this plan.

According to the returns of the several farmers in charge of the various districts of this reservation, which returns have been embodied in the quarterly reports forwarded to the Department at Washington, there have been 253 births and 197 deaths among the Indians and mixed bloods during the last fiscal year; during the next preceding year there were 278 births and 258 deaths, which shows an improved condition among the people.

In February, 1888, the boarding school at this agency was burned, and the day-school physician was placed in charge of the medical requirements of the school, and the day-school physician has also had charge of the sick in their homes. During this time he has treated 122 cases of sickness there, including one case of typhoid fever and one of scarlet fever, which were so admirably handled that they were not communicated to any other persons. *Be likes* attending to the sick, the professional knowledge of the physician was frequently called for in matters pertaining to the welfare of the school. The events of the school fully establish that it *must have* the services of a physician conveniently located. The day-school physician has also acted as assistant agency physician, his services in this way being of great benefit to the Indians in meeting their wants at the agency and permitting the agency physician to attend those at a distance, without disappointing those who might come to the office during his absence. It is probable that this arrangement has proven much more satisfactory than would the appointment of a physician for the school alone.

The demands of the sick would give full employment to another physician on this reservation, who should be a married man, and located at Kyle, about 50 miles from the agency, where there is a good dwelling on a desirable location, fenced in, with a good well and outbuildings.

The two physicians here are greatly overworked, *and no expenditure* of money to civilize these Indians brings so many and such lasting good results as does the employment of faithful and efficient physicians to treat their sick, and, by gaining their confidence, teach them an improved *manner of living*. Since I came to this agency there has been a very marked improvement in this respect, due entirely to the ability and zeal of Dr. Walker and his present able assistant. His recommendation that another physician be allowed is heartily approved.

In conclusion I wish to commend the employees of this agency, who are zealous and painstaking, and who, with very few exceptions, are all that I could desire.

I also wish to express to the Office my thanks for the confidence and support so liberally given me on all occasions.

Very respectfully,

W. H. CLAPP,
Major United States Army, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OGALLALA SCHOOL.

OGALLALA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pine Ridge, S. Dak., July 1, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Ogallala Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Opening.—School opened *February 7, 1888*. The delay was owing to the *failure* of the contractors to complete the buildings sooner. In this short term of less than five months I can not report particularly on progress. The organization of a new school is perhaps, if well done, enough for so short a time. It seemed that the year's work must be done in five months. Of the extra work included in the setting and arranging of a new plant, some has been done and some remains to be done. In the way of disciplining, organizing, and classifying preparatory to the next year's work, the school has been a success.

February is the most unfavorable month in the year to require children to begin this new mode of life. This, together with the fact that several important employees did not report until a month later, made hard work and long hours as an introduction to the new work.

Attendance.—The highest enrollment for the term has been 97 males and 67 females. Of these the largest number were selected from the day schools, some from localities not within reach of the day school, and other pupils from nonreservation schools. Among these latter were a number who had attended at Carlisle, Lincoln, Hampton, Haskell, Genoa, Flandreau, Pierre, and Wabash. These were not graduates from these schools, but had been returned from there. It seemed like reversing the desired order of transfer, and very objectionable, to accept these children after attending nonreservation schools, but they were of school age and not in school, so could not well be refused.

I desire here to speak of the good work done by the day school, noticeable as pupils were received. As a rule the pupils from the day school were those of full Indian blood. In most cases they came from the camp clean and neat, and pleased to show by their appearance that they had been to school before. Parents, too, were generally proud of their children, and wanted to tell us of their good records in the day schools.

We were obliged to record a few runaways, but only as the result of an uncontrollable though natural homesickness. This, however, were away and gave us no trouble toward the latter part of the term, when contentment seemed to be general.

The plant as a whole is admirably adapted to the needs of such a school, and is in this respect, perhaps, one of the most desirable in the service. The separate dormitories for girls and boys, each with a capacity of 100 to 110 pupils, are well lighted, comfortably heated, and well ventilated. The shower baths are now all that can be desired. The dining room, kitchen, and bakery, important features, are so arranged and equipped as to reduce the labor in those departments to a minimum. The laundry, usually a scene of extreme drudgery, here, with its partial equipment of steam machinery, affords a pleasant work for laundress and pupils. Steam heat and electric light, enjoyable always, are extremely appreciable in that they so greatly reduce the danger by fire. The water and sewer system excellently supply our demands in those lines.

There are, however, many minor needs which were overlooked and which we hope, with our own force and assistance from the agency, to supply during the coming year.

Health.—I am glad to report a constant care as to sanitation, also general good health of pupils and employees. The improvement in health of pupils was quite noticeable. This department is in the hands of a trained nurse, who acts under the direction of Dr. L. D. Snyder, assistant agency physician, who calls every morning, usually for one hour. These officials have won an excellent record in the treatment and care of a few serious cases. I desire particularly to mention a case of scarlet fever. This occurred in April. It was necessary to keep the patient in the dormitory, occupied at the same time by 90 girls. The case was so carefully quarantined and so skillfully treated that the patient fully recovered, and the disease did not spread. In such hands we feel a confidence in the welfare of the school in this line.

Employees.—A majority of our employees are new in the service, but I am thankful for their general interest in the work, faithfulness, willingness, and ability.

Influence.—The moral influence of the school is most excellent. Neither tobacco nor liquor is used. The example of abstinence from these things being set by employees, it is easy to require pupils to abstain also. This has been done quite effectually.

The agency affords three churches, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Episcopal, supported by the missions of the respective societies. Being within convenient walking distance for the pupils, all attend church every Sunday when allowed to do so, and it has been interesting to note with what pleasure this is done. Employees as a rule attend church. This relation of church and school, each being helpful to the other, is a valuable feature.

Farm.—Farming is not a success in this country without irrigation, and in general not practical for the Indians here; but with a comparatively small outlay, and the labor the school can furnish, about 100 acres of school land may be irrigated, and the farm may become an important feature of the school. There is now about 60 acres under cultivation, a part of which by a very unsatisfactory plan may be overflowed during the winter, with occasionally fair results. We have in this year 15 acres of oats, 25 acres of corn, 10 acres of potatoes, 10 acres of garden, with prospects of a fair yield. Within the fiscal year, but before it came under my charge, the farm produced 50 tons of fodder (corn and oats unthrashed) and 700 bushels of potatoes.

In this connection I should mention the irrigation ditch. This ditch is 2½ miles long and has furnished a small amount of water at the school grounds. This year it has not been of any use, though we have done a great deal of work on it. Before it can be a practical benefit it must be enlarged and given a better flow. Now it is easily thrown out of repair, and at its original capacity it is hardly worth the cost of repair.

Dairy.—The school dairy herd is one left over from the old school. It was perhaps originally an excellent strain of Jersey stock, but having for four years been poorly milked by Indian help or turned with calves to save milking it is at present very unsatisfactory as a milking herd. There is, however, a growth of young heifers which should in time prove all that is desired. The children have had for the term a fair amount of milk for cooking and table use. No attempt has been made at butter making.

There is a need of improvement in stable accommodation for cows and young stock and the same for hogs.

We have not yet started in poultry. A sufficient stock in this line with suitable housings would be a profitable investment.

I desire to thank Maj. W. H. Clapp for his support, as agent, in everything for the interest of the school. Much of the success of the school is due to his kindly advice and helpful assistance. In very many ways has he lightened the labors of the school and added to the comfort of the employees and pupils. I also thank Mr. W. B. Dow day-school inspector, for his help in this school through his own work for the day schools.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. BUTTERFIELD,
Superintendent Ogallala Boarding School.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
(Through Maj. W. H. Clapp, U. S. A., Acting Indian Agent).

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF DAY SCHOOLS, PINE RIDGE RESERVATION.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, *August 25, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the day schools of this reservation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

The census taken June 30, 1897, shows 1,083 children over 6 and under 18 years of age. The following numbers attended school at the places named:

	Under 6 years.	6 to 18 years.	Over 18 years.	Total.
Day schools	39	859	6	904
Ogalalla Boarding School	.....	195	3	198
Holy Rosary Mission	.....	157	4	161
Nonreservation schools	.....	47	25	72
State and private schools	.....	11	.....	11
Total	39	1,269	38	1,346

Of the 331 children between 6 and 18 years of age who did not attend were the following:

Married, died, or absent	68
Mentally or physically incapacitated	144
Excused, as too old to be benefited	38
Excused for various reasons	30
No school facilities	51

The average attendance of the pupils in the day schools was 831.53.

The opening of the Ogalalla Boarding School in February, and day schools Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, in April, furnished much needed facilities for education, and, as the above table will show, only a few were deprived of school privileges. The moving of two old school buildings to a location convenient for about thirty children will complete our system of day schools and

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enable us to place nearly every available child in school. The contract for this has been let, and it is a matter worthy of note that the patrons have agreed to do the hauling, etc., gratis. The opening of the new schools allowed the crowded day schools to be relieved of their excess and furnished facilities for many pupils heretofore without them. The quarantining of the Ogalalla Boarding School, on account of a case of scarlet fever, prevented about ten, who were delayed for various reasons, from attending. The opening of these schools in the middle of the school year naturally caused a great deal of confusion and prevented two of the day schools from getting their quota of children.

The main end sought during the year has been to put every available child in school, especially the younger ones, and it is thought that during the coming season not a single child will be out of school, except a few who are considered too young for the boarding school and who live too remote from a day school. When each child is required to attend school from the time he is 6 until he is 18, the resultant benefit must needs be great, more especially as he is daily subject to discipline and has some occupation. He can see something in the future better than the war path, and will consider the white man's silver dollars more to be sought after than the scalps of enemies. And though he can get but little instruction in the only occupation possible on the reservation—stock raising—yet the habits of industry acquired will cause him to pay more attention to this when he becomes a man.

The day schools are becoming yearly better systematized, and a clearer conception of what education is needful is being gained. The employees are exercising more watchful care over the physical and moral conditions of the pupils by visiting them in their homes, administering simple remedies, and showing their sympathy in every way possible.

The district teachers' meetings, which are held monthly when the weather permits, are productive of much good, more especially to the new employees. These meetings are held wherever a sufficient number can reach a central point.

Probably the greatest progress during the past session has been made in speaking English. Two schools forbid the use of the vernacular on their school grounds, and though some of the attempts were crude in the extreme, yet the desire to learn was the greater, and the consequent progress more marked.

In the housekeeper's department special care was given to providing each child with changes of warm underwear; the quantity of cotton flannel was sufficient for this purpose, and by requiring the children or their mothers to wash these garments at home, regular changes were inaugurated.

In this connection I desire again to emphasize the crying need of some room at each school in which children can be bathed regularly. Clean clothes on unwashed bodies is anomaly abhorrent to the civilized man, but not to the Indian; and he must be shown the utility and comfort of cleanliness before he will make the necessary exertion to obtain it. Anyone aware of the amount of vermin on some of these people knows how necessary regular bathing is. A marked difference can be seen between the children of schools where there are bathing facilities and those where there are none.

The girls make good progress in their industrial work, and are faithful therein. It takes all of their time, as well as the housekeeper's, to do the necessary sewing and cooking, and in some instances, where many of the pupils are small, they can not do the necessary work.

Boys have been taught the use of simple carpenter and blacksmith tools, but from lack of raw material not much has been accomplished.

Gardening has received special attention, and the amount of vegetables raised has been surprising, though in some instances there were failures, due to hot winds and lack of moisture. About one-third of the schools raised potatoes and pumpkins sufficient to supply the pupils during seven months of the session, while most of them raised all the early vegetables they could use. One of the schools has a nice irrigating plant, constructed by the teacher and pupils at no expense to the Government; this irrigates about 10 acres. Others will be constructed during the present year. Seven shops were built of logs, and about as many from worthless buildings on the plant.

The health of the pupils was good, there being few cases requiring dismissal from school, and only six deaths.

The supply of clothing was entirely inadequate. The boys had usually two suits each for the entire term, but about one-fifth could not be fitted at all. One pair of shoes each was furnished, and the same difficulty found as to fit. The amount of gingham and linsey was barely sufficient to make each girl two dresses. Material for underclothing was ample. The deficiency in clothing was supplied in many instances by the parents, but there were numerous pupils in rags and tatters.

The reservations of Rosebud and Pine Ridge held an interreservation teachers' institute at the Ogalalla Boarding School, on this agency, during July 5, 6, and 7. The attendance was about 70. The papers read and the discussions following showed deep interest and careful thought, and will have excellent influence on the work during the coming session. The proceedings were marked by unanimity and good feeling, with scarcely any friction. The evening entertainments, consisting mostly of music, were much enjoyed by all. The total expense for each person did not exceed $2.

All of our school employees are satisfactory, and most of them eminently so.

The following is a list of employees at the 31 day schools, with enrollment and average attendance. Salary paid each teacher is $40 per month, and that of each housekeeper $20 per month for ten months of the year only.

School	Teacher.	Housekeeper.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
No. 1	Mary H. Brun	None	20	18.84
No. 2	Elmore Little Chief	Martha Little Chief	40	30.87
No. 3	E. W. Truitt	Mary E. Truitt	30	26.00
No. 4	Wm. C. Garrett	Julia E. Garrett	42	34.63
No. 5	P. E. Carr	C. Alice Carr	43	35.07
No. 6	J. W. Hendren	Isadora Hendren	30	27.05
No. 7	E. M. Keith	M. G. Keith	38	31.40
No. 8	Grenville F. Allen	Ada W. Allen	28	22.20
No. 9	H. A. Mossman	Nellie Mossman	40	35.74
No. 10	Horace G. Wilson	Ida May D. Wilson	34	29.50
No. 11	Charles H. Park	Rose Park	34	29.83
No. 12	Charles L. Woods	Zida E. Woods	30	20.08
No. 13	Frank D. Voorhies	L. R. Voorhies	23	20.53

School.	Teacher.	Housekeeper.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
No. 14	T. H. Faris	Louise B. Richard	31	25.27
No. 15	W. M. Robertson	A. A. Robertson	35	30.51
No. 16	E. W. Gleason	Martha A. Bain	38	31.75
No. 17	John F. MacKey	Evalyn MacKey	34	28.16
No. 18	George L. Williams	Lizzie A. Williams	38	26.17
No. 19	J. B. Freeland	A. M. Freeland	35	29.19
No. 20	H. G. Jennerson	Mary R. Jennerson	27	19.11
No. 21	W. H. Barten	Angelique Barten	40	31.56
No. 22	Mattie E. Ward	Lizzie A. Bullard	23	20.46
No. 23	John M. S. Linn	Olive R. Linn	29	27.05
No. 24	James B. Welch	Mary E. Welch	33	25.91
No. 25	Edward C. Scovel	Mary C. Scovel	35	31.45
No. 26	Reuben P. Wolfe	Rosa M. C. Wolfe	41	30.55
No. 27	J. W. Lewis	Ida Lewis	16	14.40
No. 28	John O. Lamb	Nellie E. Lamb	25	24.74
No. 29	Snyder D. Freeland	Zado Kirkland	15	13.87
No. 30	J. H. Holland	Frances M. Holland	20	17.26
No. 31	Stephen Waggoner	C. J. Waggoner	24	21.12

The courtesy and consideration shown me by this office deserve my sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

W. B. DEW, *Day School Inspector.*

Maj. W. H. CLAPP, U. S. A., *Acting Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 25, 1898.*

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

The agency is located in the southwestern part of the reserve, about 35 miles from Valentine, Nebr., which is on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, to which point all supplies are shipped, and then hauled by Indian teams to the agency and substations on the reserve. The post-office address is Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., and we have mail service to and from Valentine six times a week, and a telephone line connects the agency with Valentine.

The reserve contains about 3,250,000 acres of land, all within the State of South Dakota. The Big White River forms the northern boundary; the State line between South Dakota and Nebraska is the southern boundary; on the east the Missouri River is the boundary, and on the west a line running due south from the mouth of Black Pipe Creek to the State line.

The land is all allotted as grazing land. The amount adapted to agriculture is very limited, and in consequence of the scarcity of water and timber in many portions of the reserve no use can be made of the land beyond grazing cattle during the summer and fall months in seasons when the rainfall is sufficient to fill the water holes.

No seeds have been issued to the Indians for three seasons past, and no special effort has been made to induce the Indians to cultivate the soil, although some of them have planted small patches in selected low ground, but the yield has not been such as to justify any great amount of labor being expended in this direction. I have always considered that the Sioux Indians could much more profitably spend their time in raising stock than in any other industry, and consequently every effort is put forth to induce them to take care of their cattle and store hay as being the only means by which they can ever attain self-support.

The Indians of this reserve are the Brulé Sioux, and the census taken at the end of June in a very careful manner gives the following results:

Males over 18 years of age	1,162
Females over 14 years	1,426
Males under 18 years	974
Females under 14 years	889
Males between 6 and 18 years	708
Females between 6 and 18 years	665

The annual census of these Indians is taken on one and the same day in all the districts by the farmers and teachers, each district being properly subdivided, and an enumerator, interpreter, and policeman, who know the Indians, are assigned to this work. The census of 1898 shows an increase over the 1897 census, mainly caused by the enrollment of children of white men married to Indian women, who have been declared by the act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, Public No. 3, to be entitled to the rights of Indians.

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The Rosebud Indians entered into an agreement with Inspector McLaughlin, on the part of the United States, on the 10th day of March last, whereby about 430 of the Lower Brulé Indians, who have been living on the Rosebud Reserve south of White River for the past two years, should be incorporated with the Rosebud Indians. This agreement, it is believed, will be ratified by Congress at its next session, and a troublesome matter be permanently settled thereby. These Indians are practically unanimous in their desire to admit the Lower Brulé Indians to this reserve.

During the fiscal year 1898 these Indians have furnished the Government with 1,315 head of beef cattle, weighing 1,385,050 pounds gross, for which they have been paid $43,725.51; also 600 cords of wood, for which they received $3,169.13, and 230 tons of hay, for which they were paid $1,950; and they have transported with their own teams 2,993,356 pounds of freight, and were paid therefor $10,507.67. In addition to the beef cattle sold to the Government there has been shipped to the eastern markets about 1,000 head, for which they received an average price of $35.

The year 1898 has been a successful one with these Indians. There has been the usual number of cases of minor offenses, but no serious breach of the peace has occurred, and with the exception of considerable "cattle rustling," order has been fairly well maintained, and I think it can be properly claimed that the Indians are making slow but sure progress.

Allotments.—This work has been continued throughout the year by Special Agent Winder and his assistants. At the close of the last fiscal year 1,355 allotments had been made, and during the fiscal year 1898 there were 883, making a total to June 30 last of 2,238. This number does not represent the actual number of people allotted, because a husband and wife are allotted together; but the agreement lately entered into with these Indians, when ratified by Congress, will enable the wife to receive one-half of the land heretofore allotted to the husband, and this will be a step in the right direction, for in some instances where husband and wife have separated after the allotment has been made, the woman has been left without any land, the husband having received the entire allotment as the head of the family.

The cash payment of $50 to the 300 allottees of 1896 has been made, and the 400 allottees of 1897 have received the mares, cows, wagons, harness, etc., to which they are entitled under the 1889 agreement.

Schools.—The Government Boarding School having been completed in July 1897, was opened September 1 last, and filled as rapidly as the children could be cared for. Two mission boarding schools have also been maintained during the entire school year, as well as 20 Government day schools. These schools have been conducted in the same satisfactory manner as in previous years, and all have done good work. Visits have been made to all of them by the agent and day-school inspector as often as practicable, and each has been examined by the supervisor. The reports of the superintendents of these boarding schools and the day-school inspector are herewith respectfully transmitted.

Missionary.—The missionary work on this reserve is under charge of three churches, viz: Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Congregational, and their representatives have labored in a faithful manner for the advancement of these Indians. The missionary of each church has been invited to make a report of his year's work, and their reports are transmitted herewith for publication.

In this connection I would invite attention to that portion of my report for last year relating to divorces.

Sanitary.—Dr. L. M. Hardin, the agency physician, submits the following report, and I invite special attention to all the recommendations he has made:

During the past year the general health of Indians has been better than any year of my service among them. No epidemic has prevailed to any great extent, and the whitlor, being of only moderate severity, the number of cases of bronchitis and pneumonia, usually so fatal in the early spring, was diminished. The greatest number of deaths due to any one cause is doubtless traceable to tuberculosis, which seems to make its greatest ravages on the present generation, whose civilization seems to be too rapid. The transition from a stage of savagery to that of prospective citizenship within one generation furnishes a good field of operation for the tubercle bacillus, and we have an abundance of evidence for the statement.

A delayed dentition shows the low vitality among the young children, and partially accounts for the number of deaths from infantile diarrhea during the summer months. Neglect and want of proper care, both of nursing and professional attendance of physician, make the results far from what we would have them.

The great distance physician has to travel and the infrequency of being able to see patient a second time never can be productive of best results. My travel over reservation annually amounts to over 3,000 miles, and that of assistant to an equivalent distance.

A hospital would greatly facilitate our work, yet we do not get any material encouragement from the Department, though the benefits of such an arrangement has been stressed for several years. Many of the Indians are already patronizing a private hospital in an adjacent town, where better advantages are within their reach. Yet many who do go can ill afford it, but as no provision is made at home for them they can not be altogether blamed. The tendency of this procedure is to build up reputations for "town doctors" and to minify the qualifications of those furnished by the Department. Without making any invidious comparisons, we fully realize that we are hampered in our work in not having provided a hospital at this agency, where operations which require surroundings and attention could be performed and better results hoped for than accrue to patients in their own homes. As it is, the Indian employees around the agency are burdened by having thrust on them their friends who come for professional attendance, and without accommodations for their entertainment, they are forced either to camp out or go into overcrowded houses, and are but little better off than at home, and often worse.

Another crying need of our medical department is a revision of the medical estimate and the addition of many of the newer remedies and proper surgical equipment, as well as better means for dispensing what is furnished. Again, the failure to allow estimates after they are made is discouraging, to say the least.

During the year we have attended 571 males and 489 females—a total of 1,060 cases. Births reported, 93 males, 94 females—a total of 187. Deaths reported, 52 males, 45 females—a total of 97—the greater number of whom were unattended. Among the whites of the reservation, 2 males and 2 females died, while 1 male and 2 females were born during the year. One Indian school girl suicided by hanging on account of some domestic trouble, and two others unsuccessfully attempted the same fate by throwing themselves from the second-story windows of their dormitory. One case of violent death occurred in a young Indian being struck by lightning. Two insane Indians were committed to an asylum during the year. About 25 obstetrical cases among the Indians were attended during the year, many being among fullbloods, and a number have been attended a second time during my three years' service here, attesting the fact that spirit of prior former timidity in calling a physician in these cases is wearing off. The influence of the native "medicine man" is yet quite a potent factor among many of these people, and will continue until better means for better attention is afforded them.

The sanitary condition of Indians' houses is not what it should be, yet it is to be hoped that the influence of the field matrons and teachers, which is always helpful, and who come in more direct contact with them, may improve them on these lines. Before sanitation is becoming possible at the agency, and when repairs and improvements have all been completed, employees and their families will be very pleasantly and comfortably situated.

In my last annual report I called attention to a decision of the United States judge for South Dakota regarding the jurisdiction of the Federal court over Indians in criminal cases. It is very desirable that some action be taken whereby cases coming under the provisions of this decision can be tried in the State courts.

Police.—The police force is to be commended for the highly satisfactory manner in which it has performed the duties required during the year. The pay of this faithful class of employees should be materially increased.

The statistical report is herewith respectfully transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *July 25, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of day schools and agency boarding school of this reservation for the year ending June 30, 1898.

The enrollment and average daily attendance at each of the schools during the year has been as follows:

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Boarding schools:		
Agency boarding school	224	178
St. Francis's Mission	227	210
St. Mary's Mission	50	49
Day schools:		
Milk's Camp	31	27
White Thunder	29	25
Little Crow's Camp	20	18
Little White River	25	21
Oak Creek	33	30
Cut Meat Creek	37	29
He Dog's Camp	27	25
Spring Creek	34	30
Black Pipe Creek	28	27
Corn Creek	32	26
Butte Creek	26	24
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp	32	27
Upper Cut Meat Creek	40	34
Agency	40	23
Upper Pine Creek	33	21
Lower Cut Meat Creek	30	28
Ring Thunder	28	27
Red Leaf's Camp	25	24
Ironwood Creek	38	32
Pine Creek	32	28
Total	1,111	966

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I consider the daily attendance of these schools very good, especially when we take into consideration the physical condition of the children and the distance which some of the day-school pupils have to go.

Day schools.—The day schools of this reservation have maintained their excellent record for efficiency and worth that they have had in the past. So much has been said in former reports as to the great good of day schools that it does not seem necessary for me to add anything to what has so often been reported. Having been in the service for several years, and having had both boarding and day school experience, I am fully convinced that the day schools accomplish much more good for the amount of money expended than any other class of schools in the Indian school service.

In this connection I wish to call your attention to some of the needs of day schools. The buildings in many instances need repairs and painting. In most cases there are not sufficient stable and shelter for the teacher's team and wagon. When it is remembered that the teacher provides the team at his own expense and furnishes the feed for same, it does seem that the Government should provide the shelter.

The clothing and schoolroom supplies are in many respects all that could be desired. However, the boys are much better supplied with clothing than the girls. I can not understand why this is so, as it is certainly the policy of the Government to counteract the pernicious characteristic that has existed among these people of treating the women as inferior to the men. For instance, the boys are given two or three suits of warm, comfortable clothing and overcoats; the girls are given only gingham for dresses, cotton material for underwear, and very light shawls. All are exposed to the same climate, and it does seem cruel to have girls so thinly clothed attend school, probably two or three miles from their homes, especially during the winter season. I have not infrequently seen girls come to school with their bedding wrapped around them in addition to their thin shawls, and did not reprove them for it, for it was necessary to keep them from freezing. I would recommend that the girls of the day schools be given material sufficient to make at least two woolen dresses; that they be supplied with woolen underclothing, and good, heavy stockings and hoods instead of shawls.

Rosebud Boarding School.—This school is located 15 miles east of the agency and 30 miles north of Valentine, which is on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad. All communication with the school is by the agency, there being no stage or mail facilities for reaching Valentine. I took charge of above school as acting superintendent on April 4, and, being there only a short time, my report must necessarily be short and incomplete.

Plant.—The buildings are all new. Eleven buildings are of brick, well constructed. The dormitories, school building, dining hall, and cottages are heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The heating apparatus, though somewhat expensive, is all that could be expected of a first-class plant. The lighting is satisfactory. During the year there were erected a hog house, henhouse, ice house, and slaughterhouse. These were much needed and will be of much use to the school.

Farm.—There has been allotted to this school 6,610 acres of land. A large part of this land is fit only for grazing purposes. When the school is well supplied with stock cattle it should produce a large part of the beef used by the school. The present herd of cows should be increased. There are now thirteen cows, and as some are not first-class not enough milk and butter are supplied for the use of the school.

The land near Antelope Creek is well adapted for farming. However, little can be expected without irrigation. During the last quarter a dam across the above creek was begun and about half completed, which, when finished, will supply water for irrigation purposes to about 50 acres. This will produce vegetables sufficient for the use of the school and will also provide excellent instruction for the boys.

Literary.—The schoolroom work, while begun under some difficulties, has been very satisfactory. A large number of the children in this school had previously attended either some of the day schools or mission boarding schools. A few had attended nonreservation schools. Consequently it was quite difficult to properly classify and grade the pupils. A course of study was adopted and followed and much good, systematic work accomplished.

Employees.—With few exceptions I consider the employees well fitted for their work and thoroughly efficient.

I believe that the schools of this reservation will favorably compare with those of other reservations, and trust that we may be able to show much progress the coming year.

I thank you for the many courtesies shown me in this work.

Very respectfully,

J. F. HOUSE,
Day-School Inspector, Acting Superintendent Boarding School.

Dr. CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. FRANCIS MISSION SCHOOL.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 15, 1888.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit my annual report of St. Francis Mission Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1888.

The school is situated 8 miles southwest of Rosebud Agency and about 10 miles north of the Nebraska line, on one of the highest points of the reserve. The next railroad station of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad is 18 miles from the mission.

The institution consists of the following buildings: Besides a church, 50 by 110 feet, the three main buildings contain the schoolrooms, dormitories, play halls, kitchen, and dining room. In two side buildings are the laundry, drying and ironing rooms and the carpenter and shoemaker shops, besides a bath house, blacksmith shop with sawmill, a granary, and four stables for horses, cattle, swine, and poultry, and a butchery.

From the quarterly reports of 1887 to 1888 I quote the following respecting average attendance, viz: 65, 73, 83, 91, 90, 99, 127, 148, 163, 182, 200. This steady increase speaks for itself. On the 1st of September, 1887, we had 140 pupils present. The entire enrollment for the year was 233—boys 105, girls 128, their average age being 11 years. The original aversion of the Indians to sending their children to school has been overcome. They offer them on their own accord already at the age of 5. For the coming year I have this day over 60 applicants. This past year we had on roll children of former pupils of this school.

With the exception of some cases of scrofula and pneumonia the health of the pupils has been good. One 11-year old girl died last June at her home of consumption. We are indebted to Dr. Hardin for his kindness and ever-ready assistance.

Supervisor Anderson, inspecting our school in the beginning of the second term, "found everything in perfect good shape," and acknowledged the good work done by this school.

The grading of the school was arranged into eight grades. In the highest grade Barnes' Complete Geography and advanced history were introduced. History reading was substituted for the sixth reader. Books and papers from a well-supplied library were always on hand for silent reading at appointed times. There was a fixed time for the two higher grades to reproduce what they had been reading.

The work on the farm, in the shops, the sewing rooms with 14 machines, and in the laundry has been carried on like last year. A steady progress was noticeable everywhere. At the end of the year prizes were awarded to those who had distinguished themselves in diligence and proficiency. Among others, two girls each took a sewing machine home. One of them returned last week, saying she had earned already $8 by sewing.

The dairy work was improved and facilitated by the purchase of a separator and another churning vat.

The applicants for music lessons were so many that it was found necessary to detail a sister exclusively for this branch, and Sister Hildegarde had to do all in her power to do justice to her eager scholars. The interest the pupils took in their various instruments was gratifying. Piano, organ, mandolin, guitar, and violin, together with vocal music, were produced at the closing exercises of the school and won for them much praise.

As to our missionary work, I have recorded 199 baptisms and 22 Christian marriages for the past twelve month. These figures show a growing interest in religion. However, in my opinion true Christianity is not so much to be measured by the number of baptisms, marriages, etc., but by the earnest endeavor to live up to their religious convictions, abandoning their old customs, and trying to make an honest living by judicious work. For the past twelve years I have been among these Indians I have seen a steady, though slow, progress also in this line. If the teaching of the missionaries and the executive power of the agent, his teachers, farmers, and all in the field go hand in hand, as it has been the case on this reserve for years, the time can not be far when the last vestige of savage customs will have disappeared.

One gratifying feature of the past year was that girls were not nearly so often "stolen," as has been the tradition for many generations, but previous formal engagements were made like among civilized people. The horror of the "sacred marriage" begins to dwindle away in the same degree as they understand that this is the only basis of a prosperous and happy family life.

Thanking you, dear sir, for your kindness and ever-ready assistance, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

P. FLOR DIGMANN, *S. J.*

Dr. CHARLES E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 15, 1888.*

MY DEAR SIR: For the tenth time I have occasion to present a report with statistics of the work under my charge on this reservation. Consideration of the advance made in many ways during the last nine years curbs somewhat the impatience with which we regard the great obstacles still lying in the way of those who would bring the Dakota Indians wholly into the ways of civilized life. Yet serious obstacles there are, and one of the greatest is the evil of divorce, which, striking at the root of that real unit of Christian civilization—the family—destroys its life and purpose.

Somehow about our borders there seem to be influences creeping in and inoculating the people here and there with the evil virus of the "divorce fever." Are the so called divorces legal? If not, what of the future status of children, and what of the property which might be inherited?

One hopeful sign in material things is the building of more substantial dwellings by many families, with the evident determination to settle down and court prosperity on that portion of land now allotted to them. One such large family of Indian children now living in a good stone cottage have had before them this season the excellent object lesson of well-cultivated fields of hundreds of acres of wheat, oats, barley, and corn, which they sowed, cultivated, and are now reaping. Such little settlements all over the reservation might help to improve the entire well-being of all the people. The head of that family is an industrious white man. But Indians are as apt as Chinese to imitate the successful labors and experiments of other men when they see the profit in doing so.

I inclose a memorandum of statistics for the past year, to which I may add that 142 souls have been added to the church by holy baptism. With grateful remembrance of your kind sympathy,

Faithfully yours,

AARON B. CLARK.

Dr. CHARLES E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD, *August 15, 1888.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I submit the following as a report of the work carried on by the American Missionary Association:

The financial condition of the society made it necessary to reduce our force on this reservation, so we have had one less native preacher than for several years past. This threatened to be quite disastrous, as our church members are scattered over a very large district; but those who have remained have traveled more and carried on the work with new zeal, and the result has not been what we feared. On the whole, the year has been the most fruitful and hopeful of any in my experience.

I think there is a growing spirit of right living. New standards of living—and of judging actions—are displacing the old and crude ones. This is coming about through the work of the missionaries and day schools very largely, as well as through the work of all right-living employees.

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At the same time there is a viciousness growing out of the new forms of vice seen among the whites. While the Indians can not be prevented from coming into contact with these vices away from the reservation, every means ought to be used to prevent drunkenness, licentiousness, and vulgarity on the reservation in the immediate sight of the Indian.

During the year 8 missionaries have been engaged in our work—4 males and 4 females.

Number of Indian communicants	110
Number of church buildings	4
Contributions made and expended by American Missionary Association	$1,830
Marriages solemnized	8
Amount paid to Indians:	
For wood	
For hay	$125
For logs, labor, etc	95
Total	220

Very sincerely,

JAMES F. CROSS.
United States Indian Agent.

DR. CHARLES E. MCCHESNEY,

REPORT OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 1, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The agency headquarters are located near the central part of the reservation, 10 miles from the village of Sisseton, the terminus of a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, which station is our nearest freighting point. There is a telephone line connecting the agency with the above-named town.

The location of the agency buildings on the eastern slope of the Coteau Hills, a range of natural beauty, has one fault, and that could easily be remedied by the expenditure of a little money. I refer to the supply and conduction of water, which has to be hauled in barrels from a spring three-fourths of a mile from the buildings. This way of getting our water is found to be a drawback, and owing to the inclemency of the weather during a good portion of the year is made disagreeable. More than this, it is dangerous to the buildings to have our water supply so limited, as in case of a fire we would be almost without any means to fight it. But situated as this spring is, higher up than the buildings and only three-fourths of a mile away, the water could easily be piped to the buildings and thus add much to the efficiency of our water supply and protection to the buildings.

The Sisseton Indian industrial boarding school is situated about 1¼ miles northwest of the agency. The farm comprises a tract of 180 acres of good land, 40 acres of which are in crop this year for the benefit of the school. During this past summer we have made fences and inclosed a tract of prairie which is now being broken up for crops, and by next season we hope to add nearly an hundred acres to our cultivated land.

I can not speak too highly of our school under the management of Supt. J. L. Baker. It has made a very perceptible gain, although our average attendance will be lower this year on account of sending many of our older pupils away to nonreservation schools. The care that is taken and the general appearance of all the children show an advancement toward the goal that is sought.

The buildings at the school are sadly in need of repair, which should be made in the near future to prevent the buildings from being rendered unsightly and in poor condition for the accommodation of pupils.

The water is of excellent quality, and is forced from a spring about 20 rods from the main building of the school by a hydraulic ram in sufficient quantities for drinking, culinary, and bathing purposes. By a proper system of conduction there would be plenty of water for all sanitary uses. For an extended account of the school I respectfully refer you to the report of Supt. J. L. Baker, transmitted herewith.

The land allotted to these Indians is of very good quality, and with a fair season, if properly cultivated, will yield them sufficient crops to reward them for their labor. This last year was bad for the farmer. Late frosts and lack of moisture caused an almost total failure of crops. However, the prospect for this year is very encouraging. In a great many cases the Indians have rented their lands to white men, for which they receive a fair rental. The lack of seed at the proper time and the funds wherewith to buy prevented many of the Indians from seeding their own land.

The sale of intoxicants to the Indians is still carried on, but in a less degree than formerly. The prosecution of the most notorious of the white men engaged in this dishonorable business has had a very good effect in stopping the sale of liquor to the Indians.

The police force of this agency consists of six privates, and in all cases they have rendered good and efficient services, being always prompt in the discharge of their duties and careful in the obedience of all orders.

The missionary work upon this reservation has been carried on by the Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Catholic churches, and the result of their good work can be seen on all sides. For detailed accounts of their work I respectfully refer to the following reports of Rev. G. Sumner Baskerville, superintendent of the Good Will Industrial School, and Rev. John Robinson, pastor of the Episcopalian Church:

The following is a report of Good Will Industrial School, located 2 miles north of Sisseton Agency, boarding and day school, sustained by ladies of the Presbyterian Church:

Teachers (male 1, females 3)	4
Pupils enrolled (girls 43, boys 45)	88
Average age of pupils (years)	13
Number of months school maintained	9
Average attendance of pupils	75
Total cost maintaining school	$10,430.42
Employees (males 5, females 7)	12
Acres cultivated	85
Bushels of wheat raised	470
Bushels of oats raised	1,405
Bushels of potatoes raised	115
Horses belonging to school	5
Cattle belonging to school	45
Hogs belonging to school	22
Buildings, exclusive of barns	11
Communicants in the seven Presbyterian churches on the reservation	505
Total contributions of the seven churches	$1,739.88
Sabbath-school membership	212

Respectfully submitted.

G. SUMNER BASKERVILLE,
Superintendent.

ST. MARYS RECTORY, *Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that this mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States has three church buildings and two dwellings. About 600 persons (100 families) are connected with it. During the year past 42 persons, infants and adults, were baptized; 11 persons were confirmed. Marriages, 1; burials, 30.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN ROBINSON.

In conclusion, I will state that with a liberal appropriation for repairs of our school buildings, so as conveniently and comfortably to accommodate our full quota of pupils, I have every reason to believe that we will have a year of successful advancement in all lines of work. The payment to the Indians from their capital fund this fall will undoubtedly enable them to meet nearly all their past obligations and put them in a condition to improve and seed their own farms during the coming year.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the faithful and efficient cooperation of all employees under my charge. Thanking your office for the many courtesies extended during the past year,

I am, sir, very respectfully,

NATHAN P. JOHNSON,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SISSETON SCHOOL.

SISSETON INDIAN INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., August 30, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with instructions, to submit this my fourth annual report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Although experiencing some drawbacks, the school has had a prosperous year. The Indians were slow in bringing in their children at the beginning of the school year, but when once established in the school they became happy and content in the duties and home life of the institution.

In April 22 of the pupils were transferred to the nonreservation school at Chamberlain, S. Dak. This was quite a loss to our school, both in class-room work and in the various industrial departments; but as most of those transferred were among the older pupils, I felt that the period of years required for attendance at Chamberlain would secure them from the vices and evils of a home life on the reservation longer than we could hope to keep them at this school. Many children of school age upon this reservation did not attend any school during the past year, and hope that more stringent measures will be adopted the coming year to compel the attendance of such.

Literary work.—This school has a corps of teachers who have been untiring in their efforts for the literary advancement of their pupils, the children, with but few exceptions, responding to

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the efforts of the teachers by earnest application and ready obedience. English speaking was the rule of the school not only in the class room but upon the school grounds. The rapidity with which even the youngest children have acquired the English vocabulary sufficient for ordinary conversation has seemed astonishing.

A reading circle was maintained by the employees of the school, in which very good work was accomplished. One beneficial result of the interchange of ideas in these meetings was a greater unity of labor between the literary and industrial departments for the general education of the children of the school.

Industries.—In the carpenter shop, as no building material has been furnished the school, very little work could be done. There has not been one foot of lumber furnished this school for about three years, and every building is in need of repair. The harness shop has also been hampered by an insufficient amount of material, although much good work was done in the shop. The work of the laundry, under the management of a good laundress, has been carried on as well as possible under the difficulties of falling plastering and other hindrances incident to a very leaky building. We have been particularly fortunate in the service of a very good cook. She is faithful and efficient, and her meals are prompt and well prepared. Good work and a large amount have been accomplished in the sewing room. The girls' dresses and aprons are well fitted and neatly made, and considerable fancy work has been done.

Farm and garden.—The farm is small, only 40 acres, but is yielding splendid results this year. The estimate yield is:

Wheat	bushels..	150	Potatoes	bushels..	500
Oats	do....	200	Turnips	do....	300
Corn	do....	50	Rutabagas	do....	25
Cabbage	heads..	1,200	Onions	do....	40

The school table will be amply provided with vegetables, and the grain will materially lessen the expense of the school. A general plan of farm extension has been inaugurated this year. Thirty-three acres of sod has been broken, leaving 27 acres to break next spring, making altogether a farm of 100 acres under cultivation. Two and one-half miles of new fence has been built and some old fence repaired. Next year half a mile of new fence will be needed, and a considerable portion of the old fence rebuilt. This arrangement will provide ample and convenient pasturage, and the products of the farm should materially lessen the expenses of the school. This increased capacity seemed especially advisable, too, for educational purposes. This is a farming country, and the boys must inevitably rely on farming for support in after years, and a well-equipped farm is essential.

Live stock.—The school stock is in good condition, so far as care and keeping applies, but some of the animals are old and many are of inferior grade. The school has been supplied with 7 horses, but of this number 2 are kept by the agent, 2 more are very old and unfit for use much of the time, leaving but 3 able-bodied horses for school use. The dairy herd consists of 11 cows. Some of these are inferior milkers and the supply of milk has been limited. And then several of them have developed disease, and great care has been necessary to protect the health of the school. The danger from this source has seemed so great that the matter has been taken up in a special report. The school now has 20 head of hogs and pigs in good condition. These will furnish all the pork the children should use and a considerable portion of the lard. These hogs have cost the Government but very little and the product obtained will be almost clear profit.

Buildings.—The buildings are in very bad repair. Many of the roofs are so old that the shingles are dropping out from decay, and leakage has existed so long and is so universal throughout that there are very few rooms that have not loose plastering caused thereby, and in many places it has fallen away, leaving the bare lath. All has been done for their preservation that is possible without material for repair. A carpenter has been kept on the school pay rolls for more than three years, but no material has been provided for repairs, and he has been employed on the farm and wherever work could be found, while the buildings are going to ruin. I recommend that a complete estimate of necessary repairs be called for and the material furnished without delay. There is now before the Indian Office an estimate for repairing and improvements for the laundry, and it is hoped that this will be accomplished yet before winter.

Sanitary.—The general health of the children was good, although in February the school suffered from a severe epidemic of measles, 69 children being in bed at one time with the disease. One fatality occurred.

Hoping that the necessary repairs of the school buildings, etc., will receive immediate attention,

I am, very respectfully,

J. L. BAKER, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Nathan P. Johnson, Agent.)

REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON INDIAN AGENCY,
Greenwood, S. Dak., August 30, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Population—		
Total number of families		584
Males		801
6 to 17 years, inclusive	203	
Females		927
6 to 17 years, inclusive	250	
Total population		1,728
Population of 1897		1,728

Water supply.—The Missouri River still supplies a large share of the drinking water used at this agency, as the artesian water has a strong mineral taste, but at the schools the artesian water is used for drinking purposes. The artesian well at the agency, which was finished some time before my taking charge, unhappily began to give way in the early winter, the water forcing itself up between the pipe and packing, which threw out the dirt. For a time the agency seemed threatened with a miniature flood. For a number of months it required a force of five men, working quite constantly, to keep dirt filled in around the pipe and check the escaping water. At last, I succeeded in checking this flow, and since January the agency and school have been supplied with water constantly. At present, about one-fourth of the flow of this well passes off by waste pipes into the Missouri River, through a well-worn channel of its own.

In regard to the two artesian wells which were sunk at the Lake Andes, I would say that they have been a great success, filling that once dry lake, thereby increasing the value of the land about it. I believe the volume of water in this lake is increasing. I would extend thanks to the United States Fish Commission for the kind interest they have taken in stocking Lake Andes with 7,000 fish.

Farming.—The four Indian farmers have been faithful in the discharge of their duties on this reservation, and report that more grain is being raised this year than ever before. One thousand five hundred bushels of seed wheat were issued to them this spring, all of which did well; also, garden seed, and many have good gardens. The yield of wheat would have been even greater but for the destructive hail storms in the latter part of July, which swept over a portion of the reservation. I believe the more progressive element is turning attention to farming more and more each year.

Citizenship.—There is some progress in their ideas of true citizenship, and most of them take a great pride in being able to vote.

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 material manufactured and repairing done, but for the training of the Indians therein employed.

All the force employed in these shops are Indians except the superintendent, who has immediate charge over all of them. The amount of work done, especially in the way of repair, is immense and increasing every year.

Education.—There are two schools at this agency. The reservation boarding school, supported entirely by the Government, and St. Paul's Episcopal Mission School, maintained by the church; both were well attended last year.

The Government school farm consists of 600 acres, of which 70 acres are in cultivation. They raise corn, oats, millet, and garden truck. A portion of the farm is given up to pasturage of the school herd. There were enrolled during the year 137.

The St. Paul's school consists also of a farm, several acres of which are in cultivation, and crops of all kinds are raised, special attention being given to gardening. Their live stock consists of horses, cattle, swine, and domestic fowl. The buildings of this school are pleasantly located. Their school has been managed by Mrs. Jane H. Johnston for many years very successfully. The attendance during the year has been 46. I am not in favor of sending children under 18 to nonreservation schools. I believe it is better for them to remain near their parents until then.

Indian court.—The court continues to hold sessions semimonthly, and all cases of assault, action for damages, disorder, etc., coming before it for trial. The judges keep their own records, and unless appeal is taken their mandates are obeyed and sentences executed. The present Indian judges are particularly well adapted to the responsible position they hold and exercise justice with perfect impartiality.

Road working.—When I first took charge, I found the main street of this agency in a deplorable condition, being extremely rough and cut up by the winter's traffic and hollowed in the middle so that water failed to run off. As soon as the frost left the ground, I commenced operations by crowning this street, digging gutters, and building culverts to carry off water, so that the entire roadway has been reconstructed.

I can not too strongly urge the need of a wooden sidewalk for this street. The whole of winter and spring the school children and employees are forced to wade through this gumbo mud in going from the school to church or the agency. They wet their feet, which causes sickness among them, and they track large quantities of mud onto clean floors. I believe, therefore, that a plank sidewalk would do away with this great inconvenience.

Sanitary.—The general health of this people has been fairly good since I took charge. No epidemic of a serious nature has prevailed among them.

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Visitors.—We had a very pleasant visit from Inspector McLaughlin, and School Supervisor Anderson made us a short visit.

In closing I wish to thank you and your assistants for the kindly treatment my recommendations have received and the help you have given me in conducting this agency, and I shall truly appreciate a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. HARDING.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANKTON SCHOOL.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., *August 31, 1888.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for fiscal year 1888:

The Yankton Industrial School is located on the bank of the Missouri River, at the Yankton Agency. It is 30 miles south of Armour, S. Dak., and the same distance east of Springfield. Both towns are on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. We receive a daily mail from Armour and triweekly from Springfield.

Average attendance for the year was 118; total enrolment, 137. The children came in more promptly than usual; the health of the school better than preceding years.

Schoolroom work was satisfactory. Industrial and farm work was crippled from the fact that only one male employé is here to oversee and perform all the work in these departments. We need a white farmer to take charge of the farm and care for the stock. The amount of stock require more attention than the industrial teacher can possibly give them to make stock raising a success.

The sanitary provisions fail the purpose for which they were constructed. A part of the necessary apparatus has been supplied, but more is needed. The mechanical work and plumbing is not satisfactory, and observance of sanitary laws neglected. Fire protection is unsatisfactory, as we would have to go nearly one half mile to put on pressure in case fire should break out, and hydrants are not centrally located. However, these matters are receiving the attention of the agent, and the whole system will be renovated. Indications promise better provisions and a more wholesome and healthier atmosphere. It is gratifying that we can look to the future with assurance of improvements in several lines, especially sanitation, general repairs, and an increased attendance of healthier and a more uniform lot of children.

With high appreciation of the work of school employés, and thanks to the Department for its generous consideration of our wants, and to Agent Harding, whose kind approbation of the recommendations I have made, as well as the deep interest he is manifesting in ferreting out all available children of school age and requiring them to obtain the advantages which the school offers, and which we hope will have its reward in creating a more progressive and higher standard of citizenship amongst the Yanktons, I remain,

Yours, respectfully,

EDWARD E. REARDON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through John W. Harding, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, YANKTON RESERVATION.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, *August 23, 1888.*

I take pleasure in submitting my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

The average attendance for the year was 45. One of our boys was called home before the close of the year by the illness of his mother. Forty-six was our number enrolled. The health of the boys during the past year has been excellent.

Improvement in schoolroom was most satisfactory; boys took interest and pleasure in their studies. The older ones enjoyed reading the newspapers in the evening and were very much interested in the war items. The New York Times, illustrated, and Washington papers were sent us by kind friends in the East.

A ready and willing spirit on the part of the children made the school year both pleasant and profitable.

The school building was made more comfortable and convenient by being attached to the main building by means of a covered corridor, so teachers and pupils are not exposed to cold or dampness in going to and from the schoolroom.

We are no longer obliged to draw water from the river, as we have an unlimited supply for house purposes and irrigation from a small artesian well which was put in last year.

The garden furnished abundance of vegetables for all the family. Indian children years ago did not care for vegetables, but now they enjoy all kinds, and milk also, which is a taste acquired of late years. Boys prepared the ground for the crops this year and assisted in all the planting. We hope to have 200 bushels of potatoes, 15 or 20 of turnips, several of beets, and 300 heads of cabbage to house for winter use.

Owing to some misunderstanding, our boys did not receive outside suits of clothing from the Government at the annual issue. However, by care and economy, we were able to keep them comfortable and respectable. I most earnestly hope we may fare better the coming year. I am indebted to you for assistance cheerfully given and encouraging words of comment.

Very respectfully,

JANE H. JOHNSTON.

J. W. HARDING, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON RESERVATION.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 22, 1888.*

SIR: Please find herewith an abstract of the work of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the Yanktons under my care for my twenty-eighth year and the twenty-ninth of its existence.

The same evils and hindrances to Christian work and to the progress of the people which have in successive years for a long time been noted still continue. It seems useless to further descant upon them, though in justice to all parties it must be said that there has been less drunkenness noted the past year than for many previous ones. And I am again constrained to lift up a pleading voice, in hopes that it may be heard somewhere, with reference to illegal marriage relations, by which so many of this people endanger the future of their children as to the heirship of lands. Many fear, will, at the close of the allotment period, through the piece of illegitimacy, become lack lands and vagabonds; and it seems to me the evil is one which may be very easily prevented by the plan suggested in my last report.

There has been nothing very marked in our work for the past year. Work at our three regular stations and a fourth incipient one has gone on regularly and quietly, with an ordinary measure of success. Indian dances, principally criticised and encouraged by the older Indians, partly as an amusement, largely as a source of gain without work, a species of gambling, have had more or less effect in drawing within their influence many members of churches, to their demoralization and hurt.

We have been abundantly blessed with rain this year, and the Yanktons are rejoicing in one of the best crops which they have ever had, and are accordingly encouraged in that respect.

The following statistics are for the twelve months from June 1, 1887, to May 31 of the current year:

	Church, Holy Fellowship, agency.	Chapel, Holy Name, Choteau Creek.	Chapel, St. Phillips, White Swan
Number of families	140	42	65
Number of persons	386	163	227
Baptisms:			
Adults	5	1	3
Infants	13	2	8
Infants	19	3	16
Confirmations	36	11	15
Confirmed people living	221	85	146
Communicants on register		1	3
Marriages	11	3	6
Burials	12		
Sunday-school teachers	120		
Sunday school scholars	158	44	70
Average attendance at chief services on Sunday	200	125	125
Church sittings	242	$11	$80
Offerings for outside objects	$25	$18	$17.50
Offerings for incidental and other expenses			

Aid received from the board of missions $1,578.00
Total offerings of the three congregations 20.50
Missionaries: Male, white, 1; Indian clergy, 1; Indian catechist, 1.

JOSEPH W. COOK,
Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

JOHN W. HARDING,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 24, 1888.*

SIR: I take pleasure in handing you this, my thirtieth annual report as missionary of the Presbyterian Church among the Yankton Indians.

In that time there has been a great change wrought upon them, and as I look on it, largely for the better. Then the tribe, with the exception of less than half a dozen mixed bloods, were wild blanket Indians, and not a Christian among them. Their heads were decked with feathers, their faces smeared with paint, a buffalo robe or blanket thrown over their shoulders, their arms, breasts, and legs very generally bare, and their feet tipped with moccasins. Every man carried his arms, ready for war, perchance a quiver of arrows on his back, or a spear or tomahawk in his hand, or a gun on his shoulder. Then as to manual labor, that was done by the women—everything except war and the chase.

War parties were coming and going all summer, and the scalps of the Rees, Crows, Gros Ventres, Pawnees, and Blackfeet were the great attraction of their dances, and bred the spirit of revenge and ferocity. To the credit of the Yanktons, however, be it said, that they ever maintained peace with the whites, even when their allied tribes all took to the warpath to stop, as they said, the encroachments of the palefaces.

At that time the ration system was unknown. They had annuities of blankets, calico, and trinkets, and some provisions which, like the annuities, were issued in bulk once or twice a year. The rest of the time the body of the tribe were on the trail of the buffalo, who were fast disappearing over the plains toward the setting sun. The young philosopher, as he now comes among the Indians, is ready to explode with a tirade against the ration system. But its adoption was a necessity of the times in a humane civilized Government. The wild buffalo and

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civilization could not exist together; so when civilization made his irresistable approach, the buffalo disappeared. The wild Indian of the plain from time immemorial has known of no means of support but the buffalo. If left to himself, with the disappearance of the buffalo, he will disappear. But a Christian civilization, although permitting with a few sighs the extermination of the buffalo, could not stand by and see the Indian exterminated. Hence the ration system.

But still we note with satisfaction that civilization is not satisfied with the ration system. Civilization is progressive. If it does not grow it will rot. The ration system must be the stepping stone to something better. We do see in the waving wheat fields and drooping ears of corn an outward preparation for a higher step; and still more in the changed tone of conversation as to men engaging in manual labor, and the readiness of spirit manifested by the young men to take hold of any kind of work that will bring in the now appreciated dollar.

This internal change is the great thing to be sought after by those who elevate the Indian to independence. It is a very great change. Few probably stop to consider how great it is. The very object of life, habits of thought, principles, desires, the whole internal man must be made over and reorganized. Considering the mighty transformation required, we are not surprised nor discouraged at the progress made. In fact we see many points of encouragement. When an Indian can take his team and go to the woods and chop a load of firewood and bring it home and throw it off at the door for his wife to chop up into stove length, he has taken a long step upward. Thirty years ago the man who did such a thing would have been hooted out of the tribe. Now we look to see higher steps taken soon.

There has been a marked change in religion. The Yanktons are naturally religious. They formerly worshiped almost every object in creation. The sun dance was a great religious festival, performed once a year for the worship of the sun. The leading performers offered their bodies as sacrifices, and as they continued dancing without food or water, day and night, till exhaustion crept over them, they would take their knives and cut out little bits of flesh the whole length of the body, continuing the process until they fell down senseless. Death sometimes resulted, as was the case with the first Yankton youth who learned his alphabet.

This sun worship has been prohibited by the Government, and is seen no more. But there were many other forms of idol worship. There were altars of prayer for the worship of the stone god on almost every high hill, where offerings of pipefuls of tobacco and kinnikinic were made tied up in little packages. Then almost every family had its tutelary god, which was wrapped up in a large bundle of cloth, and generally hung on a pole back of the teepee. Then there was the general god. At every important feast the first act was to fill the council pipe and light it, when it was held for a minute on high, with the mouthpiece upward, for this deity to smoke, while the whole assembly were reverently silent. This was asking the blessing. These and other similar heathen practices, though not put under the ban of the Government, have, under the influence of Christian teaching and the frown of civilization, almost entirely disappeared.

Now, although these heathen practices are diametrically opposed to Christianity, the reverence for religion inculcated therein has doubtless been of advantage to the missionary in his work. But there were other ideas and habits of thought among the Indians which more than offset this advantage. The failure to connect morality with religion is one of these. Their gods were never represented as being pure and holy or as hating iniquity. So the foulest murderer was generally a very religious man. Feeling his need of help he called upon the gods. So it was that adepts at assassination, larceny, seduction, and all jugglery were supposed to be in league with the gods and feared accordingly. High morality was therefore looked upon as a matter of small importance. And this was one of the serious obstacles not only to the missionary, but also to those seeking their civilization. We are happy to note some improvement in this line, but much more needs to be done. It remains and will remain for years an object of special effort for all Indian workers, the school-teachers, the missionaries, and all manner of secular superintendents, to establish them in honesty and pure morality, without which all other instruction will fail of success.

The statistics of the Presbyterian Mission are:

Male missionaries	1
Female missionaries	1
Organized churches	1
Church buildings	1
Indian ministers	1
Communicants in the four churches	2
Communicants added this year	370
Communicants died this year	30
Marriages	20
Contributions received from the board of missions	8
Contributions given by the Indians	$1,500
	$1,000

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

J. W. HARDING,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENCY IN UTAH.

REPORT OF UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY,
Whiterocks, Utah, August 12, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Uintah and Ouray agencies, with census and statistics.

I assumed charge of these agencies February 1, 1898, relieving Capt. William H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry, who had been in charge since July 10, 1897.

Farming.—I found many of the Indians in possession of farms and fairly comfortable houses, most of the latter built by former agents, and some few by themselves. Owing to a scarcity of seed, I do not believe that the product of cereals this year will amount to as much as it should, or anything like the capacity of the farms under irrigation. Those who had seed will do well. Others have, by permission, employed white men to assist them, it being distinctly understood that the white man is not a lessee of the Indian's farm, but an employee of the Indian. This, I believe, will bring good results, as I have been particular as to the character of the white men employed. The crop of lucerne will be immense for the acreage, and ample to supply all the hay needed at both agencies and Fort Duchesne. In fact, quite a number of the Indians who have lucerne will be unable to find a market for all excess over their own needs. I estimate that the Indians will sell from three to four thousand dollars' worth of hay this year. The total amount harvested will be, at the minimum estimate, 4,000 tons. Some vegetables, potatoes, melons, etc., will be raised, but in no considerable quantity.

Irrigation.—About 65 miles of ditch have been deepened, cleared out, head gates wasteweirs, and boxes put in, making about 60,000 acres available for farming purposes. On a great majority of this land a good and regular supply of water can be and is furnished. With a reasonable degree of care and moderate expense the ditches now in use can be kept in repair. There is still, however, a large amount of land in the Uintah Reservation which can be brought under cultivation, for which irrigation is necessary, especially in view of the fact that the majority of the Uncompahgres have taken, or will take, allotments on said reservation, and without increasing the amount of irrigated land there will not be enough to provide for all.

Stock.—The advantages offered for stock raising by this reservation are great, but do not seem to have been taken advantage of by many of the Indians in a systematic way. Twenty-eight hundred head of cattle and 3,500 head of sheep, most of the latter owned by the Uncompahgres, constitute all of their possessions in this line which are profitable to them. A few manifest a desire and make an effort to possess good American work horses, and take care of them when they get them.

The great majority of the Indians, however, seem to be satisfied with their ponies, of which I estimate the number at 5,000 or 6,000. These ponies run at large and live on what they can get. While on first thought they seem to be an unmitigated nuisance, in default of something better they are a necessity to the Indians, many of whom live far from the agency and must come from 20 to 50 miles to get their weekly rations. They have no means to support American horses, which would starve in winter. The number of ponies is, however, greatly in excess of the need. I believe that the quality of these ponies could be improved by providing a sufficient number of stallions, which could be stood in each neighborhood during the season, and by castrating the Indian stallions. It would be unjust and impolitic to take their stallions away from them without giving an adequate return.

Drunkenness.—Drunkenness among these Indians is not infrequent. This is principally due to the existence of a pest hole just off the military reservation, near Fort Du Chesne, where they can obtain all the alcohol for which they can pay. It seems almost impossible to obtain evidence against this joint which will stand in court.

Schools.—There are two schools on this reservation, the Ouray School at Randlett for the Uncompahgres, and the Uintah School at Whiterocks for the Uintah and White River Utes. The attendance has not been good at either school, although better at the Uintah than at the Ouray, the average at the former being nearly 65 and at the latter 25. Among the older Indians, as a rule, a strong dislike exists to sending their children to school, due largely to the natural dislike of the children to mental application and necessary confinement; perhaps also to a feeling similar to that of many ignorant whites that what was good enough for the father is good enough for the child. They fail to comprehend the advantages of an education, the ablest and most influential men among them having none. I have endeavored to impress upon the older Indians that their subordinate position to the whites is mainly due to their ignorance, and also the necessity of preparing themselves to become citizens; but I doubt whether this reasoning makes much of an impression.

One special cause which operates against the schools is that unfortunately several deaths have occurred among the scholars during the session. Most of these were sick children permitted to return to their homes, but the Indians seem to hold the school accountable for their deaths. The facilities at the schools are inadequate for the proper care of the sick. To remedy this I would suggest a hospital

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in connection with the schools at which other patients might be treated in addition to the scholars. Owing to lack of intelligent nursing, diet, and care of the Indians among themselves, it is doubtful whether in serious cases the efforts of a competent physician meet with much more success than those of the medicine man.

The Uncompahgres having been semiperiodically stirred up during the last two years on the questions of opening their reservation, I have not deemed it advisable to insist too strongly on the school question. I am of the opinion that when the allotments have been finally settled attendance can be materially increased at this school. The superintendents, teachers, and other employees at the schools have carefully and intelligently performed their duties, and I believe with good results.

Mission work.—The Episcopal Church has for several years maintained a mission near the Ouray school, having a rectory and chapel on the reservation. The Rev. Mr. Vest was rector when I took charge of the agency. He and two disinterested and generous ladies devoted themselves to a difficult and laborious task and did much to dissipate the mist of superstition among the Indians and to teach them better ways. Mr. Hersey, the present pastor, has only been in charge a short time. I believe him to be particularly well adapted to this work, and that his strong common sense, energy, and tact can not fail to secure him an influence among his uncivilized parishioners potent for good.

Allotments.—Two hundred and thirty-two of the Uncompahgres have received allotments from the Uncompahgre Commission on lands purchased from Uintah and White River Utes by the commission of which Mr. B. F. Barge was chairman. These allotments are accepted by the Indians in the spirit that it is the best they can do to save something for themselves. I believe they fully comprehend that the opening of their reservation is an accomplished fact, the ethics of which it is useless to discuss, and that the great majority of the Indians have accepted the situation.

A number of the Uncompahgres, located along White River and Willow Creek, east of Green River, desire their allotments in that vicinity. I consider it important that this should be done as early as practicable, and have been informed by the commission that steps have been taken with that end in view. These Indians were the last to give in to the allotment idea. I personally visited them in their camp on White River and believe that they are now anxious to get their allotments.

In regard to the Uintah and White River Utes I will say that, while not regularly allotted, quite a number occupy farms, surveyed in accordance with section lines, of which I have a record. At least fifty more have asked for a survey and location of farms, which will be done as soon as practicable, and records kept. Nearly all heads of families have some sort of a location, which they hold, but this needs to be systematized and properly recorded in order to save future work.

Claims.—In 1880 the Uncompahgre, White River, and Southern Utes made a treaty by which, in consideration of certain benefits, they ceded to the United States land amounting, I believe, to about 8,000,000 acres. One of the provisions of this treaty was that the land should be subject to cash entry only, and that the proceeds therefrom, after reimbursing the United States for sums appropriated and set aside in the act for the benefit of the Utes, and paying for lands which might be ceded to the Utes by the United States outside of their reservation at $1.25 per acre, should be deposited to their credit in the Treasury of the United States, the interest to be paid to the Utes annually with the rest of their annuity money.

So far as I can ascertain there has never been any settlement of this claim nor any statement as to the amount of money collected for this land. It does not appear that the United States has ceded them any lands outside of their reservation. If it is considered that the late Uncompahgre Reservation was so ceded it has practically again been absorbed by the United States. I believe the Government has appropriated from this Colorado land a large timber reserve, for which, it seems to me, the Indians are justly entitled to pay. I respectfully suggest that this matter be carefully investigated and a full settlement made with the Ute Indians to date, as these here are under the impression that the treaty has not been fairly carried out. It may be discovered upon an investigation that no balance is due the Utes, but I think it would be well to give them a statement.

In this connection I will also refer to second section in the treaty of 1874, which guarantees to the Indians interested the right to hunt on their old reservation "so long as the game lasts." The denial of this right to them now, in accordance with the game laws of Colorado, is felt by the Indians to be an injustice and a violation of their treaty rights. I do not question the validity of the Colorado laws, but recommend that representation be made to Congress, with the view to securing the Indians some compensation for the loss of their right to hunt so distinctly guaranteed by the United States.

There are, I understand, a number of depredation claims pending against the Uintahs, the defense of which is in the hands of Mr. Kie Oldham, their attorney.

Annuity goods.—I respectfully recommend that the distribution of annuity goods be made by November 1, for the reason that if distributed at a later date the Indians will fail to derive full benefit therefrom. Last year these goods were distributed in February, after the worst of the winter, and consequently were not in the hands of the Indians when most needed.

Gilsonite.—Upon the opening of the Uncompahgre Reservation many claims for gilsonite were located thereon, and I believe it is the intention of the locators to contest in the courts the right of the United States to reserve this mineral from entry. It is probable that when the suits for ejectment, now or about to be instituted against these parties, come up they will be found to have pooled their interests and will make a vigorous defense. The value of these lodes is immense, and the claims east of Green River which have not been worked are many more times valuable than any mines which have been worked.

In conclusion I will state that these Indians are fairly moral and industrious as compared with other Indians I have seen. Their principal defect seems to be not so much an indisposition to work as a lack of sustained effort. Many will work for a short time with considerable energy and then leave off with their object unaccomplished and their labor wasted. The policy pursued by the Department of giving employment to Indians, freighting, hauling logs, and furnishing supplies at the Agencies is highly beneficial, and has done more to encourage industry than any other means used. I have endeavored to distribute this patronage as equitably as possible, and it is so eagerly sought for that in some cases there is not enough to supply the demand.

Thanking yourself and the officials of the Department for considerate and courteous treatment during my term of office as Indian agent.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

GEO. A. CORNISH,
Captain, United States Army, Acting United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UINTAH SCHOOL.

UINTAH BOARDING SCHOOL,
Whiterocks, Utah, June 30, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Uintah boarding school.

Location.—This school is situated about 105 miles northeast from Price, a small village on the Rio Grande Western Railroad, and is accessible only by crossing a rough desert country. The immediate surroundings are pleasant on account of a beautiful stream from snow-capped mountains flowing through the school grounds.

Attendance.—There have been several causes for the small attendance during the year. We had but one teacher until the middle of January, and during that time no effort was made to increase the enrollment above the 70 we then had. Since then 8 of the school children have died and 3 others are sick at present. There also was a great deal of sickness among the Indians on the reservation. These, in connection with the general dissatisfaction of the Indians since two of their number were killed and two others wounded by white men in Colorado, have caused not only an ill feeling toward the school, but a material decrease in attendance.

Schoolroom work.—The schoolroom work has been remarkably good, considering the number of changes we have had during the year, there having been no less than six teachers in the two rooms during the last seven months of the school. Much more English was spoken during the last half of the year than common and all seemed more interested in their studies than they did last year.

Industrial.—The girls have done very well in their respective places and a few are very efficient in general house work, but the boys are not so industrious. Some of the parents object to their children doing any work unless they receive pay. One of the head men refused to allow his girl to come to school because we would not pay her any money for the work she did. They do not want their children to come to school, and therefore will bring all excuses imaginable to keep them at home, where they are allowed to play around with very little to eat and wear and do no work at all.

Health.—The health of the school children has been poor during the spring months, but not more so than that of those who did not attend school. I do not think the children should be allowed to go home during the winter and stay one night when they live in nothing but a cold tent and have but little bedding. Consumption seems to be the prevailing disease, and I believe the extreme changes cause much of this.

Needed improvements.—Besides the usual amount of repairing the following are very much needed.

First. A storehouse large enough to hold all the school goods is absolutely necessary if proper care of school clothing and provisions is to be maintained.

Second. A complete system of sewerage is actually necessary for the health of the school. The ground around the buildings is becoming very much saturated with the gradually deposited unhealthy substances which should be carried away in sewers.

Third. Waterworks are very much needed and might be a saving investment in case of fire. In winter it is very hard to keep water in vessels without freezing, and it is quite unhandy to obtain it from the streams in sufficient quantities in case of fire.

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Fourth. A hospital is very much needed, either at the school or agency, where the sick may be properly cared for. Heretofore as soon as any school children became sick the parents were allowed to take them home if they wished to do so, because we have no suitable place about the buildings for nursing the sick. Six children who were taken home this year died within a short time after leaving school.

Although there has been marked improvement in many parts of the school work during the year, there is yet room for greater progress than has ever yet been made in this school.

Hoping that a greater interest may be aroused in the children next year, I remain, very respectfully,

G. V. GOSHORN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OURAY SCHOOL.

OURAY AGENCY, UTAH, *July 1, 1898.*

MADAM: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Ouray Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1898:

The attendance has been very small throughout the year. These Indians are still bitterly and unreasonably opposed to education. When asked to give their children a chance to learn something, they always have excuses ready. If these excuses are plainly proven to be unreasonable, their last reply is, "Me no give 'um children up; fight first." We have, however, been fairly successful in keeping children in school when they are once enrolled. Only one pupil was dropped as having run away during the year.

The employees in all departments have labored diligently to keep the pupils interested, and to induce them to use only the English language. Three of the girls came from homes where English is spoken. The other girls learned much from them, and through the earnest efforts of the matron the girls were induced before the close of the year to speak English exclusively.

We have discouraged the visits of the camp Indians, after seeing that their only object was to lie around the buildings, get full of bread and meat, and then put mischief into the minds of the children. The children were not allowed to go home during the year, except for three days to witness the cash annuity payment. There is almost an incredible improvement in these children when they are kept away from the old Indians.

Industries.—The girls have been well trained in every branch of housework, and are now showing ability to do cooking, washing, sewing, etc., without assistance. Of course, they show the greatest interest in sewing, because that is natural for them.

The boys have not received as good instruction as I desired. The industrial teacher has too much work to do, and is compelled sometimes to be neglectful. The boys have worked willingly and learned many useful things. They have received careful training in the use of carpenters' tools. We have made strong efforts to have them become familiar with all kinds of farm work, especially the care of stock, the proper watering of crops, and the use of farming implements. We were able to do all the wood sawing by horse power, this greatly lightening the winter's work. The water hauling has been a very heavy task. Think of hauling water in barrels for the use of all departments (laundry included) when the thermometer ranges from zero to 10° below for weeks together.

At this date crops are not sufficiently matured for one to give a correct estimate of quantity produced. We are sure to have an abundance of hay for our 22 head of stock, and enough sugar corn, beans, tomatoes, cabbage, and squashes for school use. We have this summer put out the first fruit trees and vines that have ever been tried here. The grapes and currants are growing nicely and about 60 per cent of the apples, plums, raspberries, and gooseberries will live.

Studies.—The literary department has been made interesting and much advancement has been made. The children almost without exception have a desire to excel, and although five years ago they could not write their names, now many of them are able to do excellent work in the third grade.

Necessities.—Our brick buildings will soon be ruined unless the tin eaves troughs, which are beyond repair, are replaced by new ones.

We could do much more creditable work if a farmer's position were authorized. With our present corps of employees we can not handle our 320 acre farm properly.

On account of the inclement winters our cattle should certainly have a barn or shelter of some kind.

A system of waterworks is sorely needed.

Hoping that the Indian Office will take some decisive steps toward compelling these Indians to put their children in school,

I am, respectfully yours.

H. J. CURTIS, *Superintendent.*

Miss ESTELLE REEL,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.
(Through Capt. G. A. Cornish, acting Indian agent.)

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE AGENCY, MILES, WASH.,
August 20, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter bearing date June 1, 1898, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of this agency.

There are three reservations connected with this agency, viz, the Colville and

Spokane, in the State of Washington, and the Cœur d'Alène, in the State of Idaho. The Indians connected with this agency and living upon these reservations are composed of the tribes or bands indicated in the following table, which gives the number of Indians by tribes:

Tribes.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Indian children of school age.		Total.
	Over 18 years.	Under 18 years.	Above 14 years.	Under 14 years.		Males.	Females	
Lower Spokanes	116	56	132	63	367	31	24	55
Upper and Middle Spokanes, on Spokane Reservation	58	37	60	25	180	13	15	28
Okanogans	185	141	228	84	639	88	69	157
Columbias, Moses Band	108	43	124	36	311	31	32	63
Nez Percés, Joseph's Band	36	27	53	24	136	14	10	24
Cœur d'Alènes	153	96	189	77	515	47	48	95
Upper and Middle Spokanes, on Cœur d'Alené Reservation	42	27	54	22	145	19	17	36
Lakes	106	62	95	47	310	43	40	83
Colville	108	49	88	47	292	31	32	63
Nespilems and San Poils *a*	122	70	110	68	400	43	30	73
Calispel *b*	50	25	55	52	182	11	10	21
Total	1,085	623	1,188	543	3,439	376	321	709

a Estimated. *b* Estimated; not on any reservation.

The agricultural adaptability of the reservations connected with this agency has been the subject of much discussion in previous reports. I will therefore forego much mention thereof in this report, but speak more particularly of the Indians and their progress during the past year.

Agricultural pursuits are observable among these Indians and many of them have enlarged their farms and holdings of land during the past year. This is especially noticeable among the Cœur d'Alene Indians upon the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, who have fenced and broken large tracts of land which they intend to sow in grain during the coming fall and winter. The Cœur d'Alenes are further advanced in civilization, and in better condition financially, than any other tribe connected with this agency. They are well supplied with all kinds of farming implements, from a plow to thrashing machines, of which latter they now have thirteen in operation, purchased by themselves with their own money.

The condition of the **Lower Spokanes** and the **Upper and Middle Spokanes** on the Spokane Reservation has not improved materially during the year. They are very poor; in fact, poorer than any tribe connected with this agency. The entire failure of crops last year left them without the necessary seeds with which to put in crops this spring. The Department was appealed to for authority to purchase the required seeds, but, owing to the lack of funds applicable for that purpose, nothing could be done in that direction. The outlook, therefore, for the winter is not encouraging, and many of these Indians will suffer for the necessaries of life. In dress and habits these Indians are endeavoring to emulate the whites, and, with a very few exceptions, they all wear citizens' dress.

The Nespilem and San Poil tribes number about 400 souls, all told. They live upon the south half of the Colville Reservation, along the San Poil River and at Nespilem, and have occupied their present territory for many years. It is almost impossible to elicit any information from them as to statistics necessary to complete an intelligent census. Heretofore their number has been estimated entirely, but within the past year they have become more willing to impart knowledge relating to their general welfare. It can be presumed that before the lapse of a few years they will be accessible for any information called for by the Department. They are possessed of a belief, bordering on a fanaticism, that the acceptance of assistance from the Government is a crime, and that such action on their part would invalidate their claim to their lands. They accept no issues from the Government and are independent and self-supporting. They are peaceable in their own social relations, and courteous to their white brethren. They have made material progress, having good farms, comfortable homes, fine horses, and many of them small bands of cattle. Very few of them possess any creed and their marriages are promiscuous and without ceremony.

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The Colville and Lake tribes are located from 40 to 115 miles from the agency, on the north half of the Colville Reservation. They are a thrifty and industrious lot of Indians. They have splendid farms and raise large crops of grain and hay. With the exception of a few farming implements issued to them by the Government, they are self-supporting, and but for the intemperance of some of them, are making rapid strides toward civilization. Living as they do along the border of the reservation they are exposed to the vices and vicious practices of unscrupulous whites, who are at all times willing to prey upon the ignorance and weakness of the natives. This is true particularly in the vicinity of the small villages on the border, where whisky traffic is quite prevalent. However, those practices are somewhat restricted through the chiefs and headmen of the tribes. Being such a long distance from the agency, it is almost impossible to exercise the proper vigilance in restricting many of those vicious practices.

The Okanogan Indians occupy the territory upon the Colville Reservation extending from the confluence of the Okanogan River to a point north known as Osoyoos Lake, a distance of about 100 miles. Their territory is principally adapted to stock raising, and most of them have small bands of cattle. They have small farms and comfortable homes and some of them are comparatively wealthy. A large amount of hay is annually cut and saved for the support of their cattle during the winter season.

In reviewing the general condition of Joseph's Band of Nez Percés, it can not be consistently stated that they have made any material progress during the past year. I venture to state, without fear of contradiction, that no tribe under the jurisdiction of this agency has received the attention and assistance from the Government that Chief Joseph and his band have. Regardless of this assistance, combined with persuasion, advice, and inducements to better their condition, they have been persistent in following their ancient traditions and indulging in their primitive customs. Those customs and practices have retarded their progress and have had a tendency to make them indifferent, careless, and shiftless in matters pertaining to their advancement and general welfare. Located as they are in a territory having a prolific soil, beautiful climate, and possessing every advantage of a fine agricultural and stock country, they are far in the rear of other tribes living in the same vicinity.

From practical experience and personal observation the direct cause of laxity in progress toward being self-supporting is as follows: (1) They should not be allowed to congregate in tepees during the winter months and participate in war dances, songs, and other vicious practices. (2) The practice at present existing among them of making frequent visits to friends on other reservations should be prohibited, or at least curtailed. This takes up almost half of their time, often jeopardizing their interests at home. (3) Issues of rations and clothing to them should cease. (4) Indian doctors should be punished for their hideous performances. This is a vicious practice.

There can be no intelligent reason given why Chief Joseph and his people should not be one of the most thrifty tribes on this reservation. They are all well supplied with wagons, harness, and agricultural implements of every description. With all due respect to the action of the Government, it must be said with emphasis that the issue of rations to these people has a demoralizing effect. It induces indolence, breeds laziness, and begets an indifferent spirit. Being fed and clothed by the Government they have no disposition to cultivate the soil and gather therefrom the necessaries for their subsistence. They are invetorate gamblers and the younger members are impudent, saucy, and insolent at times to the white employees who are delegated to assist and protect them, and often treat them with disregard. Situated as they are a long distance from the agency, the unruly ones often escape punishment which they otherwise would be subjected to.

They are strictly "blanket" Indians, and their dress on frequent occasions is hideous in appearance and possesses many of the characteristics of the Indian in his native state. They have no religion, believe in no creed, and their morality is at a low ebb. Promiscuous cohabitation is alarmingly prevalent, and marriage among them is unknown. Medicine men thrive and flourish, and the agency physician is often resisted in administering to the wants of the sick. In order to obtain more gratifying results in the progress of this tribe stringent rules must be applied and enforced with vigor. Closer restrictions should be thrown around them, and by abolishing the issue of subsistence and clothing to them they will be on an equal footing with other progressive tribes in the same locality. A reformation can be brought about through the proper channels, and Chief Joseph and his people can be elevated to a plane where they will be better Indians and more worthy citizens.

Moses and his band of Columbias occupy the territory along the Columbia River,

and are scattered throughout the south half of the Colville Reservation. But a few members of his original band are now with him, and his tribe has been augmented by the introduction and adoption of Yakimas, Umatillas, and Snakes. They are as a class industrious and thrifty, and a decided improvement is manifest in the condition of these Indians during the past year. They have taken a deeper interest in agricultural pursuits than they have for some time past. Larger areas have been inclosed and brought under cultivation, their crops have received more attention than heretofore, and their harvest is abundant. Their disposition to till and care for their farms is more evident, and they more fully comprehend the value of obtaining their means of subsistence from the cultivation of the soil. With what meager financial assistance they receive from the whites for labor, they are enabled to live without any assistance from the Government in the line of subsistence. They have become interested in the erection of substantial dwellings, and for this purpose have cut about 200,000 feet of logs during the past year. They have also assisted in hauling such timber to the Government mill to be manufactured into lumber. They have come to realize that a frame house presents a much better appearance than a log one, besides imitating the example of their white brethren. Many of them are curtailing their traditional bands of ponies and entering into the more profitable employment of raising cattle. For this purpose large amounts of hay have been cut and stacked for feed during the winter months. They make annual journeys to the hop fields, and by their labor earn enough money to purchase clothing and many necessaries for their households.

Moses, their chief, has been a conspicuous figure among whites and Indians for many years. He is a progressive, keen, and shrewd Indian, possessing much executive ability and tact in his own personal affairs and those of his people. Although a man of advanced years, he takes pride in impressing upon the minds of his people the benefits and advantages in close attention to their homes, and diligence and industry in the management of their affairs. Moses has a farm consisting of over 1,000 acres under fence, a well-furnished dwelling, a large band of American horses, and a small herd of cattle. Receiving, as he does, $1,000 annuity from the Government, he is much better provided for than the balance of his tribe. However, he is liberal to his people, often supplying them with money to assist them, and the old and indigent people have received many contributions from him. He has no religious belief, belongs to no church, and adheres to no creed. He believes in a Supreme Being, but that is all. He entertains the most friendly feeling toward the whites, and speaks in glowing terms of his treatment by them while journeying outside. He is somewhat proud, vain, and selfish in dress, and takes special pride in purchasing clothes worthy of people occupying a more exalted position in life.

Like all Indians, he and his people are intemperate at times, and obtain whisky from white culprits in the adjoining towns, who are too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal. It seems difficult to locate the responsibility of this vile practice and it is a deplorable fact that all Indians having the necessary means can secure whisky from unscrupulous and degraded whites, who take this method of increasing their ill-gotten gains.

The introduction of barbed wire for fencing among these people has been a great benefit. It has been a powerful stimulant in increasing the inclosure of larger tracts of land for cultivation, besides being much more permanent after construction and needing less repairs than the ordinary rail fence.

Education among them is somewhat lax, owing to the distance most of them live from the day school. Chief Moses has persistently advocated the erection of a boarding school, where his people's children can be educated and properly cared for. When leaving their homes the parents are obliged to take their children with them, having no place to shelter or provide for them. This necessarily curtails the attendance of the day school and is a source of much annoyance to the school employees. The abandonment of the military post at Fort Spokane and conversion into a boarding school would be a great benefit to the Indians occupying the surrounding territory and could be filled to its utmost capacity with children. Besides educating the younger Indians its presence would lend a beneficial influence to the Indians in general.

The morality of this tribe, while not good, is at least encouraging. Living as they do, away from the influence of any church, their religious training is easily forgotten and they quickly lapse into their original and more primitive customs and practices. A number of them are members of the Catholic Church and attend divine services at St. Mary's Mission two or three times a year. A number of marriage ceremonies have been performed and quite a number of their children baptized.

With the limited assistance received by these people from the Government they

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are making rapid strides toward being self-supporting and good citizens. They are a peaceful, harmonious, and honest class of Indians, thankful for any assistance rendered them, pleasant in manner and mild in disposition, and at all times courteous. Chief Moses wields great influence over his people, and while at times stern in his requests and demands, his people honor and respect him with a feeling and disposition seldom exhibited in the red man. Though advanced in years, it is Chief Moses's ambition to live to see his people the most thriving and wealthy tribe of Indians. Judging from the present, his ambition will be gratified.

Freighting.—During the past year the Indians hauled 123,136 pounds of freight for the agency, for which they were paid the sum of $682.36.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court is composed of three judges. They have been faithful in the discharge of their duties and of great assistance to the agent in passing upon the cases coming before the court. The following is a summary of the workings of the court during the past year:

Causes.	Number of cases.	Sentence.
Adultery	6	One, 75 days in jail; five, 60 days each in jail.
Wife beating	1	60 days in jail
Drunkenness and gambling	64	Eight, 15 days each in jail; twenty, 30 days each in jail; thirty six, 60 days each in jail.

Labor on roads.—Two hundred and sixty days' labor on roads was performed by the Indians during the year, making and repairing 32 miles of wagon road.

Purchases from Indians.—The sum of $3,204.30 was paid to the Indians during the year for hay, oats, wood, and gross beef purchased from them in open market.

Spokane Day School.—This school is located about 12 miles from the agency, on the Spokane Reservation. Mr. John M. Butchart and his wife, Elinor F. Butchart, were teacher and housekeeper, respectively. The school was in session ten months during the year, and was fairly well conducted. The schoolhouse is in good condition.

Nespilem Day School.—This school is located at Nespilem, on the Colville Reservation, about 75 miles from the agency. Mr. Barnett Stillwell and his wife, Dema Stillwell, were teacher and housekeeper, respectively; and it is but fair to say that they acquired for themselves great credit for the able manner in which they conducted the school. The school was in session about nine months during the year. The schoolhouse is in good state of repair.

Lot's Day School.—This school is located upon the Spokane Reservation, and is conducted under the auspices of the Woman's National Indian Association, with Miss Helen W. Clark in charge. Miss Clark's work among these Indians is of the highest order, and too much can not be said in praise of that estimable lady for her devotion to the Indian cause.

Contract schools.—The Catholic contract schools at Colville and Desmet missions have been well attended during the past year. In fact, the attendance during the entire year was greater than that called for by the contract. The fathers and sisters have done everything in their power for the elevation of the Indian children under their supervision.

Indian police.—Twenty Indian police and two officers constitute the Indian police force. They have been faithful in the discharge of their duties. The difficulty is that these employees are not sufficiently remunerated for the services they are expected to perform.

Conclusion.—I wish to express to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to all officers of the Department, my sincere thanks for their kind assistance and support in all matters pertaining to the management of affairs at this agency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ALBERT M. ANDERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH.,
Neah Bay, August 10, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

This agency is composed of three distinct tribes, having each a language of their own, and number in all, according to the census taken July 1, 1898, 756, divided into tribes as follows: Makah, 437; Quillayute, 248; and Hoh, 71.

The Makahs are subdivided as follows: Neah Bay, 317; Wuatch, 34; Suez, 35; and Ozette, 51. The condition of the reservation in some respects is better than when I made my last report. Many of the younger Indians are turning their attention to farming and raising stock since they are not allowed to catch seal. Some of them have fine gardens, and will raise all the vegetables they will want for winter use. The Makahs catch a great many fish, which they ship three times a week on the mail steamer to Seattle, where they have a good market for them. They have caught and shipped as high as 10,000 pounds of halibut in one day.

The Ozette, Quillayute, and Hoh Indians are very poor. They live 20, 40, and 60 miles from steamer landing, and have no opportunity of shipping their fish, consequently they are obliged to go up Sound where they can fish for canneries, and in this way make a little money with which to buy food and clothing. The Quillayutes, I think, will get along better now that the land taken from them by Dan Pullen has been restored to them by the Government.

We have two day schools, the Neah Bay school, under the able management of Miss Kate King as principal and Miss Fanny J. Draper, assistant, and the Quillayute school, under Prof. A. W. Smith, who has given many years of valuable service, and his young and promising assistant, Hanks T. Markishtum.

I think there should be a day school at Hoh. The Hohs have never asked for or received any assistance from the Government.

We are greatly in need of a missionary. There has never been any missionary work done here. I don't know why Christian workers have neglected this tribe, with nearly 800 souls to be saved. I think these Indians are in good condition to receive the Gospel; many of them no longer believe in the superstitions of other days, and I think they should have a leader.

There are five judges, three at Neah Bay, and two at Quillayute, constituting two courts. Their decisions are generally satisfactory.

The police force at the agency numbers five privates and one police captain. Their service during the year has not been altogether satisfactory, but they have been shifted around until we now have a very good force.

As to crimes and misdemeanors, etc., I would state that I think there are few places with as large a population where so little crime is committed. The only real crimes for which anyone has been brought before me within the last year is seduction and liquor drinking; the latter is more a curse than a crime. Whisky drinking is a failing with most of them, and it is almost impossible to find out where they get it. However, their getting drunk on the reservation is about stopped, as the police keep a strict watch over them. In this regard much has been done during the last year.

There has never been a case of theft brought to my observation, neither have I ever heard an oath sworn on the reservation by an Indian. Few white towns with nearly 400 people can say this.

Our reservation was visited during the past year by William J. McConnell, inspector, and Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw. They both made valuable suggestions in relation to the running of the agency and school.

One of the most needed of all employees at this agency is some good Christian lady as female industrial teacher, to work among the Indian girls and to teach them how to keep house and to cook and to be neat.

I forward by this mail under separate cover a census of all our Indians.

In conclusion I wish to thank your office for its support, advice, and courteous treatment to me during the past year. I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL G. MORSE,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., August 23, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency and the reservations and schools thereunder for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Statistics and annual census on separate forms accompany this report.

The agency covers the Puyallup, Chehalis, S'Kokomish, Quinaielt, Nisqually, Squaxin, and Georgetown (Shoalwater) reservations, the Indian villages at Port Gamble and Jamestown, and scattered Indians on the islands and around the south

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and west shores and arms of Puget Sound, and along the Chehalis and Cowlitz rivers, even down to "where rolls the Oregon." Besides the large Puyallup boarding and industrial school, located at the headquarters of the agency, there are five day schools, distributed as follows: One each on the Chehalis Reservation, S'Kokomish Reservation, Quinaielt Reservation, and at Port Gamble village and Jamestown village.

All reservations except Georgetown (Shoalwater) and Quinaielt have been allotted, and the Indians live upon their respective allotments. The Indians at Jamestown (Clallams) have a small piece of ground, purchased by them some years ago of white settlers, which they have subdivided among themselves, thus giving each family a small spot of ground, usually about 5 acres. The Indians at Port Gamble live in a little village called "Boston," which is situated upon a sand spit across the little bay from the Port Gamble lumber mills. This sand spit belongs to the Puget Mill Company, of San Francisco, and hence these Indians own no lands. The residue are scattered about the country and living, some upon lands purchased from white settlers, some upon lands homesteaded under the Indian homestead act, while others have no homes at all, neither present nor prospective.

The population by tribes is as follows:

Puyallups	530	Queets (Quinaielts and Quillehutes)	56
Clallams (or S'Klallams)	350	Shoalwaters (Georgetowns)	103
S'Kokomish	210	Humptulips	19
Chehalis	156		
Squaxins	113		
Nisquallys	106	Total	1,766
Quinaielts	123		

In addition to these there are Indians scattered throughout the country, including Cowlitz and others not classified, enough to swell the number to 2,500.

Some of these Indians are possibly full-fledged citizens of the United States; others have citizenship of a very doubtful nature, while those Indians on the Quinaielt and Shoalwater reservations are as yet wards of the Government. Practically all these Indians dress as civilized men and women and live in houses. These houses vary greatly in point of excellence. Some I could mention are good, comfortable, and roomy, fully equal to the average farm dwellings in prosperous communities of whites, and from these they grade down to the most squalid shacks imaginable. There is great difference also in the manner of keeping these dwellings. I can point to some Indian houses which, internally, are kept clean and tidy enough to satisfy the most fastidious, while numbers are about as filthy as could be. I am glad to believe, however, that under the influence of the schools, the encouragement of the teachers and field matron, and the examples of the more advanced Indians and the better class of white neighbors, there is slow but sure improvement in this particular.

The school population is as follows:

Tribe.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Puyallups	76	87	163
Clallams	48	52	100
S'Kokomish	28	36	62
Chehalis	20	20	46
Squaxins	16	9	25
Nisqually s	13	14	27
Quinaielts, Shoalwaters, Queets, Humptulips	35	25	60
Total	240	243	483

To this number should be added about 300 children, unclassified.

The records of the schools show the following number of children as having attended one month or more during the past year:

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average.
Puyallup boarding school	167	126	293	186
Port Gamble day school	13	7	20	13
Jamestown day school	18	17	35	24
S'Kokomish day school	10	15	25	01
Chehalis day school	14	6	20	10
Quinaielt day school	8	9	17	8
Total	230	180	410	248

A small number of Indian children attended the public schools of the State, but I am unable to give the exact number.

The St. George Mission Catholic School, which is located just outside Puyallup Reservation, has accommodated a number of Puyallup children during the past year. This has been done by said school without remuneration from the Government, being supported wholly by missionary funds of the Catholic Church. Their zeal and self-sacrifice in this matter can not be too highly commended.

I am happy to report that there are evidences that the Indians under this agency continue to make some progress along the right lines.

Thanking the Indian Office for assistance given me in my work, I remain,

Most respectfully,

FRANK TERRY,
Superintendent and Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY,
Tulalip, Wash., August 24, 1898.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Department, I herewith submit my fifth and last annual report as agent for the Indians of this agency, with census and statistics of the same.

General condition of the Indians.—With the revival of prosperity in the West there has been an active demand for all kinds of labor, and consequently every Indian desirous of finding employment has been able to do so at remunerative wages. A large amount of dead and down timber, which every year is going to waste and being destroyed by the forest fires that prevail during the summer months, has been utilized, thus enabling a large number of Indians to find employment on the reservations and some to build for themselves comfortable houses and to make other needed improvements with the proceeds.

Census for the fiscal year 1898:

Reservation.	Males.			Females.			Grand total.
	Over 18 years.	Under 18 years.	Total.	Over 14 years.	Under 14 years.	Total.	
Tulalip, Snohomish County	139	87	226	137	62	239	465
Lummi, Whatcom County	112	39	151	111	67	178	329
Swinomish, Skagit County	98	67	165	109	49	110	302
Port Madison, Kitsap County	45	20	71	53	39	92	163
Muckleshoot, King County	41	33	74	39	33	72	146

Children 6 to 16, inclusive:	
Tulalip Reservation	84
Lummi Reservation	82
Swinomish Reservation	63
Port Madison Reservation	37
Muckleshoot Reservation	33
Total	291

Whisky drinking.—While the act of Congress passed and approved January 30, 1897, has had a marked and salutary effect in suppressing this evil, and has enabled the agent to successfully prosecute parties who violate the provisions of the act, the Indians, under favorable opportunities, still indulge in their favorite pastime of whisky drinking. This is especially the case when they meet together in large numbers to celebrate some gala occasion, when the average Indian thinks he fails to do justice to the day unless he gets drunk.

Schools.—The schools of the different reservations have been in a fairly prosperous condition during the past year, except the Lummi Day School, where the average attendance is much below what it should be. This is not due, however, to any negligence on the part of the teacher, Mr. Blish, but rather to a want of cooperation on the part of the parents of children, without which no school can be successfully conducted.

Employees.—The employees connected with the agency have faithfully performed their respective duties and have contributed their full share toward the successful administration of its affairs.

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In conclusion, I beg to tender my sincere thanks to the Department for its unvarying courtesy and kindness to me in all official matters and for generous support and ready compliance with every request which had for its object the improvement of the condition of the Indians under my charge, without which my most earnest efforts would have been in vain.

Very respectfully,

D. C. GOVAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., September 6, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of your office, I have the honor to submit my first annual report from this agency after an absence of four years.

I assumed my duties as agent September 1, 1897. I note some advancement toward civilization and adoption of the ways of white people, and especially in speaking the English language and in dress. But improvements on land allotted to them has not come up to my expectations. I attribute this largely to the difficulty of obtaining water for irrigating and to the loss of the agency sawmill, including a large amount of lumber belonging to the Indians, destroyed by fire about two years ago.

The agency gristmill is worn out, and in my opinion is not worth trying to repair, and should be condemned. Indians' wagons and machinery are as a rule worn out and unfit for use.

The irrigating ditch, built at an expense of about $20,000, is entirely too small to carry water sufficient to irrigate the land it was intended and supposed to irrigate.

Allotments of land to Indians.—Allotment of land in severalty was first commenced on this reservation by Col. John K. Rankin in 1892. He made 1,862 allotments. There were quite a number of Indians who refused to have lands allotted to them at that time. When I again assumed my duties as agent last September, I found many of them had changed their minds and wanted land; as well as many of the outside Indians, who belonged here, expressed their willingness to come to this reservation and take land in severalty. Upon my reporting the facts to your office prompt action was taken, and Allotting Agent W. B. Casson was ordered here to perform the very difficult task of completing the allotments on this reservation and to locate Indians who were without homes or land that belonged to this reservation. Mr. Casson has proved himself to be the right man in the right place, and what he was sent here to do has been in every way a very great success, having, the few months he has been here, made 607 allotments. Although much of the land he has had to allot is very poor and without water, he has allotted the best there was on the reservation.

Land.—From reports made to the Indian Office from this reservation and from letters received, I am inclined to believe your office is laboring under the impression that this reservation contains a vast amount of good agricultural land, and all it requires is a little work to make it a garden spot of creation. When the facts are, with the exception of a few sections in the vicinity of Toppenish Station, bordering on the Yakima River, and a very few sections in the central part of the reservation, at and near the junction of Toppenish and Simcoe creeks, and some timber land in the mountains, where the snow lies for about seven months in the year, the balance is a dry sagebrush desert and alkali land. A portion may be redeemed by irrigating ditches from Yakima River; but there is no practical way of irrigating more than one-fourth of the reservation.

The few Indians who have water for irrigating are improving a portion of their allotments and are raising some grain, hay, and vegetables. But a large majority have lands that are without water and are very poor—no teams, no wagons, no plows, no harness, no lumber, and no money—and how many of them live, is a mystery even to those who are most acquainted with them.

These Indians as a rule are a quiet, peaceable, law-abiding people, and seem anxious to learn what they term the Government rule; and when they understand what it is, they never want it changed or deviated from in anyway. They seldom consult anyone in regard to the law except the agent. The agent is supposed and expected to settle all their difficulties; they come to the agent with their family troubles, as well as difficulty they may have with other Indians or white people.

They seem to have but little confidence in the Indian court, and it is with great reluctance they go into court, even when they have good cause for complaint.

Trust patents.—The Department sent me 1,818 trust patents to deliver to the Indians, with instructions to take receipts in duplicate. I have delivered to date 777—all that have been called for. This is one of the most difficult tasks I have been called upon to perform, as many have died since the allotments were made; and many do not know the names they were allotted by, and do not know the location of their lands; also, in many instances land was selected by some relative who has since died. Fortunately, I have a fairly good memory, and can often tell persons what their names are when they do not know themselves. So far, I do not think I have made any mistakes, and have given the patents to the persons entitled to them. When it is remembered that only five years have elapsed since these allotments were made and it is found so difficult to deliver the trust patents to the parties entitled to them, on account of deaths and the many different names an Indian has or is known by, what will it be in twenty-five years when a patent is to be delivered?

This title to land is a very serious question, and in the distant future will undoubtedly cause a great deal of litigation.

Leasing.—There have been only a few leases made on this reservation, as it seems only a few care to lease unimproved sagebrush land, without water, on a three years' lease; and until a longer term of lease is permitted, sagebrush will be the principal production of the soil.

Work of the commissioners appointed to treat with these Indians.—There was a commission appointed about two years ago to treat with these Indians for the surplus land and such portion of the unallotted land on the reservation as the Indians could be induced to relinquish claim to. No agreement has as yet been concluded. The principal obstacle in the way was and is that the Indians first wanted allotments completed, and also declined to enter into any agreement whatever until the portion of land was restored which they claimed to belong to them, which land was cut off by reason of a change in the boundary line of the reservation. As the allotments are now completed, practically the only remaining obstacle in the way of the commission to treat with these Indians is the boundary line.

In connection with this matter, I take the liberty to state that the Indians do seem to have occasion to make a claim for land lost to the reservation, and there seems to be some foundation for their claim that about 400,000 acres have been taken away from them by reason of Government survey of the western and southwestern portions of the reservation about thirty-four years after the treaty was made. There are several reasons why I am inclined to believe the Indians' claim is a just one. One is the statement of old Indians who are still living, who claim the boundary line was pointed out to them by officers of the Government, and monuments erected, many years ago. Another reason is the natural topography of the country as compared by wording of the treaty and as shown by map made by or under the direction of Governor I. I. Stevens in 1857, and admitted by your office to be authentic. This map is a very correct map of this part of the country, and names given to rivers and creeks were evidently obtained from the Indians; and when compared with latest official maps very little, if any, material changes can be noted, except where the reservation boundary line is affected.

I note some changes which I will mention. Governor Stevens designates the Ahtanum Creek (one of the boundary streams of the reservation) extending west from its mouth to near the summit of the Cascade Mountains to a point a little south of Mount Rainier. The Klickitat River, named in the treaty and on Governor Stevens's map, is located west of Mount Adams, and is now known as White Salmon. The Wawumchee River, east of Mount Adams, is now called the Klickitat, and the surveyors in surveying the boundary line headed the river Governor Stevens's map calls Wawumchee. The old line, known to the Indians and Governor Stevens's map, shows the line crosses this river, while the present boundary line and official maps follows the dividing ridge heading all the branches of this stream, which is now designated on late official maps as the Klickitat River, and the name of Wawumchee does not appear on late maps at all. Stevens's map shows the Klickitat River west of Mount Adams, and scale of map shows its location where the boundary line is affected, about 20 miles west of the Wawumchee, or what is now called Klickitat. The Pisco River, mentioned in treaty and named in Stevens's map, is now known and named on late official maps as Toppenish. Again the scale of Stevens's map shows the Yakima Reservation to be about 85 miles long from east to west. Late maps show it to be only about 55 miles from east to west.

The Indians insist on having their lost territory restored to them before entering

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into any other agreements, and the work of the commission on this reservation seems to be at a standstill, with little prospects of making any agreement whatever.

School.—I inclose statistics concerning the reservation boarding school at this place for the year 1898. Pupils enrolled, 145; average attendance, 113. On account of nearly all the Indians leaving the reservation to pick hops during September, I find it impossible to get the children in school in that month, and we practically have only nine months school during the year. The general health of the children has been good; no epidemics and no deaths of Indian children in school to report. The kindergarten work under the direct management and direction of Mrs. Mattie J. Poole has been a great success. In reservation boarding schools, where there are so many small children, I consider a good kindergarten class almost indispensable, and I hope a good kindergartner can be secured at every reservation boarding school in the land.

This school is in great need of an addition to girl's dormitory; also addition to laundry. They are also in need of a new school building for class rooms. The one we have was poorly constructed and does not have rooms sufficient to accommodate the school; besides I consider it dangerous in a windstorm. We also are in great need of a water system for fire protection, irrigation, and sewerage.

Census.—Total Indian population, 2,356. Males, 18 and over, 601; females, 14 and over, 822; ages 6 to 16, inclusive, 63.

I desire to make explanation in reference to increase of population as shown by census. Before allotments were made census was taken of Indians residing on the reservation, and from one to two thousand were estimated as belonging to this reservation but not living thereon, and it was impossible to get a correct census of them. Most of these Indians have been induced to take allotments and now are included in the census, except about 200 Wenatchie Indians, who refuse to come to this reservation, and are still living in the vicinity of Wenatchie River, in this State. They are not included in this census, and I find it impossible to obtain their names.

Respectfully submitted.

JAY LYNCH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAKIMA SCHOOL.

YAKIMA AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., August 20, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of this school.

I have little to say regarding the work of the year except that it has been quite satisfactory in most respects so far as our equipments would permit, but desire to emphasize again some of the needs of the school and some of the lines in which improvement is most needed.

Attendance.—As has always been the case, and I fear always will be, the attendance is irregular in the early part of the year, owing to the fact that the Indians are not on the reservation until late in the fall, returning from the hop fields, mountains, and fisheries at times varying from the 1st of October until in December. Last fall they were made more tardy by the prevalence of measles on parts of the reservation, and we were obliged to use care to prevent its introduction into the school. It always seems advisable to excuse certain large boys in the spring to assist in their farm work, causing further irregularity; however, this is done only where we are familiar with their circumstances.

Most of the pupils are brought in voluntarily, and during the winter months we are unable to take all who desire to enter.

It becomes more apparent each year that attendance in reservation and nonreservation schools should be made compulsory, and that until that is done the proper system, gradation and progress—can not be secured.

It is impracticable and almost impossible to have more than nine months' school here. In September there is scarcely a child on the reservation, as they are all in the hop fields or mountains, and through July it is so extremely hot—often being 100° in the schoolrooms—that it does not seem advisable to keep them, it being impossible to do any good in the schoolrooms and difficult to maintain discipline under such conditions.

Our farming and gardening are limited by the lack of suitable land and dearth of water for irrigation. We produce some oats, alfalfa, and potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables, in quantity depending largely on the season, as we have but a limited supply of water at any time and none after the latter part of June. The past spring was unusually dry, and a sparse crop is the result.

Schoolroom work.—The work in the schoolrooms has been very satisfactory in most respects, considering irregularity of grades and attendance. The interest on the part of pupils and teachers has been good and the classes have made fair progress. The work is made much harder by the irregularity in coming in, making close grading and good class organization impossible. Another difficulty is that the pupils change from year to year too much—some being in for a year or two and then their places being taken by others—requiring an expenditure of too much energy on raw material. A great deal better results would be secured if the same pupils continued year after year until transferred or dismissed. The effort required in this case is not only greater, but is largely lost on those who remain in school but a short time.

This is the first year that we have had a regular kindergartner, and the experiment is quite satisfactory in some respects, in others not so satisfactory. In a school of this size, where there are so many grades and but two teachers and a kindergartner, if the work of the kindergartner is purely kindergarten work, it necessitates too many grades in the other two rooms and the teachers are unable to do them justice. If the kindergartner is to do purely kindergarten work, there should be more help for the work in the other grades in order to do them properly. In this connection I would suggest that kindergartners for these places have some ability as teachers as well, since it seems necessary for them to do some primary teaching.

Though we have no music teacher, we arranged the work so as to give instrumental instruction to several who desired it and who have made fair progress.

While most of these people are willing to have their children in school here, it is very hard to get their consent for them to go to another school, though many of the children are willing and anxious to go away after having progressed well here. This is largely due, I think, to the fact that a number who went from here some years ago to a school not well located for pupils from this climate lost their health and several died. Pupils from here should go to a dry climate, and an effort has been made in that line, but without success so far.

Our work here will never show the results that it should so long as the larger girls are permitted to spend from two and a half to four months at their homes. The past experience is that most of them do well until the age of from 13 to 15. Just when they are getting well started and are able to profit most by instruction and example, they go home to spend vacation and never return on account of an Indian marriage or because somebody's grandmother has decided that they are too old to go to school. Returning to camp life at that age, they are soon lost to recognition as "school girls," and we wonder that there are so few former pupils competent to fill positions of assistants in the school.

Improvements needed.—Our greatest need is a water system providing for domestic use, irrigation of the yards, gardens, etc., fire protection, and to make proper sewerage possible. There is an ample supply of excellent water to be secured either from springs at the school or from a mountain creek some 2 miles above the school which is high enough to give an immense pressure without pumping. We have no sewerage system whatever, but are so located that with the water a perfect system could be put in, as we have good fall and a good outlet.

The laundry is wholly inadequate and should have been enlarged years ago and provided with some equipments for facilitating work. There is nothing very educative about washing by hand day after day and month after month. The time thus spent, and which could be saved by machinery, could be used to much greater advantage in systematic instruction in the various domestic arts.

I am sorry to have to report that our old schoolhouse has not fallen down yet; but unless an addition is built and some improvements made soon or a new one substituted, I hope to be able to report differently before many months. The pupils and teachers upstairs are made seasick by the swinging motion in a high wind. We hope there may be no one in it when it falls over. An addition should be built to girls' house to give sufficient dining-room and kitchen capacity, bake room, girls' bathroom, additional dormitory, etc. The dining room will accommodate only 100 pupils properly, and we have had over 130 in it. The girls' dormitory rooms were badly overcrowded the past year, and they have no bathroom whatever.

In conclusion I will say that if the children of this reservation are to be educated the attendance must be made compulsory, the larger girls kept in school, and the school capacity more than doubled, either by increasing this school or establishing another.

Very respectfully,

CALVIN ASBURY, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Jay Lynch, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., August, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The agency headquarters are located on the Menominee Reservation at Keshena post-office, Shawano County, Wis., 8 miles from Shawano, the county seat of Shawano County, and the nearest railroad and telegraph station to the agency.

The Indians comprising this agency consist of three tribes, each entirely distinct in language, habits, and advancement in civilization and number, as follows:

Menominees	1,375
Oneidas	1,915
Stockbridges and Munsees	509
Total	3,829

As cash annuities are paid the Oneidas and the Stockbridges and Munsees, an exact census is obtainable. But as the Menominees do not receive cash annuities and are scattered over a large reservation, much of which is heavily wooded, with only blind trails leading to their houses, it is an impossibility with the facilities granted me to obtain an exact census of the tribe. I have made a special effort to obtain as correct a census as possible of the tribe, but I am confident that quite a number of families were not found. I estimate that there are fully 1,500 Menominees if a correct census were taken.

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MENOMINEES.—The Menominee Reservation is located in Shawano and Oconto counties, and consists of ten Government townships of land, or about 231,000 acres. The most of the reservation is timbered with pine, hemlock, basswood, elm, maple, beech, cedar, oak, tamarack, and poplar, much of which is valuable. The soil is generally fertile, and where it is properly cultivated produces large crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, buckwheat, hay, potatoes, garden truck, and other vegetables indigenous to this latitude. The reservation is well watered by the Wolf and Oconto rivers and their tributaries, and numerous small lakes are also found. All the streams and lakes abound in fish of an excellent quality.

The principal sources for gaining a livelihood among the Menominees are farming and lumbering. They have under cultivation this year 3,045 acres, which is an increase of 89 acres over last year. They have under fence as cultivated and pasture land 4,655 acres. They produced during the fiscal year 1898 the following crops:

Wheat	bushels	1,596	Oats	bushels	28,000
Rye	do	1,976	Potatoes	do	6,355
Turnips	do	2,600	Onions	do	950
Beans	do	1,865	Other vegetables	do	665
Hay	tons	1,200			

They own 623 horses and ponies, 224 head of cattle, 585 hogs, and 5,783 domestic fowls. They live in 331 houses, mostly built of logs.

The Menominees are slowly but constantly improving in their methods of farming and every encouragement should be given them in this direction, for eventually cultivating the soil will be their only means of gaining a livelihood. If the young men of the tribe, and especially those who have returned from nonreservation schools, were assisted to start a farm, it would not only materially benefit them, but benefit the whole tribe by example.

As the Government holds in trust for the tribe nearly $1,000,000, a portion of it could not be expended to a greater advantage than to assist the tribe in starting farms and maintaining them until they had farms large enough to support themselves. If cash annuities were paid them per capita I believe that it would cause them to retrograde; but if money were paid them for actual labor performed in clearing and improving farms, crops raised, or other work on their reservation, it would inculcate habits of industry that would have a permanent effect. These Indians are willing to work if the chance is given them, but they can not clear a farm and support themselves at the same time. If a portion of their funds were expended in making roads and building bridges on their reservation, it would not only give them employment, but would permanently increase the value of their reservation.

Also, if they were allowed to cut and sell the spruce and poplar pulp wood on the reservation, which is now going to waste, they could earn considerable money, and as the most of the value to pulp wood is the labor preparing it for market, I would recommend that they be allowed to cut and sell it, each Indian to receive the product of his own labor. Or, if a pulp mill were allowed to be built on the reservation, it would give employment to a large number in preparing the wood and working in the mill. Their money could be advantageously expended in purchasing for them horses, cows, sheep, swine, and more agricultural implements. By judicious encouragement there are no reasons why the Menominees should not become the most contented and prosperous people in the State.

There are two sawmills on the reservation, both used exclusively to saw lumber for the Indians' use or for use of the agency. Both mills are small, but are of sufficient capacity for the purposes for which they are used.

A roller flouring mill is located on the water power at the agency, and is of large enough capacity to grind what grain the Indians raise and to grind for the agency.

Rations of 20 pounds of flour and 10 pounds of pork are issued once in two weeks to the old, poor, blind, sick, crippled, and widows and orphans among the Menominees. About 250 rations of this kind are issued, and if it were not for this aid very many of the class mentioned would suffer.

A large and roomy hospital is located at the agency headquarters, which is supported from the Menominee funds, and used exclusively for the benefit of the Menominee tribe. It is the only hospital on the three reservations comprising this agency. The hospital is under the charge of the physician on the Menominee Reservation, who is assisted by three nurses, a cook, and chore boy. The physician reports that during the year 84 patients have been admitted to the hospital—59 males and 25 females. The total number of days they were treated was 2,451; the number of deaths at hospital, 5.

The general health of the tribe has been good during the past year, as will be seen by the following extracts from the report of the physician, Dr. Joseph F. D. Howard:

Cases reported to the Indian Office as having been treated by agency physician:	
Male	159
Female	352
Births reported by agency physician:	
Male	19
Female	35
Deaths reported by agency physician:	
Male	15
Female	18
Prescriptions dispensed (physician's office, hospital, and schools)	5,570

No epidemics of contagious diseases have visited the employees and Indians upon the Menominee Reservation during the year, except measles and chicken pox among the children. The number of children affected with chicken pox was less than fifteen. The number of cases affected during the epidemic of measles seemed to include every child upon the reservation. The number of deaths following the measles or due to that disease was about seven.

Isolated cases of diphtheria occurred twice and membranous croup with two deaths and one recovery. Pneumonia did not prevail to the extent of the preceding two years. Consumption produces the greater number of deaths. Indians as a race are strongly predisposed to this disease, and civilization does not diminish the tendency to develop lung diseases.

Venereal diseases, both gonorrhœa and syphilis, exist among the Menominee Indians. The few cases treated by the agency physician are a handful compared to the many who apply for treatment to the Indian medicine men, drug stores, and nonreservation physicians.

No cases of disease arising from unsanitary surroundings have come to the notice of the agency physician. The sanitary conditions of the agency and reservation are good.

An asylum for the aged and infirm Menominee Indians is needed. Male attendants should be substituted for the female nurses, who are forced to care for the aged and infirm men sent to the hospital. Where such cases are confined, it is impossible to provide sweet and clean quarters for patients suffering with acute diseases. Under the present conditions, the aged men without homes can not be taken into the hospital when patients ill with acute diseases require the beds and attention of the nurses.

A building set apart for the isolation and treatment of diphtheria cases is urgently needed. Heretofore such cases have been taken to the hospital, and great risk is run by so doing. Those patients already in the hospital must be sent away or exposed to an infectious disease.

LOGGING.—Under the act of Congress passed June 12, 1890, allowing the Menominee Indians to cut and bank pine timber from their reservation, last winter I entered into contracts with 63 Menominees to cut and bank 16,000,000 feet of pine saw logs. The Indians filled their contracts in a satisfactory manner, and many of them after paying their supply bills had money left. The prices paid for banking the logs ranged from $3.75 to $4.75 per thousand feet, board measure. The logs were thoroughly advertised, and on March 15, 1898, were sold to the highest bidder. Sealed bids and a deposit of 5 per cent of the amount bid were required. The bids received were as follows:

Stephen Radford, Oshkosh, Wis., for 10,135,000 feet banked on Wolf River and tributaries, $12.03 per thousand feet; Pearley, Lowe & Co., Chicago, Ill., for 5,865,000 feet banked on Oconto River, $13.60 per thousand feet. They also bid for the entire 16,000,000 feet banked on both the Wolf and Oconto rivers, $11.50 per thousand feet. John Black, Shawano, Wis., for the entire 16,000,000 feet banked on both rivers, $12 per thousand feet; T. R. Morgan, Oshkosh, Wis., for 5,865,000 feet banked on Oconto River, $13.27 per thousand feet; Holt Lumber Company, of Oconto, Wis., for 5,865,000 feet banked on Oconto River, $13.15 per thousand feet, and for the entire 16,000,000 feet banked on the two rivers, $11.14 per thousand feet; O. A. Ellis, of Oconto, Wis., and S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., for the entire 16,000,000 feet banked on both rivers, $12.42 per thousand feet.

The logs on Wolf River were awarded to Stephen Radford, of Oshkosh, Wis., the highest bidder, at $12.03 per thousand feet, amounting to $121,924.05. The logs on Oconto River were awarded to Pearley, Lowe & Co., of Chicago, Ill., the highest bidder, at $13.60, amounting to $79,764 the 16,000,000 feet selling for a total of $201,688.05. After deducting $69,999.99 paid the Indians for cutting and banking the logs, there was left the sum of $131,688.06, or a stumpage value of $8.23+ per thousand feet.

The Menominees cut and banked from the refuse pine timber—butts and tops not fit for saw logs—781,010 feet of shingle bolts. The bolts were advertised, sealed bids received, and sold to the highest bidders. The bolts banked on the Oconto River sold for $4.76 per thousand feet, those on the Wolf River sold for $3.77 per thousand feet, the entire 781,010 feet bringing $3,270.78. After deducting $102 for scaling and advertising, the balance of the money was paid those Menominees who cut and banked the bolts as "proceeds of Indian labor."

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Oneidas.—The Oneida Reservation is located in Brown and Outagamie counties, about 10 miles from the headquarters of the agency by wagon road or 73 miles by railroad. The reservation consists of 65,440 acres of land, all of which was allotted to the Indians in severalty several years ago. The only occupation of this tribe is farming, and many of the Indians have well-cultivated farms, good buildings, plenty of stock, and are in independent circumstances, equal to their white neighbors. While many of these Indians are in comfortable circumstances, there is a class among them, the same as will be found in every white community, who are poor, and another class who are shiftless. The latter class, however, I am pleased to say, is not very large among the Oneidas.

The Oneida Reservation, being located but a short distance from the flourishing cities of Green Bay, Depere, Seymour, and Appleton, and being traversed by a railroad, affords the Indians an excellent market for all they have to sell.

The Oneidas have under cultivation 4,064 acres, which is an increase of 404 acres during the year. They have erected during the year 10 frame and 12 log houses, at a cost of $4,392. They have under fence 7,244 acres, and have made 9,076 rods of fence the past year. They raised during the fiscal year the following crops:

Wheat ..... bushels..	8,030	Oats ..... bushels..	67,200
Barley and rye .... do	930	Corn ..... do	11,300
Potatoes ..... do	23,800	Turnips ..... do	330
Onions ..... do	550	Beans ..... do	640
Other vegetables .. do	3,481	Hay ..... tons ..	1,170
Butter ..... pounds..	32,460	Lumber, sawed .... feet..	321,200
Timber marketed .. feet..	660,220	Wood cut ..... cords..	7,000

They own 701 horses, 3 mules, 403 cattle, 345 swine, 73 sheep, 5,504 domestic fowls.

Nearly all the Oneidas speak enough English for ordinary intercourse. They are very much interested in educating their children, and the younger generation, of school age, are all attending either the reservation or nonreservation schools.

The adult Oneidas exercise the right of suffrage at all State elections, and cast their votes as intelligently as their white neighbors.

The Oneidas receive an annual annuity of $1,000, but as the amount per capita is only about 50 cents, it is of no particular benefit to them, and could be better used for other purposes for their benefit. On account of the interest the Oneidas take in educating their children, a few years will make a great change in the tribe, and when the time arrives that they are given patents in fee simple for their lands they will be qualified in every way to become independent and as thrifty a people as their white neighbors.

Stockbridge and Munsees.—The Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation consists of 11,500 acres of land, located on the southwest of and adjoining the Menominee Reservation, 7 miles from the headquarters of the agency. The soil of the reservation is generally fertile, and where properly cultivated produces abundant crops of all grains and vegetables indigenous to this latitude. A few of these Indians are turning their attention to farming and have excellent crops, but owing to the unsettled state of their affairs the most of the tribe that reside on the reservation are not making much effort to cultivate the soil.

These Indians are very anxious to cut and dispose of the timber remaining on their reservation, but owing to the bad faith shown by many the previous year in refusing to clear the land for farming purposes after the timber was cut, I refused to recommend that they be allowed to clear land and sell the surplus timber. I, however, recommended that a large number of them be allowed to cut from 10,000 to 20,000 feet of timber each for the purpose of building houses, barns, and fences. They have cut the timber as authorized, but as yet but a few have built new houses or barns.

These Indians raised last year 2,991 bushels of oats, 2,535 bushels of potatoes, 90 bushels of rye and barley, 160 bushels of turnips, 35 bushels of onions, 40 bushels of beans, 136 tons of hay, 450 pounds of butter, 575 bushels of wheat, 6,917 bushels of corn. They have under cultivation 500 acres of land, and live in 88 houses.

Of the 560 Stockbridges and Munsees enrolled, only about 300 live on their reservation, the balance living in various places from the State of New York to the State of Washington.

As reported by my predecessor in his last annual report, the affairs of this tribe are in a complicated state, owing to the jealousy of the different factions into which the tribe is divided. They will never agree on anything, and the only way ever to settle their affairs will be for the Government to settle for them, irrespective of any faction of the tribe. They are as competent to become citizens as the average white man. All of them speak and read English. All of them live and

have the same habits as white men, and are perfectly capable of caring for themselves. Their lands should be allotted to them, the $75,000 held in trust for them by the Government, paid to them, and the tribe turned loose to look after themselves individually. The longer the Government defers this the worse it will be for the tribe.

A start has been made in this direction, as during the year twenty-nine patents in fee simple, each patent calling for 80 acres, have been issued to them. Many of these patents were given to the heirs of deceased persons, but the heirs are buying each other out, and those who have title to their lands are apparently making an effort to improve their condition.

Schools.—There are two reservation industrial boarding schools, one contract boarding school, and five day schools connected with this agency. The Menominee boarding school is located at the headquarters of the agency on the Menominee Reservation, and has a capacity, when crowded, of taking care of 160 pupils, and as the school is always crowded, its capacity will have to be enlarged if all the Menominee and Stockbridge children of school age are to be accommodated. Both the Menominees and Stockbridges are taking a greater interest in educating their children than ever before, and it is now no trouble to fill up the school. In fact, children have to be refused admittance for a lack of room.

Connected with this school is a large farm, well stocked with cattle, hogs, sheep, and domestic fowls, a shoemaker and carpenter shop, where the boys are taught to farm, the care of stock, carpenter work and shoemaking. Attached will be found the report of Leslie Watson, the superintendent of the school, giving a comprehensive and detailed account of its operations during the past year.

The contract boarding school is located on the Menominee Reservation at the headquarters of the agency. This school is conducted by the Catholic order of Franciscans, and has a capacity of taking care of 170 pupils. The Government contracted with this school to educate and support 60 pupils during the fiscal year 1898, but in addition 58 pupils have been admitted during the year who were supported by the order. This school has large and substantial buildings, which are well furnished, a well-cultivated farm, an able corps of teachers, and are well equipped as a boarding school in every respect. A detailed report by the superintendent of the school is attached.

The Oneida Boarding School is located on the Oneida Reservation, and has a capacity of 120 pupils. This school, as well as the four day schools on the Oneida Reservation, are under the charge of Charles F. Peirce, who is a bonded superintendent, and ranks with the best Indian schools in the country. The Oneidas take a great interest in educating their children, and when graduated from their local school a large number are sent to the various industrial Indian schools throughout the United States. A large number of the Oneidas who have graduated at these schools are now employed as teachers or in other positions at reservation schools.

The Stockbridge Day School is located on the Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation. During the past year a housekeeper as well as a teacher has been employed at this school and noon-day lunches given the pupils, and besides, under special authority, clothing was issued to the children. This has caused a decided increase in the attendance and interest in the school. As the Stockbridges are an English-speaking tribe, every opportunity should be given the children to obtain a liberal education. Charles H. Koonz, the teacher at this school, and his wife as housekeeper, have made a decided success of the school during the past year.

Miscellaneous.—The buildings at this agency, while old, are in very good repair. By the expenditure of a small sum of money each year in repairs they are kept comfortable. The buildings have mostly been painted during the past year, which adds much to their appearance.

Police.—Eleven Indian police are employed; six on the Menominee Reservation and five on the Oneida Reservation. No policeman is employed on the Stockbridge Reservation. The policemen are, as a general thing, attentive to their duties, but an occasional change has to be made in order to preserve discipline.

Indian court.—There is one court of Indian offenses, and that for the Menominees only. The judges of this court consist of three old men, two of whom are pagans—so called on account of their retaining their ancient belief—and one a Catholic Christian. All petty cases and disputes among the Menominees are brought before this court and decided by them, as well as Indians arrested on the reservation for being drunk or disorderly. In the latter cases the judges usually impose a fine or imprisonment in the agency jail. The decisions of the judges are always just, and are respected by the whole tribe.

Religion.—The Menominees, with the exception of about 300, are adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. The 300 are called "pagans," and retain and practice to a certain extent their ancient belief. There are three large and pretty Catholic

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churches on the Menominee Reservation, in which services are held by the Catholic order of Franciscans and the services are usually well attended.

The Oneidas are divided in their religious belief between the Episcopalians, Methodists, and Catholics, the majority of the tribe being adherents of the Episcopalian Church. They have a fine stone church, a resident missionary rector, and the services are well attended. The adherents of the Methodist Church are next in number among this tribe, have a fine church, and a resident missionary pastor. The Catholics have a church building on the reservation, but have but a few adherents among the tribe.

The Stockbridges and Munsees are Presbyterians, with the exception of a few families, who are Catholics. The Presbyterian Church building on the reservation is an old dilapidated building, wholly unfit to hold services in it, and there is no resident minister. Occasional services are held in the schoolhouse, but interest in church matters are at a low ebb. There is a good chance for the Presbyterian Church organization to do a lot of missionary work among this tribe. The Catholics have a neat and tasty church on this reservation. Only a few of the tribe are communicants of this Church, but regular services are held every month.

Intemperance.—One of the serious drawbacks to the improvement of the Indians under my charge is their love for intoxicating liquors, and it seems that it is an impossibility to prevent them from obtaining it. Since I have been agent I have used every power at my command to prevent the Indians from obtaining intoxicating liquors, but with little success. If an Indian has the money it appears to be an easy matter for him to obtain liquor. If caught by the police on the reservation drunk he is arrested, brought before the Indian court, and fined or imprisoned.

Where I have been able to secure sufficient evidence that a saloon keeper or others have sold liquors to the Indians I have had them arrested and prosecuted before the United States district court, but if convicted the fine and sentence to imprisonment is so light that it has no effect. In other cases the saloon keeper would have as witnesses some of his hangers-on, who would swear him innocent, and he would be discharged. I am of the opinion that when a whisky seller is convicted of selling liquor to the Indians, if the court would impose the full penalty of the law it would in a great measure stop the traffic with the Indians.

Employees.—As a general rule, the employees at this agency have performed their duties to my satisfaction and with credit to themselves, and peace and harmony have prevailed.

Conclusion.—Thanking the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his efficient aid and many courtesies shown me in the conduct of affairs at this agency during the past year, I am,

Very respectfully,

D. H. GEORGE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MENOMINEE SCHOOL.

MENOMINEE BOARDING SCHOOL, *August 1, 1888.*

SIR: Again I have the honor to submit a report of the Menominee boarding school (Green Bay Agency) for the year 1888:

There were enrolled 173 children and an average attendance of 157. At the commencement of the school year we have but little trouble in filling the school, and always without the assistance of police. These children like to be in school, and the parent take much interest in their children's education, quite frequently visiting their schoolrooms and debating society, shops, and Sunday evening services, all of which is very encouraging to teachers and superintendent.

Schoolrooms.—There are four schoolrooms—kindergarten, primary, intermediate, and grammar. All did good work, but especially the kindergarten, intermediate, and primary teachers have worked faithfully and patiently, and by their fruits may be known. Visitors going into these rooms always remark, "What fine schools!" The primary room is, and always has been, very crowded, and until we can have another large room and another teacher I am powerless to prevent it. In fact, this whole school plant should be enlarged and placed upon modern improved lines, with all modern improvements and fixtures, or not expect of teachers, matrons, and superintendents the best work. Why should this school work in small rooms poorly ventilated, poorly lighted, and crowded beyond reason, and with but few modern things to work with? Echo answers why. The Menominees have to their credit in Washington something like $1,000,00, and would be glad to have a little of it expended in building a new school plant. The attention of the Department has been called to this matter very frequently by inspectors, supervisors, and agents, but it has availed nothing.

Shops.—There is in connection with the school a carpenter and wagon shop; also a shoemaker's shop. Eight boys are regularly detailed in the carpenter shop and four in the shoe shop. All are improving and some are becoming quite proficient at their trades. Much credit is due Mr. Russell, the carpenter.

Girls' work.—Work for the girls is about the same as in all schools of this character—laundering, sewing, cutting, mending, cooking, cleaning house, making butter, caring for milk, etc. In addition to doing the above, they have prepared rags for about 100 yards of rag carpet that is now in the loom and will soon be upon their hall and sitting-room floors.

School farm consists of 320 acres; is a beautiful location and very fair land. Only a few years ago it was all covered with large timber and many stones, but at this time 135 acres are under cultivation, and in grain, grass garden, and pasture, and all inclosed in a most substantial board fence, about 160 rods being constructed this year, the posts being cut and drawn from the timber by the schoolboys. Separate pastures were made for hogs and cattle, where they can have free access to a beautiful mountain stream of pure cold water. It is truly an object lesson to white people as well as Indians, and is entitled to more inspection and consideration from those coming here to look things over than it receives. It seems hard to get those who are in authority to look the farm over and see what the boys are doing toward storing up knowledge that will prepare them to make good, comfortable, happy homes for themselves.

I am strongly in the belief it is better to get the children to make and love a good home and know how to work than to give them a high education which they will never have a chance to use. So many returned students will not do anything if the honorable Commissioner does not give them a chance to teach or become a Government employee of some kind. Better teach them to work and then let them do as white people do, work or go hungry. There is much good land upon this reservation, where the young people could in a short time have fine homes and raise grain of all kinds and stock enough to be independent and happy.

This farm, after a careful estimate, will yield this year—

Potatoes	bushels	1,000	Rye	bushels	300
Beans	do	60	Melons		1,500
Oats	do	1,000	Onions	bushels	25
Hay	tons	200	Pickles	barrels	10

Vegetables of all kinds in abundance—lettuce, peas, sweet corn, beets, squashes, etc.

Stock.—The school stock consists of 4 horses, 10 head of cows and young cattle, 58 hogs and many small pigs, 20 sheep and many chickens, all in splendid condition. There has been sold at auction $150 worth of hogs and $27 worth of wool. The shearing of the sheep, care of the lambs, calves, and pigs, and milking of cows is done by the school boys, and are very valuable lessons for them. They do this work carefully and cheerfully. Will say here there is nothing wrong with the Menominee boy; all he wants is a chance.

Sickness.—This school had a very severe trial of measles in January, there being in bed at one time about sixty boys and girls, and death of two small boys in consequence. We received much help and encouragement during this epidemic from the old Indian mothers and fathers, who came and sat up nights and helped us care for the children, never complaining about the care their little ones were receiving. With this exception the health of the school was excellent.

Employees.—While it is always expected and a certainty there will be more or less discontent, dissatisfaction, and complaining among people that are confined to certain rules and hours, and are so completely isolated from the outside world for eleven long months in each year, I am much pleased to report that there was but little to disturb our harmony and peace, and that all employees have been faithful to their duties and worked hard for the upbuilding of this people.

More room.—There should be more dining, more and larger sitting and reading rooms provided for this school. The tables are so seated just as close as it is possible for children to get down, with but little room to move their arms and hands. The sitting rooms in cold weather, when the children remain in the house, are crowded so they can not read or move around and enjoy themselves. The truth is, the whole plant should be enlarged so as to accommodate at least 200 children. There are plenty of little ones still in the camps to keep it filled.

Sent away to school.—During the past year there have been sent to Carlisle School 27 and to Haskell Institute 32 children; in all 54.

Conclusion.—I wish to thank you for your deep interest in the school and kindness to myself and employees.

Yours, respectfully,

LESLIE WATSON, *Superintendent.*

D. H. GEORGE, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, MENOMONEE RESERVATION.

KESHENA, WIS., *July 5, 1888.*

SIR: Complying with a request made, I respectfully submit the following brief data concerning St Joseph's Industrial School:

The school has a capacity of 170 boarding pupils. During the past year it has been in session for ten months. For a few weeks in March class work was interrupted by an epidemic of measles, which brought down nearly all of our pupils, but I am happy to state that the sickness did not prove fatal at our school. Not one child died; all have recovered.

The enrollment for the past year shows a total of 118 pupils, 62 boys and 56 girls, they all belong to the three reservations comprised in the Green Bay Agency. The school had a contract formerly for 130 pupils, but owing to a policy followed by the Department for the past five years this number has been gradually reduced to 90; thus nearly twice the number of pupils provided for by the Government has been supported and taught by our school during the year just closed. Charitable help has enabled us to do this.

The branches of instruction taught by our school are those of the common schools of the country, besides various industries mentioned hereafter. Schoolroom exercises are held as follows. For the little boys and girls from 9 to 11.30 a. m., and from 1 to 3 p. m.; for the large boys, from 8.30 to 11.30 a. m., and from 1 to 3 p. m. during the winter months; after school hours in the afternoon the boys repair to their respective industrial work; for the large girls, from 1 to 4.30 p. m. With the beginning of the warm season class work in the afternoon has been suspended with the large boys and the time given to manual labor.

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The industries of our school comprise general farm and garden work, carpentering, shoemaking, and baking for boys, and general housework for girls. The latter includes cooking, laundry work, dressmaking, fine needlework, flower making, mending, etc.

One boy has attended a steam engine employed in cutting the necessary firewood and in raising water to a large tank in the girls' schoolhouse, from which the other buildings are amply supplied with water for the various purposes, not the least of which is to have a sufficient supply at hand in the event of fire.

In their industrial pursuits our pupils have given considerable satisfaction, though it requires constant watching and prompting to have them faithfully attend to their charges.

During the latter part of April our old residence and adjoining wing were removed and a larger and better building is in course of erection to obtain more spacious localities, of which we stood in need.

The lands held by our school at present comprise in all about 30 acres, all of which are under cultivation, with the exception of the grounds covered by the buildings, and the portions used as playground. As to the crops raised by our school, the number of stock, etc., I would refer to the statistical report I have given some time ago.

I remain, very sincerely, yours.

Rev. BLASE KRAKE,
Superintendent.

D. H. GEORGE, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE INDIAN AGENCY, *Ashland, Wis., August 18, 1898.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs of this agency, together with the census and statistics of the several reservations comprising the same, for the past year. My report will necessarily be brief, and compiled principally from the office records and not from personal experience and observation, as my connection with the agency has been less than two months.

On July 1, 1898, I assumed charge of the La Pointe Agency, relieving Capt. G. L. Scott, Sixth United States Cavalry, as acting agent in charge. I found the management of affairs excellent and the various branches of the business well attended to and the agency in good running order. I shall endeavor to carry on the work on the same general lines so successfully pursued by my predecessor, no decided changes appearing to be necessary at the present time.

The agency comprises four reservations in the State of Wisconsin and three in Minnesota, as follows:

	Acres.
Red Cliff, Bayfield County, Wis	14,102
Bad River, Ashland County, Wis	124,333
Lac Court d'Oreilles, Sawyer County, Wis	66,136
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, Wis	69,824
Fond du Lac, Carleton County, Minn	92,316
Vermillion Lake (Nett Lake), St. Louis and Itasca counties, Minn	131,629
Grand Portage, Cook County, Minn	51,810
Total	550,210

I have visited all of the reservations since assuming charge, many of them several times, and have also inspected such of the schools as were in session.

CENSUS.—The corrected census of the Indians for the past year shows the present population of the agency to be 4,682, divided as follows:

Red Cliff	212
Bad River	692
Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,143
Lac du Flambeau	770
Fond du Lac	771
Vermillion Lake	771
Grand Portage	323
Total	4,682

The information required by the regulations of the Indian Office to be furnished in connection with the census is contained in the following table:

Name of band.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Red Cliff	62	68	58
Bad River	269	252	132
Lac Court d'Oreilles	442	452	250
Lac du Flambeau	253	331	161
Fond du Lac	191	281	122
Vermillion Lake	218	235	102
Grand Portage	82	161	65
Total	1,496	1,710	1,130

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 Railway, Northern Pacific Railway, and Wisconsin Central Railway.

Red Cliff Reservation is located 3 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, Red Cliff Reservation, 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 villages, Lac Court d'Oreilles and Pahquanhwong, are distant from Hayward 23 miles and are connected with that town by means of a fair wagon road. Post-office address, 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 railway station. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Lac du Flambeau, Wis.

Fond du Lac Reservation is located about 95 miles west of Ashland and 24 miles west of Duluth. It is reached via Cloquet, a town on the Duluth and Winnepeg 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.

Vermillion Lake Reservation is situated 3 miles from Tower, Minn., and is reached by boat in summer and a roadway on the ice in winter. Tower is about 170 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, besides the one at Sucker Point, on Vermillion Lake. The farmer and teacher are now established at Nett Lake, on the reservation proper. 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 address, Grand Portage, Minn. The reservation is reached during the season of navigation by steamer making semiweekly trips between Duluth and Port Arthur, Canada.

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Schools.—Connected with the agency are ten day and three boarding schools. The following table gives detailed information regarding the same:

Name of school.	Reservation where situated	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
DAY SCHOOLS.				
Nornantown	Fond du Lac	13	Josephine B. Von Felden	$20
Fond du Lac	do	19	Mary Morgan	20
Nett Lake	Vermillion Lake	18	Augusta Bradley	20
Red Cliff	Red Cliff	11	Sister Seraphica Reinelt	40
			Sister Victoria Stehli	30
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	19	Ulysses S. G. Plank	20
			Emma E. Plank	30
Lac Court d'Oreilles No. 1	Lac Court d'Oreilles	10	Cassius A. Wallace	30
			Lena Wallace	30
Lac Court d'Oreilles No. 2	do	11	William Denomie	30
			Sophie Denomie	20
Lac Court d'Oreilles No. 3	do	38	Sister Hugolina Fischenich	40
			Sister Florentia Peluso	40
Pahquahwong	do	17	Charles K. Dunster	20
			Janett Dunster	30
Odanah	Bad River	55	Sister Macaria Murphy	60
			Sister Clarissima Walsh	40
BOARDING SCHOOLS.				
St. Mary's	do	71	Sister Macaria	(a)
			Sister Euphemia	(a)
			Sister Benevento	(a)
Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau	141	Reuben Perry, superintendent	1,00
			Ada Zimmerman	60
			Celia J. Durfee	60
			Mary E. Perry	60
Bayfield	Red Cliff	28	Sister Vincent Hunk	(a)
			Sister Calli-ta	(a)
			Sister Veronica	(a)

a Not Government employees.

Since the last annual report was rendered, the day school at the Bad River Reservation, and also one at Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, which were formerly conducted by the Roman Catholics, have been taken under Department control and the sisters in charge authorized as Government employees. The school buildings and furnishings owned by the Roman Catholics are leased by the Government at a rental of $100 per year.

The boarding school at Bayfield and St. Mary's boarding school at Bad River Reservation are still managed by the Roman Catholics, and receive aid under contracts with the Government for a limited number of pupils. These two are the only schools at the agency under control of religious societies.

The day school at Nett Lake, Vermillion Lake Reservation, has been discontinued since June 30, 1898, for the reason that the new boarding school now in process of construction at the reservation will provide ample accommodations and school facilities for the entire scholastic population. The boarding school is fast nearing completion under the efficient supervision of Mr. Edwin S. Radcliffe, superintendent of construction, and I hope soon to be able to report it in successful operation.

The day school at the Grand Portage Reservation has had a prosperous year, with Mr. U. S. G. Plank, a very capable and enterprising teacher, in charge. This school labors under a great disadvantage, as owing to its isolated situation on the north shore of Lake Superior it is difficult to obtain employees who are willing to remain at the reservation during the winter months. For this reason Mr. Plank and wife have recently been transferred to the Haskell Institute, much to the regret of this office.

The Lac du Flambeau boarding school is now fully equipped with a system of electric lighting, and much-needed improvements to the water system have also been added. With its corps of efficient employees, and under the able supervision of Supt. Reuben Perry, I look for a year of successful and progressive work. The capacity of the school has several times been increased, and 180 children can be cared for at the present time. In addition to pupils obtained at the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, a number of children have been in attendance from other reservations of the agency, and it is contemplated to increase this number to 40 during the present year.

A full and complete report of the Lac du Flambeau boarding school, prepared by Superintendent Perry, and showing the advance made in all the lines of work during the past year, is herewith submitted.

I find that a recommendation for an increase in the salary of Superintendent Perry has already been made to your office. It should certainly be granted. Mr. Perry's salary of $1,000 was fixed by the Department when the school was first established, and when the number of children in attendance and the responsibilities of his office were less than half what they are at the present time. I shall be pleased to see his earnest efforts in behalf of the school receive the substantial appreciation of the Department.

A proposition for the establishment of a Government boarding school at the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation is now receiving the consideration of the Department. I have repeatedly enumerated in my several requests the urgent necessity for the same. With a population of 1,14- Indians, dispersed over an area of more than 66 000 acres, the need of the school is very apparent. There are several settlements of the Indians scattered over the reservation from 5 to 10 miles apart, and four day schools have been maintained by the Government at the principal villages, which are accessible only to the children dwelling in the immediate neighborhood. These schools are expensively conducted, and very unsatisfactory results are obtained owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians, which necessitate the frequent withdrawal of their children from the schools, thus preventing all progress on the part of the pupils and causing constant annoyance and hindrance to the work on the part of the teacher.

This irregularity in attendance of the Indian children is bound to operate to the disadvantage of all reservation day schools, as the parents are obliged to leave their homes to engage in sugar making, berry picking, hunting, fishing, etc., in order to obtain a livelihood. The children, under existing circumstances, must accompany them, and the present unsatisfactory condition of the day schools will continue until a boarding school is established on every reservation; the children placed therein and clothed, fed, and educated by the Government with but little interference on the part of the parents. When this is done, material advancement will be made on the part of the younger generation along the lines of civilization and education.

Timber industries.—I have not as yet sufficiently familiarized myself with the timber operations conducted at this agency so as to be able to make a very extensive report or pertinent recommendations in regard to the same. Logging and the manufacture of lumber have been pursued during the past year by Justus S. Stearns and J. H. Cushway & Co., authorized contractors at the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau reservations respectively. Frederick L. Gilbert was also authorized last fall to contract for the sale of timber on the Red Cliff Reservation. Logging was accordingly carried on last season, and a sawmill erected for the manufacture of timber at the reservation, which is now in successful operation. At the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, a small amount of timber was cut and banked under the contract of Henry Turrish with the Government. It is expected that more timber in scattered tracts will be cut the coming winter. Logging, however, at this reservation is almost a thing of the past; the timber is not found in sufficient quantities, or so located as to make the cutting of the same a paying investment. There is, therefore, little or no profit either to the contractor or to the Indian owner of the pine. So far as I am able to learn, the contractors have fulfilled their agreements with the Department in accordance with the prescribed regulations, and the timber operations have been prosecuted with advantage to themselves and to the benefit of the Indian allottees. The dead and down tribal timber is cut whenever necessary on the several reservations, under special contracts made between the contractor and Indian agent and approved by the Department.

None of the timber on the Vermilion Lake, Grand Portage, and Fond du Lac reservations is allowed to be cut and sold. The act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642), under which the allotments on these reservations were made, preventing the disposal of the same on the part of the Indian. This law not only operates against the sale of the pine timber, but forbids the Indians selling cord wood, ties, cedar posts, telegraph poles, etc. Constant application is made for permission to dispose of such small timber, which I am obliged to refuse. If the same was allowed to be cut and sold under like restrictions as govern the sale of small timber on the Wisconsin reservations, it would be a great source of benefit to the Minnesota Indians under the jurisdiction of this agency and greatly ameliorate their condition.

I include the following detailed statement, obtained from the office records, which evidences the timber cut during the past logging season on the Lac du

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Flambeau, Bad River, Red Cliff, and Lac Court d'Oreilles reservations, and also the sum received and expended on account of the same:

Lac du Flambeau Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1897, and due from contractors	$17,491.43	
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	49,[illegible]0.97	
Amount received from advance on contracts	5,259.10	
		$72,611.44
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	38,256.79	
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance	10,039.97	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	1,899.08	
Balance on hand June 30, 1898, and due from contractors	22,415.60	
		72,611.44
Bad River Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1897, and due from contractors	25,215.0[illegible]	
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	71,475.76	
Amount received from advance on contracts	10,975.31	
		107,666.07
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	65,027.86	
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance	5,362.82	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	2,965.16	
Balance on hand June 30, 1898, and due from contractors	31,310.23	
		107,666.07
Red Cliff Reservation:		
Amount received from sale of timber	82,956.45	
Amount received from advance on contract	3,750.00	
		86,706.45
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	33,511.31	
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance	650.00	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	829.09	
Balance on hand June 30, 1898, and due from contractors	51,716.05	
		86,706.45
Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation:		
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898		7,631.36
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	2,909.45	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	357.19	
Balance on hand June 30, 1898	4,364.72	
		7,631.36
Summary of timber operations:		
On hand July 1, 1897	42,706.43	
Amount received, sale of timber	211,924.48	
Amount received, advance on contracts	19,984.41	
		274,615.32
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians	139,705.41	
Amount paid contractors, account of advance	16,052.79	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	6,050.52	
Balance on hand June 30, 1898	112,806.60	
		274,615.32

Timber cut.

	Feet.	
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:		
White pine	9,392,920	
Norway	2,545,760	
Dead and down	1,970,070	
Shingle timber	1,819,660	
Hemlock	4,149,660	
		19,878,010
Bad River Reservation:		
White pine	12,308,060	
Norway	3,483,840	
Dead and down	12,058,080	
Shingle timber	1,705,920	
Hemlock	55,270	
Birch	1,200	
Elm	22,780	
Maple	710	
Basswood	4,660	
Ash	200	
Spruce	3,000	
Cedar	15,230	
		29,658,950
Red Cliff Reservation:		
White pine	8,303,660	
Norway	930,120	
Hemlock	115,310	
Spruce	51,370	
Cedar	770	
		9,403,230
Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation:		
White pine	2,532,930	
Norway	971,580	
Dead and down	67,360	
		3,571,870
Summary:		
White pine	32,536,570	
Norway	7,931,300	
Dead and down	14,095,510	
Hemlock	4,320,240	
Shingle timber	3,525,520	
Birch	1,200	
Elm	22,780	
Maple	710	
Basswood	4,660	
Ash	200	
Spruce	57,370	
Cedar	16,000	
		62,512,060

Allotments.—Schedules of applications for allotment by Indians of the Lac du Flambeau, Bad River, and Lac Court d'Oreilles reservations have been forwarded to Washington during the past year, but no patents have issued on account of the same. Twenty-four patents, in favor of certain Bad River Indians, have recently been transmitted to this office for lands selected in lieu of allotments previously made and relinquished by the Indians, on account of the destruction by fire of the timber standing thereon and for other good and sufficient reasons.

The table following shows the number of allotments made on each reservation of the agency, for which patents have been received, the number of allottees—male and female—and the number of acres allotted:

Reservation.	Number of allotments.	Males.	Females.	Number of acres allotted.
Lac Court d'Oreilles	681	437	247	53,509.17
Bad River	502	323	179	30,083.21
Fond du Lac	450	258	192	30,293.73
Lac du Flambeau	303	183	120	24,486.84
Red Cliff	204	108	96	14,102.81
Grand Portage	304	147	157	24,191.31
Total	2,450	1,459	991	185,730.07

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Agriculture.—The Indians as a whole do not take kindly to the tilling of the soil, and it is extremely difficult to induce them to make permanent homes and settle down to the work of improving their allotments. Many of them have small gardens and patches of cleared land, but few of these clearings can be dignified by the name of farms. Nearly all the reservations are adapted to agriculture, the soil of Bad River Reservation being especially rich and productive. Wherever the Indians have worked faithfully in improving their allotments success has for the most part attended their efforts. The crops, owing to unfavorable conditions of weather, have not been as abundant as heretofore. The different reports for each reservation, elsewhere printed, give the statistics in detail in regard to the stock owned by the Indians, and the hay, grain, and vegetables raised by them.

General improvements and industries.—The improvements in and about the village of Odanah, at the Bad River Reservation, have been continued the past year, several thousand dollars having been expended in clearing land, opening roads, building sidewalks, and providing artesian wells. The work for the most part has been accomplished by Indian labor and paid for with tribal money deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Bad River band of Chippewas. The improvements have been of incalculable benefit to the Indians, and I have already requested the Department to authorize further work on this reservation, the expenditure involved to be settled for from the proceeds of the sale of the tribal timber.

Much work has been done on the highway which connects the Lac Court d' Oreilles Reservation with the town of Hayward, about 13 miles distant. The road runs through the reservation, and work on the same was performed largely by Indians, but paid for by the local authorities.

Since the authorization of the timber industries on the Red Cliff Reservation the Indians have built a number of houses and made many other improvements. Their village now presents a thriving appearance, which compares favorably with the older and more important settlements at Bad River and Lac du Flambeau reservations.

Employment is afforded all the able-bodied Indians who will work in the reservation sawmills, and many of them are so employed. Others are learning the blacksmith and carpenter trade.

Sugar making, berry picking, and rice gathering continue to occupy the Indians during the proper seasons and afford them a considerable revenue. Fish and game furnish a never-failing food supply. The recent enforcement of the stringent fish and game laws of Wisconsin and Minnesota are felt by the Indians to be a great hardship, although they have learned by severe experience that the same must be obeyed.

During the recent carnival held in the city of Milwaukee a representation of Indians from the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau reservations was in attendance by authority from your office. The Indian exhibit proved one of the chief attractions of the carnival. The Indians were permitted to manufacture and offer for sale articles of beadwork, birch-bark work, etc., which found ready purchasers.

A delegation of Lake Superior Chippewas from this agency is now in attendance at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., forming a part of the United States Indian congress, under charge of Capt. W. A. Mercer.

Sanitary condition.—The agency physician visits the Indians on the four Wisconsin reservations of the agency whenever his services are required. It is impossible for one physician, with headquarters at the agency office, to also care for the sick on the three Minnesota reservations. The general health of the Indians for the past year has been good. There have been no epidemics. Lung trouble, as usual, continues to be the prevailing disease. There is a dispensary at the agency headquarters, where drugs and medicines are always furnished whenever the Indians apply for the same.

A contract has recently been made with Dr. G. C. Wiechman, a resident of the Lac du Flambeau reservation, to furnish the medical attendance required at the Government boarding school during the current fiscal year. This in a measure relieves the agency physician and affords him opportunity to attend to other professional duties.

In conclusion.—I desire to express my appreciation of the kindness which I have received at the hands of the Department, and to make due acknowledgment of the aid and information received from Captain Scott, my predecessor, on entering upon a field of work entirely new to me. The present satisfactory condition of the La Pointe Agency is in a great measure owing to the efficient force of employees, who give to the agent their hearty cooperation and support in all efforts made to further the welfare of the Indians under his charge.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

S. W. CAMPBELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU SCHOOL.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU, WIS., *August 1, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Lac du Flambeau Indian Industrial School, covering the year ending June 30, 1898.

During the year there were 181 pupils enrolled with an average attendance of 141.

The literary department of the school has done excellent work during the year. The work in this department has been carried on more systematically than before. A course of study, arranging and outlining the work for each grade, has been adopted. We have found this to be of great value in unifying the work and furnishing a uniform method for promotions. Each teacher has been required to submit, on Monday morning, an outline of the week's work for her room. This is an incentive to the teacher to make special preparation for her week's work and helps her to know just what she will do each day. It is also an aid to the principal teacher and superintendent in keeping close supervision over the school work. Great improvement has been made in all the branches taught, but this has been most noticeable in drawing and language. Many of the pupils have shown talent in drawing, and all have shown a marked improvement in the use of English, both oral and written.

But little difficulty has been experienced in getting the children to talk the English and refrain from the use of the Indian language.

The evening hour has been employed as follows: Two evenings each week have been devoted to note reading and singing; one evening to the study of the Sunday school lesson and chorus practice; and two evenings to the reading of interesting books under the direction of the teachers. The advanced pupils have been encouraged to read the newspapers, and in this way, and by listening to short talks by the superintendent and teachers on current topics, they have kept in touch with the outside world.

In January a kindergarten department was established in the school. This department has greatly benefited the small children by giving them exactly the kind of work they were suited to do. The kindergarten methods have been an excellent means of getting the small pupils to converse in English.

Six of the most advanced pupils are ready and have been recommended for transfer to Haskell Institute.

The industrial departments have furnished excellent training for the children. The boys have been instructed, under the farmer's direction, in caring for the stock, keeping the barn and barnyard in order, repairing fences, and plowing and gardening. Twenty-five acres of marsh land (which was drained last year) have been cleaned for the plow; this land is now being broken by the boys and will be prepared and sown in grass for meadow. A 4-acre tract of this land was broken and planted in potatoes, but owing to the wet season in the early part of the summer this crop will be a failure. On the higher land, which was cleared for garden purposes, crops as follows have been planted: Four acres in potatoes; 1 acre in beans, radishes, beets, etc.; 2 acres in blackberry and raspberry plants, and 1 acre in corn. The berry plants are growing nicely, and the present indications are that the potatoes and garden stuff on the high land will yield reasonably well.

The carpenter work has been very much like the work done in this department during former years. The boys, under the supervision of the carpenter, have done the necessary repairing for the school, have built a hog house and a chicken house, have made washstands, bookcases, tables, etc., as needed for school use. The boys who work in the carpenter shop have a good idea of general carpenter work. They have also learned, under the carpenter's supervision, something about mixing paints and a great deal about painting.

A blacksmith shop has been in working order for seven months of the year. The blacksmith work for the school and reservation has been done by the school blacksmith and his three apprentices. The boys seem to be interested in the blacksmith work and have made commendable progress.

The girls have been ably instructed in housework, cooking, laundry work, and sewing. In the sewing room the girls have advanced rapidly. They cut, fit, and make dresses and other garments. A number of the larger girls can now cut, fit, and make dresses without aid from the seamstress. One day out of each week in the sewing room is devoted to fancy work. The girls have taken a great deal of interest in the fancy work and have learned to do nice embroidering, hemstitching, and fancy stitching.

The school had an interesting and attractive exhibit at the carnival at Milwaukee, June 27 to July 3, inclusive. This exhibit consisted of laundry work, cooking, sewing, and fancy work, carpenter and blacksmith work, and schoolroom work. This work was inspected by a great many people, who seemed surprised at the fact that the articles had been made and the work done by Indian pupils who had been in school less than three years. Forty of the pupils attended the carnival, and by their nice behavior and cleanly habits made a very favorable impression.

The work detail is changed once in three months, thus furnishing an opportunity for the pupils to learn something about the work in the different departments. The carpenter and blacksmith details have not been changed during the year.

The school, at a cost of nearly $5,000, has been furnished an excellent water system, consisting of a windmill located at an elevation of 100 feet, a tank of 100 barrels capacity located at an elevation of 20 feet, a system of outside piping to all the buildings, and a system of inside piping in buildings where water for general purposes is needed. This system, with hydrants located in the vicinity of each building, 1,000 feet of hose suitable to attach to the hydrants and hose on the inside of each important building, furnishes ample means for fire protection.

Another improvement, which I am very glad to be able to report, is that the school is lighted by electricity, arrangements having been made with the Flambeau Lumber Company to furnish light for the school. The electric lights are far superior to the kerosene lamps, and the additional expense is very small. The water system and electric lights have added greatly to the convenience, cleanliness, and safety of the buildings

The health of the pupils, in general, has been very good. The appointment of a nurse has made it possible for the sick to be cared for in the new hospital instead of in the dormitories as we were compelled to do before. This change is a great improvement, as it enables us to move the sick away from the noise in the main building and have them under the care of a trained nurse.

With thanks for kind treatment, I remain, very respectfully, yours,

REUBEN PERRY, *Superintendent.*

S. W. CAMPBELL, *United States Indian Agent.*

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REPORTS OF AGENCY IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO., *August 25, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency. I assumed the duties as agent of this agency on April 1 of this year, hence my report will be based more upon inquiry than upon experience and personal observation.

The location and description of this reservation has been so fully and regularly described by my predecessors that I deem it unnecessary to repeat the same in this report.

Agency.—In addition to this agency, where all of the Shoshones and a part of the Arapahoes receive their supplies, there is the Arapaho Subagency at the mouth of the Little Wind River, 25 miles from here, where most of the Arapahoes draw their rations. The road to this subagency is bad and at times impassable, owing to high water, hence much of the agent's time is taken up visiting this place, a necessity arising from the fact that there is no responsible person there in charge of the property. The employees stationed there are a farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, and two apprentices, and as most of the farming is done in that vicinity there is necessarily much work and repairing done there.

Industries.—Agriculture is the principal pursuit of the Indians of this reservation, although they also engage to a considerable extent in wood chopping, freighting, and stock raising. During the last fiscal year they filled the contracts at Fort Washakie and the agency for wheat, oats, hay, straw, and wood, and hauled all the Indian supplies from the railroad at Casper, 150 miles distant. They have a large number of horses, far too many, but as they measure their wealth by the number of their horses they can not be induced to eat them or to dispose of them cheaply. They have a few cattle and some show a disposition to increase their herds, but their inordinate appetite for meat makes it almost impossible for them when hungry to resist the temptation of killing and eating their cattle. The wood contracts for the present year, 1,800 cords for Fort Washakie, 150 cords for the Wind River Boarding School, and 50 cords for this agency, have already been filled by them, as well as 300 tons of hay at Fort Washakie. They are yet to furnish to the post and agency the following supplies: 600,000 pounds wheat, 450,000 pounds oats, 150,000 pounds straw, and 50,000 pounds bran. They will also, as heretofore, transport all of the agency and Indian supplies from the railroad, about 300,000 pounds.

Field matrons.—There are no field matrons on this reservation at present, although they are greatly needed. Each tribe should have one, to visit every Indian home, instruct the women in domestic economy and maternal duty, and report conditions that can not otherwise be learned. I find that the women are far behind the men in civilized advancement and seriously impede progress. Having no advice, training, or instruction, they rigorously adhere to their ancient customs, paint and blanket their children, keep them from school if possible, ridicule them for having their hair cut, and in every way possible nullify the efforts of the Government to advance them. Competent field matrons could remedy much or all of this.

Indian court.—Two Shoshone and two Arapaho judges compose the court of Indian offenses and render valuable assistance in preserving order and punishing petty offenders.

Indian police.—The police force is well organized, with a captain, lieutenant, and 12 privates. They are willing and efficient and diligent in preserving order and detecting crime.

Education.—The Wind River Boarding School, of which a detailed report is hereto appended, has been conducted by W. P. Campbell during the past year in an able and efficient manner. The 600 acres of land reserved for this school is all fenced and in an advanced state of cultivation. It furnishes an abundance of hay, pasturage, and vegetables for the benefit and use of the school.

St. Stephen's Mission, located near the subagency, is a contract school, and is managed by Rev. B. Feusi, S. J., assisted by Rev. Sansone, S. J., and seven Sisters. It has accomplished much good, and the effect of their influence and work is made apparent to the most casual observer.

The Episcopal Mission School, situated 1 mile west of the agency, is conducted by Rev. John Roberts and several lady assistants. They have taught a number of Shoshone girls, limited to the capacity of the school, in a very creditable and satisfactory manner.

Sanitary conditions.—The sanitary condition of the Indians of this reservation is good, much better, in fact, than the average in former years.

Allotments.—For some reason unknown to me, very few, if any, allotments have been made since I have been agent, although an allotting agent has resided here continuously. Nearly all of the Shoshones and about half of the Arapahoes have taken their land in severalty, have settled on them, and are trying to build homes for themselves. Those who have not taken their land should be induced or compelled to do so.

Treaties.—As the treaty with the Arapahoes expires with the present fiscal year, and that with the Shoshones next, and as these Indians are far from self-supporting, immediate steps should be taken to make a new treaty with them for the disposal of some of their surplus lands, the proceeds of which to be applied to their future support.

The census taken July 1, 1898, shows:

Shoshones (males, 422; females, 420)	842
Arapahoes (males, 408; females, 421)	829
Total, both tribes	1,671
School children between the ages of 6 and 16:	
Shoshones	208
Arapahoes	169
Number of males over 18 years of age:	
Shoshones	241
Arapahoes	214
Number of females over 14 years of age:	
Shoshones	257
Arapahoes	274
Number of births:	
Shoshones	23
Arapahoes	54
Number of deaths:	
Shoshones	53
Arapahoes	38

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

H. G. NICKERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SHOSHONE SCHOOL.

WIND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Shoshone Agency, Wyo., August 29, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with Rule No. 58, governing Indian schools, I have the honor to submit my third annual report as superintendent of this school.

The enrollment for the year was 167, and the average attendance 150. The average age of the pupils was 11 + years. The enrollment and average attendance could have been increased and the number of the previous year maintained, but, as indicated in our second annual report, "It is questionable whether it is to the credit of the school to push the attendance above the allowance of clothing, etc." We had hoped for a larger appropriation than for 150 children. The children were here and could have been placed in school, and it was with this object in view that we filled the school to the utmost of our supplies the two previous years to demonstrate that it could be done and to induce the Department to recommend an increase. So this last year, we, in continuation with the acting agent, determined not to carry more than could be comfortably cared for with the supplies furnished. We are glad at this writing to know that our efforts have not been unavailing and that for the coming fiscal year the additional appropriation has been allowed.

The health of the school has been exceptionally good the entire year. No epidemic of any kind and very few cases of sore eyes. Such of the latter that we had were isolated cases and due to bad blood. We have abandoned the use of basins and have the pupils wash with water running from a faucet. With our small tank this taxes our water supply, but we hope to continue it by replacing our tank, which is in bad condition, with one of larger capacity. We had one death, which occurred suddenly. A little girl complained of being sick about 10 o'clock, and before the doctor arrived at noon was dead.

The school farm supplied us with plenty of vegetables during the year. We had 3,500 cabbages, 18,000 pounds of potatoes, 6,000 pounds of beets, in addition to onions, etc. We raised sweet pumpkins that measured 72 inches in circumference and weighed 57 pounds. We had a nice patch of watermelons in addition. With a good garden crop and the baker's position filled we were enabled to give our pupils a better bill of fare than formerly.

The following bill of fare has been used for the greater part of the school year:

Sunday.—Breakfast: Coffee, bread, meat, beans or hominy. Dinner: Coffee, bread, meat, beets, pies. Supper: Tea, bread, fruit, potatoes, gravy, gingerbread.

Monday.—Breakfast: Coffee, bread, meat, oatmeal. Dinner: Coffee, bread, meat, potatoes. Supper: Tea, bread, fruit, beans or hominy.

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Tuesday.—Breakfast: Coffee, bread, meat, gravy. Dinner: Coffee, bread, meat, potatoes, cookies. Supper: Tea, bread, fruit, beans or hominy.

Wednesday.—Breakfast: Coffee, bread, meat, gravy, oatmeal. Dinner: Coffee, bread, meat, beets, pies. Supper: Tea, bread, fruit, potatoes.

Thursday.—Breakfast: Coffee, bread, meat, gravy. Dinner: Coffee, bread, meat, po'atoes, cookies. Supper: Tea, bread, fruit, beans or hominy.

Friday.—Breakfast: Coffee, bread, meat, beans or hominy. Dinner: Coffee, bread, meat, beets. Supper: Tea, bread, fruit, potatoes.

Saturday.—Breakfast: Coffee, bread, meat, gravy, oatmeal. Dinner: Coffee, bread, meat, potatoes. Supper: Tea, bread, fruit, beans or hominy, gingerbread.

This year we have in 13acres of oats and 15 acres of garden, as follows: three acres of potatoes, 7,000 cabbages, and the balance in beets, onions, carrots, turnips, rutabagas, peas, pumpkins, squash, etc. Our garden this year is in much better shape than last, and we will have excellent returns from it. We doubt if there is a garden in this section to compare with it, and it will tax both our storage and eating capacity to take care of it. Our crop of principal vegetables will approximately be as follows: 7,000 cabbages, many of which will weigh 30 pounds and over; they will average possibly 10 pounds; 12,000 pounds of turnips and rutabagas, 14,000 pounds of beets, 5,000 pounds of carrots, 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of onions, and 24,000 pounds of potatoes; this in addition to our peas, pumpkins, squash, etc. If placed in one row our garden would be over 35 miles long. This we arranged for horse cultivation. But even then a horse would have to travel 70 miles at each cultivation, or 105 miles when running irrigating ditches. Fortunately the season this year has been very propitious, rains coming just at the right time, so we have had to irrigate but very little.

We have as fine hay land as there is in the country—71 acres of alfalfa, 31 acres of timothy and wild hay mixed, 80 acres of wild hay, and also 67 acres of mixed hay (timothy, wild, and alfalfa). This latter can not all be cut on account of the roughness of the ground. But that is no drawback, as the hay cures on the ground, and with the addition of over 300 hundred acres of good pasture land, makes good pastures for our herd, and we doubt if there is a ranch in this section that is better equipped in this respect.

The schoolroom work has about held its own, but it has not advanced as we should have liked. There has been a lack of that force and concentration of purpose at the head necessary for the best success. However, there has been a very marked increase in the use of English, especially among the younger children, or those in the three lower grades. We have continued our monthly entertainments with good success. It has required extra work on the part of the teachers, but we have been rewarded in the confidence and use of English it has given the pupils.

We have added a monthly letter, which is placed in the mail, and received by their parents in that way each month. This has been helpful in more ways than one. The children not only have the practice of letter writing, which they enter into with renewed interest each succeeding month, but also their parents see that their children can write letters, and even though they can not read them, yet appreciate the progress they are making.

The school year opened under auspicious circumstances, with apparent harmony among the entire school force, until the arrival of a certain school supervisor, not now in the service, who, receiving his inspiration from the outside, attempted to further his personal aims at our expense. His conduct while here was a disgrace to the service, and instead of supervising and helping the school, after three weeks of idleness, left us with several insubordinate employees as a result of his visit.

We have had eight Indian employees during the year with varying success. In the main we think the rule will hold that the best success will be obtained with employees of this description when they come from other reservations, no matter what their previous preparation may have been.

We have as laundress and assistant laundress Indian women, who have been here for years, and are our greatest drawback. They can not talk English, and on this account their example is very bad. They have the redeeming quality of being hard and faithful workers, but the girls have received little or no instruction in this department. Our sympathies would incline us to overlook these faults, but the best interests of the school imperatively demand a change of conditions. We should have a good, substantial laundry, fitted with some necessary machinery for the heavy work, and a good white laundress in charge, competent to give the girls the essential instruction in this most necessary branch of household work.

The national holidays were all appropriately observed. On Decoration Day we joined with the troop of the Eighth Cavalry in their ceremonies of the day, the school gathering wild flowers and contributing them as their mite in decorating the graves of the nation's dead.

On the Fourth of July, although the pupils were at home, yet on the evening of the 3d a company of the larger boys returned to the school, and on the morning of the Fourth went with us to Lander and participated in the parade and celebration of that city. They carried the various implements and tools which they use in the various departments, and were much praised for their appearance. Thanksgiving and Christmas were celebrated with the usual big dinners. On Christmas eve we had our Christmas tree, and about sixty of the pupils gave the cantata of King Winter. The cantata was a great success; our spacious chapel was filled to overflowing with whites and Indians, and our children never sang or appeared to better advantage.

During the year we have made some improvements, which add to the general appearance of the school, but much still remains to be done in this respect. We planted about 100 additional trees. About 75 of those planted last year are still alive. We have sodded in front of the buildings, which has taken away some of the barrenness and bleakness in their appearance. We have extended our fences; relaid the floors in the dining rooms, halls, kitchens, and play room of the girls' building; put in a telephone system connecting the school with the agency, Fort Washakie and Lander; renovated, kalsomined, and painted the main buildings; supplied the windows of the dining rooms, kitchens, office, etc., with screens; repaired the fences and board walks, and have laundress's house and woodsheds in course of construction. All of which was done with the aid of the pupils.

We have now our plans and specifications in your office for industrial shops, hospital building, electric-lighting plant, and general repairs, consisting of water tank, boiler repairs, cornice for the main buildings, roof painting, addition to the laundry, wainscoting, flooring, etc., all of which were provided for in the last annual appropriation bill, and the need of which has been explained in special letters to your office. There are yet many things necessary in order to put this school where it should be. In asking for these necessary improvements we would call attention to the fact that, while we are far removed from supplies, yet this is not an expensive school, our per capita expense last year being only $141.07.

Among the improvements needed we ought to have an addition to the boys' building, in order to give them the very much needed sitting room, play room, and wash room. We can not be expected to give our boys much home life or to lift them into a nobler manhood in basements; and that is where our boys have to play, and we might say live. It would require $2,000 to remedy this defect. The sewerage should be extended. This will cost $80. The ventilation has been improved, but we will need $50 to complete it as it should be. Now that we are to have electric light, we ought to have an electric motor to cut our wood, etc. This will cost $200. Our boys say that they have about learned the wood trade, having 150 cords to saw and cut each year by hand.

The school should be supplied with a comfortable house for the superintendent. This could be built for $1,200, and would relieve the crowded condition of the employees' quarters. The main buildings should be painted on the outside, to preserve the brick. It will require $600 for this purpose. The extension asked for the laundry is but a temporary expedient. This school should be supplied with better facilities in this respect. A good substantial stone building should be built and fitted up with machinery for the heavy work. The building and machinery would cost $2,000. One thousand dollars will be needed for general repairs, flooring, etc.

In closing this report I wish to thank Capt. R. H. Wilson and Agent H. G. Nickerson for the cordial support and aid that they have both given me in the conduct of this school, and we also feel very grateful for the consideration which has been accorded us by your office.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

W. P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through H. G. Nickerson, U. S. Indian agent.)

REPORT OF OFFICER IN CHARGE OF APACHES NEAR FORT SILL, OKLA.

FORT SILL, OKLA., *August 22, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report of the condition of the Apache prisoners of war from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

The policy followed by my predecessor, Capt. H. L. Scott, Seventh Cavalry, and continued by myself, is to make the Apache prisoners of war depend upon cattle raising as their means of livelihood, and this has been their chief industry. Lieutenant Capron, until relieved from duty here, was in immediate charge of the herd, employing a greater or less number of herders, as circumstances required. The herd has been divided among the Apaches to the extent of branding each animal with the number of the family to which it belongs. The herders have been detailed monthly. The increase during the past year is as follows:

	June 30, 1897.	June 30, 1898.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Bulls	31	23	— 8
Cows	882	815	— 67
Calves	539	947	+408
Total	1,452	1,785	+333

The 947 calves are as follows: Three-year heifers, 8; 2-year heifers, 93; 1-year heifers, 201; 3-year steers, 18; 2-year steers, 69; 1-year steers, 201; young calves—heifers, 163; steers, 183. No sales of cattle have yet been made. I intend this fall to sell the two and three year old steers.

The reservation is now being fenced, after the completion of which each family will be required to look after its own cattle. A small detail will be made to ride the fences and keep gates closed. The construction of the fence should lead to larger increase of the herd. There have heretofore been large losses from straying, especially among bulls and old cows. The Apaches are not good herders; they allow their cattle to stray away, and this leads to much rounding up and driving, which of course is detrimental to the cattle. There has been little evidence of depredations, except by wolves. The herd at present is healthy and in good condition. With this entire reservation under fence for a cattle range, I see no reason why the Apaches should not gain their entire livelihood from selling cattle.

Hog raising as an extensive industry has proved a failure. Each family was given one sow and the whole band two boars. The hogs increased rapidly, and enough food could not be obtained for them. The kitchen refuse from the companies was the chief supply and was insufficient; corn in any quantity was too heating for summer food, and the growing crops necessitated penning the hogs—a bad plan in hot weather. Numbers escaped from the pens and committed large havoc with the gardens. In April, 148 hogs were shipped to Kansas City and cleared $322.82, which was divided among the Indians who owned the hogs. I considered the advisability of building one large corral and having the hogs owned

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in common. This would prevent their destroying crops, but the food supply would still be insufficient, and it would be contrary to the policy of having each family independent of the others and getting the profit of its own labor.

When the garrison left for Chickamauga the whole food supply was cut off. I gathered the hogs all into one large pen to make a forced sale. The spring freshet came suddenly and drowned a large number of young shotes, I do not know exactly how many. I made a bargain with local dealers, but the hog cholera appeared in the Territory and they refused to buy. Finally I sold the balance, 43 sows and 38 shotes, for $167, which was divided among the Indians who owned them. The whole drove died of hog cholera about three days after they were sold. The two boars are ranging in the foothills, about 2 miles from the most western village.

The Apaches were provided with chickens and turkeys. Very few young were raised, and the amount realized by sale was insignificant compared to the necessary care and labor. The Apache villages are located along creek bottoms, which are infested with small beasts of prey, which makes poultry raising of little value. If the Apaches desire to raise hogs and poultry, it must be for their own use and local sale.

I have not kept exact account of the ponies owned by the Apaches. They have about 200 mares and geldings. Each pony is branded "U. S.," and with the family number. They are ordinary Indian ponies. As soon as they can afford it, I shall have the Indians buy a good stallion.

During the past fiscal year the Apaches undertook to supply the post with the necessary amount of hay—940 tons. To obtain this about 1,200 tons were cut. Three hundred tons were rejected as being too old; 640 tons were accepted by the quartermaster; a small amount was lost by fire and storms, and the remainder used to cover stacks. The amount received by the quartermaster was paid for at the rate of $5.11 per ton, amounting to $3,281.59. Of this amount $684.06 was paid to Rice and Quinette, post traders, for the following implements, which were purchased on credit: Eight mowing machines, 2 balers, 5 hay rakers (horse), 1 hay loader, 2 champion rakes, and 1 crane and tongs (for stacking). These machines are now owned by the Apaches, and are in good condition.

The amount of hay assumed—940 tons—proved greater than they could handle. They were hauling hay until about February 15, 1898, and lost a great deal of time, which should have been employed fencing the reservation and harvesting their corn. The balance of the hay money was divided pro rata among the families, and was almost immediately expended in paying debts they had contracted for necessary articles—chiefly saddles, bridles, and ponies. The amount divided—$3,281.59—gave each man and each woman who worked $31.75. Some small boys received half pay.

On account of the urgent necessity of building fence and water tanks for stock, no hay was cut during the present fiscal year. Next year, I hope, the Apaches will be able to supply the post with at least half the necessary hay.

Each family has a farm of 10 acres. One acre is devoted to garden crops, one to cotton, and eight to kaffir corn. Last year 9 acres of corn were raised by each family, and but 1 acre of cotton by the whole tribe, for seed. The cotton did so well that this year I allowed each family to devote one acre to it, and it is in fine condition and promises a fine harvest.

The garden crops were field corn, sugar corn, melons, sweet potatoes, onions, pease, beans, and pumpkins. The corn and melons yielded abundantly, in spite of grasshoppers, which were very numerous and destructive. Considerable corn was dried and saved for winter use. The melons were in much larger supply than the demand, and at least half the crop rotted on the vines. Half as many were planted this year, and there is still more than they can eat or sell. The sweet potatoes did poorly. I do not know the cause—probably lack of rain. About 100 bushels were harvested, small and tough. They were given mostly to the hogs. The pease, beans, and onions were killed by drought. Efforts were made to irrigate, but money and time were both too scarce. Very little can be raised in gardens that can be preserved for winter use. The only crop that can be at all depended upon is melons, and the Apaches eat too many and sell too few to derive much benefit from the crop.

The kaffir corn crop was large and fine, but at least two-thirds of the grain was lost by the late harvest. So many men and mules were employed hauling hay that the kaffir corn had to wait. Enough fodder was secured to feed the cattle during the latter part of the winter and spring. Fortunately the winter was mild and short or many cattle would have starved. There is a large crop of corn this year, much more than enough to provide grain and fodder for cattle during the average Oklahoma winter; but each spring we have to plant enough to provide

for a possible long, cold winter. Kaffir corn does well in Oklahoma. It stands drought well and matures even when planted as late as August. It provides good fodder and grain and makes fair flour.

When spring work begins each family should be in a position to work independently. The farm machinery they own in common, and the use of mules they have in common. These will be divided as far as possible among the villages. Each family will have its herd of cattle and 10 acres of land already under cultivation. More land is at their disposal if they wish it, but 10 acres seems about the limit.

The discipline among the Apaches is excellent. The system of having one enlisted man (scout) at the head of each village, and held responsible for its subordination and police, has proved a success in every way.

No punishment has been administered or has been necessary except making those work on Saturday afternoons whose houses and yards have not been in good condition during the week. Saturday afternoon is a half holiday. No work is done on Sunday except by cattle herders. Sergeant Grab, Seventh Cavalry, performs the duties of police sergeant and holds each scout responsible for the police of his village. The refuse matter is burned and the noncombustible matter carried to a dumping ground. The Apaches have learned that now they have permanent homes the ground in their vicinity can not be saturated with kitchen garbage.

The Apaches as a tribe are willing to work. There are some indolent ones, but they are a small minority. They are learning to depend on themselves, and have become provident enough to consider their need several months in advance. Most of their money has been spent for necessary articles, and every family has more or less of household furniture—tables, beds, kitchen utensils, and tableware. They are abandoning Indian ways for those of civilization.

Their greatest needs at present are a repair shop (blacksmith, wheelwright, and saddlers' shop combined), and their mules are getting old and will soon have to be replaced.

The Apaches are apparently peaceably inclined. I do not believe that as a people they will ever again go on the warpath, unless in case of a general uprising such as was threatened in 1890. The Apaches, like most Indian tribes, have an old tradition that some time there is to be a general war with the whites, when the latter are all to be exterminated and the Indians will repossess the whole country. When the garrisons were withdrawn from Forts Sill and Reno the Indians in this vicinity thought the time for this uprising had come, and two Apaches reported that their people were "making medicine and singing war songs in preparation." It was this report that I sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Kellogg, Tenth Infantry, before his command had left Brush Springs. The introduction of liquor among them, which is carefully guarded against, would most likely lead to local trouble, probably among themselves; or an extensive outbreak among their kindred tribes in Arizona would perhaps lead some of the young men to try to escape and join them.

The Apaches are greatly in need of clothes, and have not money enough to buy them. The sale of steers will not realize enough to clothe the tribe for the winter. Many families have no steers to sell. I must make another requisition for clothing, which I hope and believe will be the last. I recommend that they be hereafter allowed to purchase from the quartermaster the following articles: Canvas fatigue clothing, underclothes, shoes, socks, suspenders, flannel shirts, campaign hats, leggings, canvas hoods and mittens, woolen mittens and blankets.

I also recommend that all young men and boys who have been to Carlisle and other industrial schools and learned trades thereat be allowed, if they desire, to accept such positions as may be offered to them. They are anxious to do so.

The Apache prisoners are much more cleanly in their habits and persons than the other Indians on the reservation. I believe they are so naturally, because it has been unnecessary to make any rules or orders about washing their clothing and persons.

Their health is improving. The interpreter, Mr. George Wratten, who has been with them about fifteen years and kept a roster of deaths, states that reckoning from January to January, the past year has been the first in which the births exceeded the deaths.

They suffer in summer from malaria, due to drinking impure water. This is the reason given by Dr. Dewey, the post surgeon who attends them. Each village has a well, but the water is all of bad quality, and they have no access to the post supply.

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They number as follows:

	June 30, 1887.	June 30, 1888.
Men	70	68
Women	112	105
Boys, over 12	17	21
Boys, under 2	17	46
Girls 7 to 12	8	0
Girls	45	46
Total	269	288

Births and deaths have been reported monthly.

The administration has been as follows: Lieutenant Capron was in charge of cattle; First Sergt. Ernest Stecker was acting as first sergeant of scouts and in charge of clerical work; Mr. Wratten, interpreter, was foreman and instructor in farm work; Sergeant Clancy in charge of horses, mules, and forage; Sergeant Grab, commissary and police sergeant. The Indians worked at the different labor in weekly details and in parties, each in charge of a well-instructed Indian, who was responsible that the work was properly done and the working day (eight hours) completed.

After working hours were over, no restraint was imposed on the Indians except to remain on the military reservation, unless provided with a proper pass. Many of them, especially the women, received passes to visit their children at Anadarko, the mission school of St Patrick's. Thirty-nine children attend St. Patrick's Mission.

The Apaches are in need of a building for schoolhouse and church. As it will be a long time before they can spare enough money from their earnings to build one, I intend asking the War Department for permission to communicate with some missionary society for aid in this matter.

The Apaches express one source of discontent with their present condition, i. e., the prevalence of tuberculosis. They claim that they never suffered from this disease in Arizona, and therefore they want to return there. Whether or not they actually desire to give up everything here and return to Arizona is an open question. After the death of an Apache by tuberculosis his house is carefully policed and disinfected under supervision of the medical department.

There is some bad feeling between the Apaches and Comanches, due to suspected horse stealing by the latter. No cases of theft can be proved, but the Comanches can usually find a missing pony when the owner has money enough to pay a reward of about $5. This does not now occur so often as a year ago. Open hostility would be fatal to the Apache crops and cattle.

Respectfully submitted.

F. H. BEACH,
First Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry,
In Charge of Apache Prisoners of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
War Department, Washington
(Through military channels.)

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN NEBRASKA.

[Reports received too late to be inserted in proper place.]

REPORT OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., *November 12, 1888.*

SIR: Replying to your telegram of the 11th instant, calling for my annual report and statistics for 1888, I have to say that the latter were mailed to you on the 5th instant. As everything pertaining to agency affairs was practically unchanged on the 30th day of last June as compared with my previous report, I felt that the statistics would answer every purpose. Added to this was the fact of my being in charge of the Indian congress of the Omaha Exposition and the clerks of my office at this agency being overwhelmed with the routine agency work and the leasing of Indian lands.

The great change in the affairs of this agency began with the present fiscal year, when the system of collecting rents of Indian lands into the office was inaugurated. This caused much dissatisfaction with that class of white men around here who make their living upon the Indians' ignorance; but to the honest citizen who intends to pay the Indian the amount called for on his lease the system is highly satisfactory.

The income of the Indians will be more than doubled by this method, but the work of the office is also increased at least twofold. The Department has granted authority for the employment of one additional clerk until the new position can be filled from the civil-service list, and this will enable me to keep up with the current business.

The Winnebago school was destroyed by fire, leaving only the boys' dormitory, the barns, and a few outbuildings standing. This is the only matter of very great importance that occurred during the fiscal year 1888, but if a report is necessary, I request that this letter be used for that purpose, with such modifications as you deem necessary.

Very respectfully,

W. A. MERCER,
Captain, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OMAHA SCHOOL.

OMAHA INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., July 11, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the Omaha School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

The past year is one which will be remembered by those acquainted with this school on account of the good work done and the general advancement made along all lines. The regularity of the attendance has been without precedent; and the contentment of the pupils and their interest in school work have been very remarkable. The roof of the main building was renewed and the interior put in good condition.

The school pasture has been enlarged by the building of 2 miles of fence; it now comprises one half section and will furnish pasture for a large herd. As reported on previous occasions, I still favor making dairying a prominent industry at this school, and trust that before long the Department may be able to furnish us with a small dairy building and an employee well qualified for this line of work. This country can hardly be surpassed in natural advantages for agriculture, stock raising, and dairying. It seems to me, therefore, to be of the utmost importance for the school to set a good example by improvement in these lines of industry and the giving of thorough instruction to the Indian youth in these branches. Moreover, it will prove to be economical from a financial standpoint for the results must necessarily be far-reaching.

The lines of work carried on have not materially differed from those of previous years. The schoolroom work has been conducted by the same teachers as during the past year. The work has not been entirely beyond criticism but upon the whole it has been quite satisfactory. We feel that while there is yet much room for improvement there has also been much improvement made, and that the work of the various grades is much better now than at any previous time.

The work of the various departments over which the matron has immediate control has been well conducted and can not but have a very wholesome influence upon the formation of good domestic traits in the girls.

The class room work of the manual training teacher has been limited, as important miscellaneous duties necessarily diverted a considerable portion of his time from this line of work. However, a good foundation has been laid for more effective work another year. Considerable attention has been given to correspondence, plans, specifications, estimates, etc., pertaining to extensive improvements in the plant, the details of which it is unnecessary to mention here.

In relation to the health of the pupils, it is gratifying to report that no epidemic visited the school during the year; there were very few cases of sickness among the pupils, and no deaths.

The attitude of the older Indians toward the school has been very friendly. Many of the young men of the tribe have been regular visitors at our social hour on Saturday evenings, and their deportment has been most excellent.

The kindly cooperation of Rev. W. A. Galt, Presbyterian missionary, has been very helpful to the school.

The field-day sports and literary exercises at the close of the school were a great success. The Indians and the whites of the vicinity and people from the surrounding town made a very large gathering and the day was much enjoyed by all in attendance.

The prospects of a much improved school plant for another year's work are very encouraging and highly gratifying to the people at the school and to others interested in the success of the work at this place.

Appreciative acknowledgment is due the Department for its interest in the needs of the plant and to Capt. W. A. Mercer for his constant interest in the school and his most cordial support.

Very respectfully,

D. D. McARTHUR, *Superintendent.*

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through Capt. W. A. Mercer, acting agent.)

REF0073063

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., *July 11, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Winnebago Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

School opened September 1 and was filled to its utmost capacity by September 15, after which time the attendance was regular and at no time below 100 until the buildings were destroyed by fire on April 20. School closed June 17 with an attendance of 93. The Christmas vacation, which had been a custom at this agency, was dispensed with, and only in extraordinary cases were children allowed to go home during the year. When they went it was for specific reasons. The visits were short and prompt return exacted. Except during the first months of the year, runaways have not been frequent.

Many improvements were made during the year about the buildings, shop, and farm, for which there remains no showing except the new fencing. About 2½ miles of five-wire fence has been constructed in the best possible manner, providing fine pastures and enabling us to confine the school stock. The road through the school farm has been vacated and a source of much annoyance removed.

In the literary department there has been good work done in the three rooms. The points worthy of special mention have been for the most part covered in efficiency reports or in special communications. An effort to vitalize the schoolroom work by the use of the child's industrial experience in providing lessons in language, drawing, and numbers has met with gratifying success. The teachers responded heartily to suggestions in this line, appreciating the importance of united effort rather more than have those in charge of the industrial departments. I quote from the report of Mrs. M. B. Cone, principal teacher, as follows:

"The work planned in the syllabuses has been studied and followed to a great extent. The work of the evening hour has been varied—singing, drawing, story-telling, news from the daily papers, and reading by the children. The evening hour has been pleasant and profitable. Vertical penmanship has been taught. Regularity of attendance has done much toward accomplishing good results. Marked progress has been made in reading, the pupils speaking out distinctly and giving better expression than ever before. Special emphasis has been placed upon oral composition, with gratifying results. Much time has been given to nature study in all the grades. The development of leaves, buds, and plants has been noted with keen interest. A list of the names of implements, furniture, and articles used in the different departments, furnished the teachers by the superintendent, has been of great service and aid in bringing about a correlation of schoolroom and industrial education."

Teachers have been urged to familiarize themselves with farm and shopwork and to know what the pupil has been doing "the other half of the day" in order that they may use his experience in illustrating the new things to be taught him in the schoolroom. It was suggested to teachers that "How to harness a horse" or "How to make bread" made a better subject for a composition than "Beyond the Alps lies Italy." The former class of subjects was used and the results were educative to employees and pupils.

All pupils attended regularly the Sunday school of the Presbyterian Mission and many of the employees assisted in the work of teaching classes. A Christian Endeavor Society has been maintained, with meetings held on Sunday evenings. The attendance at these meetings was voluntary; many of the larger boys and girls attended regularly and took part in the meetings. These older pupils have been much benefited by the work of the missionary, Rev. Mr. Findley, and his wife.

Commendable interest has been maintained in athletic sports and in providing entertainment for the children. Base ball has been provided for the boys and croquet for the girls. Parties or social gatherings for the pupils were provided at intervals of about one month.

The manual training teacher was given a detail of large boys, but was compelled to employ them in making repairs and renovations about the buildings and in making a shop out of the old woodhouse, so that the training was not so systematic as was desired. The new shop was destroyed just after completion.

The farm has been exceptionally well cared for and is in a much improved condition.

The discipline of the school has been good. There has been a general friendliness and sympathy between children and employees that was shown when school closed by many of the children remaining for some time after being told they were at liberty to go, and by their calling on employees to say "good-by," both incidents new to me in the service.

Harmony has prevailed among employees with but few exceptions, and where lack of harmony has existed the employees concerned have been able to suppress their personal antipathy for the sake of the school's welfare. My efficiency report of April 1 will still stand as my best judgment of employees; it shows an unusually large proportion to be deemed worthy of commendation.

The destruction of the principal buildings by fire has had a very depressing effect, but it is encouraging to know that plans are on foot for the rebuilding of the school on an enlarged scale. The sentiment of the tribe has been friendly to the school and does not favor transfers to non-reservation schools, desirable transfers being often impossible for lack of parental consent. The consent for several transfers this fall has, however, been obtained.

An acknowledgment of the courtesy of Acting Agent Capt. W. A. Mercer and of clerks Strong and Morgan is due. This is not a perfunctory statement, but is based upon a degree of support which is rare, and therefore doubly appreciated.

I am, very respectfully,

J. B. BROWN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Capt. W. A. Mercer, acting agent.)

REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *November 1, 1898.*

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

This agency has under its control and supervision the following three tribes: The Santee Sioux, in whose midst the agency is situated; the Poncas, some 18 miles to the west, with an established subagency to attend to their immediate needs, and the Flandreau Sioux, about 100 miles north of here, having also a subagency. The two former tribes are located in Nebraska, while the latter is in South Dakota.

Population.—The following table shows the number of these Indians by tribe, age and sex for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

	Under 6 years.	Between 6 and 18.		Above 18.		Total.
	M. and F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Santee Sioux	148	136	120	285	321	1,010
Flandreaux Sioux	35	30	27	95	110	297
Poncas	43	32	29	51	72	227

Location.—The Santee Agency is located only about 3½ miles east, and in full view of Springfield, S. Dak., yet so completely isolated therefrom as to make visits from either place to the other few and far between, being separated from each other by the Missouri River, and on the Nebraska side by a 3-mile stretch of Missouri River bottom land, known here as "gumbo" land.

The Santee Reservation is located on the south side of the Missouri River, comprising an area of about 32,038 acres, all of which is allotted except about 1,130 acres reserved for school and missionary purposes.

Soil.—The southeast portion of the reservation is the richest portion thereof. A strip of sandy hills from one-half mile to 1½ miles in width traverses the reservation north and south. This is the most worthless portion of the reservation. The balance is none too good, but with proper care, under favorable conditions, will yield a comfortable living.

Agriculture.—Corn is the chief agricultural product of this section of country, and the Santees and Poncas have raised as good crops upon their allotments as their white neighbors on adjoining lands. The wheat crop, however, was rather a failure this year, as the hot winds of last summer have caught the wheat crop before it matured. Garden products are also scarce among my Indians this year, and if not provided for in some way or other, it will go very hard with many of them this winter.

Farming v leasing.—I have been approached by many of the Santees on the subject of leasing their lands to whites, but I have discouraged this practice all I could and shall continue to do so. If the Indian is ever to become self-supporting and self-relying, leasing is, in my opinion, not the proper means to the attainment of that end. On the other hand, I have encouraged farming in every way, and made liberal allowances for those who showed themselves willing to dig a living out of their allotments.

Intemperance.—To the credit of my Indians, I must say that since I have taken charge of this agency, but very few cases of intemperance have come to my notice. Several misfortunes in the past, due to the effects of liquor, have taught these Indians a very stern truth—that liquor is their deadly enemy, and not their warm friend.

Education.—We are blessed upon this reservation with ample educational facilities, and I am glad to report that every educational institution here has its hands full. The Government school, under the management of Supt. Louisse Cavalier, is a potent factor in the advancement of the Santee Indians. The Presbyterian Mission has a splendidly equipped school and printing establishment for the benefit of the Indian pupils. We have also a district school attended by Indian pupils. It is a small institution, but is well attended, and has scholars ranging from the first to the eighth grade, all however, taught by only one teacher.

The Ponca Indians have a day school conducted by Mr. Matthew R. Derig, teacher. The Hope Boarding School at Springfield, S. Dak., is a Government school for girls, and under the efficient management of Mr. W. J. Wicks is doing excellent work.

Shops.—The agency blacksmith, harness, and carpenter shops, under the rigid surveillance of Mr. P. B. Gordon, have contributed very much to the welfare of the Santee Indians. Many cupboards, tables, doors, window frames, wagon tires, and numerous other articles of farm and household utility have been turned out by these shops for the Indians; many thousands of dollars' worth of wagons and agricultural implements have been saved to the Indians by timely repairs at these shops, free of charge. The most gratifying feature about these shops is the fact that all the employees therein are Indians, mostly full-bloods.

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Grist mill.—The grist mill, also under the supervision of Mr. P. B. Gordon, has, during the past year, converted hundreds of bushels of wheat into flour for the Indians. This mill also supplies the Santee Boarding School and the Hope Boarding School with flour and bran. The flour for the weekly rations is also ground at this mill.

The mill and carpenter shop are supplied with steam power from the boiler and engine room close by. Owing, however, to the fact that the artesian water used here is strongly tinctured with iron, the boiler pipes are subjected to excessive corrosion, and being liable to burst, and bursting, at most any time, are therefore a source of much anxiety. An exhaust steam condenser would greatly diminish this danger, and would prevent possible and even probable destruction to life and property.

Stock raising.—The fact that this country yields a superabundance of native hay would carry with it the presumption that stock raising is a leading feature of industry on this reservation. I am sorry to say, though, that such is not the case. The great majority of my Indians have yet to learn that a cow is useful for something else besides the meat and the hide. But as a compensation for this shortcoming, I notice the gradual, but steady, disappearance of the time-honored Indian ponies, their places being rapidly filled by good American horses.

Annuities.—Out of the interest on their funds annuity cash payments amounting to $6,498.74 were made by me to the three tribes this year, as follows:

Interest on Sioux fund, Santees	$3,105.00
Interest on Sioux fund, Flandreau	804.00
Interest on Sioux fund, Ponca	699.00
Interest on Ponca fund, Ponca	1,830.74
Total	$6,498.74

Health.—Generally speaking, the health of the Indians upon the reservations under my charge has been good, and we were fortunate not to be visited by any epidemic during the fiscal year just past.

Very respectfully,

H. C. BAIRD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SANTEE SCHOOL.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *July 3, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of Santee Boarding School.

A willing spirit shown by the children as well as by the employees has made the year pass very pleasantly as well as profitably. The children on this reservation seem much more like white than Indian children, as they use the English language entirely.

The capacity of the building is 75. The daily attendance for the past four months has been over 80. There are a great many more girls than boys on this reservation, and more would have attended school this year had there been room for them. Fifty girls were crowded into a dormitory intended for 40. The boys, all that desire to attend school, can be comfortably accommodated.

As there are no means by which the children can be forced to attend school, and as the parents have not yet reached the stage at which they can realize the good the child will derive from an education, I feel quite pleased at the regularity of attendance.

The school has been remarkably free from sickness, which fact I think is partly due to the good ventilation throughout the building.

The facilities in the laundry are very limited. We hope to be able to contrive some way next year by which the labor may be lightened.

The school farm consists of 11 acres. Ten are planted in corn, two in garden, and two in potatoes. Little can be done in this direction, as the boys are all small, 29 out of 35 being under 12 years of age.

The industries taught are farming and gardening, care of stock, sewing, cutting and fitting, cooking, and washing and ironing.

The stock consists of 2 horses, 6 cows (all very poor), 11 hogs, and 72 chickens—the chickens a recent purchase. I regret exceedingly our limited supply of milk. Butter is unknown.

The literary work has been very satisfactory. A new school building is much needed. Also more dormitory room for girls, but this has already been asked for.

The greatest hindrance to our work this year has been the constant change of employees.

I owe special thanks to the inspecting officers who have visited our school, Supervisors Rakestraw and Anderson, for their kindly encouragement and advice. I would also thank Agent Baird for the great interest he has taken in the school.

Very respectfully,

LOUISSE CAVALIER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Agent Baird.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOPE SCHOOL.

HOPE INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Springfield, S. Dak., July 1, 1898.

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully report that Hope Industrial Boarding School has maintained active school work from September 6, 1897, to June 25, 1898, closing on the latter date for summer vacation during the months of July and August.

Our total enrollment during the year has been 63 pupils; our total average attendance has been 55.83 pupils.

The health of the pupils during the year has been very good with two exceptions, Annie Gray and Maggie Spotted Eagle, who developed pulmonary consumption and were sent to their homes at the request of their parents. We happily escaped a visitation of epidemics during the year.

All the pupils have received daily instruction in the schoolroom, our session lasting from 9.15 to 11.40 a. m. and from 1.15 to 4 p. m., with five minutes' recess in middle of each session for changing air of the school rooms. Each pupil was present at about one-half of each session, during the other half being detailed for industrial work. The school has followed the scheme of studies drawn up by the general superintendent, Dr. Hailmann.

The plan of industrial work was the same as heretofore, viz, the monthly detail, assigning each pupil for one month to such department as her physical strength allowed, and changing to another department at the beginning of the following month. Thus a knowledge of each department of household work is secured to each pupil, as well as a better physical development, and monotony in the work is avoided.

The work of the employees has been very satisfactory, and I shall be very glad if we can retain our present force during the coming year. Old employees can do much more efficient work than new ones, other things being equal, because they have personal knowledge of each pupil.

Very respectfully,

WALTER J. WICKS, *Superintendent.*

REF0073065

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1898.

SIR: The annual report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools is respectfully submitted.

I took charge of this office June 20, 1898, and July 12, by your direction, proceeded to Colorado Springs, Colo., for the purpose of holding the Indian School Service Institute.

At the close of this institute, which was in session for three weeks, by your further direction, I visited Indian schools in the West, among them being the Wind River Boarding School, situated 130 miles from the railroad, one of the schools where the present appropriation provides for extensive improvements; the St. Stephen's Mission Boarding School, in Wyoming, 150 miles from the railroad; the Crow Agency School, in Montana; the Shoshone Mission Boarding School, and the Big Horn (subissue) or St. Xavier Mission School, which are also some distance from the railroad.

I have been in office so short a time that I refrain from making recommendations until I can have personal knowledge of the needs of the schools under your charge.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

The office of Indian School Superintendent was created by Congress in 1882.

Before the Revolution efforts were made to educate Indian boys, and Indians were maintained at the College of William and Mary shortly after 1692. The Continental Congress in 1775 passed a bill appropriating $500 for the education of Indian youths. In 1794 the first Indian treaty in which any form of education was mentioned was made with the Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge Indians, who had faithfully adhered to the United States and assisted them with their wars during the Revolution. This treaty provided that the United States should employ one or two persons to keep in repair certain mills which were to be built for the Indians, and to "instruct some young men of the Three Nations in the arts of the miller and sawer."

The second Indian treaty of 1803 provided that—

> Whereas the greater part of said tribe has been baptised and received into the Catholic Church, to which they are much attached, the United States will give annually for seven years $100 toward the support of a priest of that religion who will engage to perform for said tribe the duties of his office, and also to instruct as many of their children as possible in the rudiments of literature.

The first Congressional appropriation for Indian educational purposes was made in 1819, when the President was authorized to employ

capable persons to instruct the Indians in agriculture, and to teach the Indian children reading, writing, and arithmetic. To carry into effect the provisions of this act the sum of $10,000 was appropriated. The appropriation made for the support of Indian schools for the current fiscal year is $2,638,390. And thus it will be seen that from the education of a few Indian youths, who were maintained at the College of William and Mary at slight expense, the appropriations for the education of the Indians have been annually increased, until at the present time 24,325 pupils are maintained at a cost of over two and a half million dollars per year.

SUMMER INSTITUTES.

The first summer school or institute of which I have knowledge convened at Puyallup, Wash., in 1884, and consisted of representatives from four boarding and two day schools. Since that time similar gatherings have been held, each with increasing attendance, culminating in the 1898 institute at Colorado Springs, Colo., which was attended by representatives from the East and West, North and South. Aside from the pedagogical value of these institutes they afford opportunity for those most interested in Indian school matters to meet and discuss methods of instruction and make suggestions which may be of value in the development of the Indian school system.

At the institute which convened this year at Colorado Springs, agents, superintendents, principal teachers, disciplinarians, industrial teachers, cooks, field matrons, nurses, and physicians discussed and practically illustrated the methods in use and suggested for use in the schools. The morning classes were largely attended, the afternoons were devoted to round-table discussions, and addresses by prominent men and women were made at the evening gatherings.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

I desire to emphasize the statements of numerous Indian educators that industrial training should have the foremost place in Indian education, for it is the foundation upon which the Government's desire for the improvement of the Indian is built. The consensus of opinion of the superintendents at the institute last summer showed that too little attention was paid to this field of labor, and it was strongly urged that larger facilities in the way of shops, tools, and teachers be provided, that this work upon which the civilization of the race depends may not suffer. An industrial workers' section was formed, in which the problems arising in industrial and manual features of the school service were discussed. A permanent association for an exchange of ideas and suggestions tending toward the establishment of the industrial work of the schools on a uniform and systematic basis was organized.

Under the head of "Educative and practical value of industrial training in Indian schools," Supt. F. C. Campbell, of Fort Peck, Mont., stated: that "industrial training should be in a line with the work that students will find on their reservations, and the idea of manual training is not so much to prepare the students for working in the Indian school as for earning their own living."

Superintendent Pierce, of Oneida, Wis., said: "I believe more attention should be paid to farming, as it would benefit the boys on their own reservation."

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Mr. W. J. Oliver, of Fort Defiance, Ariz., presented a paper on this subject from which the following quotations are made, and it was requested that the entire paper be printed and distributed throughout the service:

The backbone of an education must always be the ability to do something. Another condition that confronts us to-day with the Indians is that a large majority of them must labor with their hands, and that the greatest need of the present is that methods of instruction shall be adopted to help the Indian boy to overcome the prejudice against work and his indisposition to do things carefully, and to enable him to understand things and adapt himself to them.

The condition of the Indian children on the reservation and when they come from our schools makes a demand for manual training. They have been accustomed to a great deal of exercise, yet their energies have not been directed in useful channels. Would not the introduction of a more extensive system of manual training for a part of the time in a freer and purer atmosphere have better results than the time spent over books or over oral or written recitations? The education of the Indian should consist largely in doing.

I have no desire to depreciate other studies, as literature, etc., but should some ask, "How can anything be added, as the schedule even now is overcrowded?" the answer would be: To do it by correlating and coordinating studies, and by eliminating what is utterly valueless in the education of the children. Manual training has been in use in the schools of Philadelphia fourteen years, and it is claimed that it has improved the pupils in deportment, character, and intelligence. The most remarkable testimony is that of the English Child Labor Commission in 1883. This commission was appointed by Parliament to inquire into the condition of child labor in factories. It discovered that children had been employed for twelve hours per day, and were thus kept from school advantages. A law was passed requiring that half of the pupils attend school in the forenoon and half in the afternoon. In a few years medical authorities testified to superior physical growth, police and philanthropists to improved moral tone, and employers to a higher grade of work. But the most surprising fact was that after twelve years of study of 12,000 children, the head of the commission reported that those who were in school half a day and had to work the other half in the factory were doing better work in the school than those who were in school the whole time. Professor Woodward, of the St. Louis Training School, gives the strongest testimony as to its educational value. He says that "one of the strongest arguments is its economic value."

There are some people who think that it is sufficient to condemn a study because it has a bread-winning or bread and butter value. Other things being equal, surely the fact that manual training bears excellent economic results is greatly in its favor. Very few of our Indian boys and girls can hope to compete in the literary world with their white brothers and sisters. But in the economic world, why can not they, if they have a fair literary education and are strong physically? While manual training does not mean to teach the boy a trade, it gives him a training which enables him to learn to get a living and thus become self-dependent and independent. I believe this one of the best means of civilizing the Indian. This feeling of self-dependence will appeal deeply to his manhood, and he will soon begin to realize that he has the ability within himself to compete with his white brother, and he will then begin to imbibe the ideas of civilization.

Young women need industrial education as much as young men. Sewing and cooking and a course of economic housekeeping should be part of every young girl's education. It has been said that the relation of woman to new economic and social conditions calls strenuously for this industrial education. Industrial education is the demand of the time and is fraught with destiny for our country in all its future.

Under the topics of "The most feasible lines for stock raising and farm and dairy work in connection with the schools" and "What should be done with the profits made from the sale of these products?" there was an interesting discussion. It was thought that some plan should be devised by which the children would be enabled to see the benefit to be derived from sales, as it would be an incentive to a greater interest in productions on the farms. The difficulties in the way of systematic instruction on industrial lines were talked over and suggestions made as to overcoming these difficulties.

At the closing meeting the industrial section passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Industrial Association, tender our thanks to the managers of the Indian Institute for a profitable session, and to our superintendent for kindly interest in our work.

We ask that a systematic and graded course in industrial training be inaugurated in the Indian schools.

We further ask that the industrial department be given greater recognition.

INDIAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

It would add much to the literature published upon the various phases of the Indian question if the many able and interesting papers and addresses presented before the Indian Institute at its recent meeting at Colorado Springs could be given in full in this report. Limited space, however, will prevent this being done. A brief epitome of the ideas and suggestions advanced will indicate at least the general trend of opinions upon many of the important questions under discussion, and it is hoped will more freely emphasize a concurrent public opinion upon the subjects treated in this report.

President W. T. Sloeum, who so ably discussed the subject of Education at the late Mohonk conference, spoke of the phases of the moral idea in this educational movement, and said:

The moral element in this work we are trying to do is of great importance. The only way you can make a boy or girl moral in the highest sense of that word is by approaching the question from the scientific standpoint. I think that the word that will express what I want to say to-night better than anything else is self-control.

The full text of President Sloeum's remarks is worthy of careful consideration, and should be given a prominent place in our works of reference.

Rev. J. T. Whitmore addressed the institute upon "The duty of the United States Government to provide water storage for its Indian wards wherever practicable and necessary." He said it was the duty of the Government to establish water storage in the arid regions of the West, as well as in other localities where needed. He declared that if a water-storage system were established the Indians "would be no longer wards of the Government, but in a short time would gladly support themselves and become producers, taxpayers, and valuable citizens." He recited many facts, figures, and experiences in support of his able and logical argument.

Hon. Grace Epsy Patton, State superintendent of public instruction, Colorado, in an address upon the subject, "Progress of the Government in its treatment of the Indian problem," among other things said:

When the Government of the United States had reached a condition of stable equilibrium, statesmen of the nation discovered among the many problems of importance the one regarding what disposition should be made of the Indian. The influence of civilization seemed not always to have the desired effect. To regard education and civilization as synonymous terms is erroneous. Education implies development of the soul powers—I mean the soul itself. * * * The way to civilize is to create a desire for civilization; the way to educate is to create a desire for knowledge.

Right Rev. Abiel Leonard addressed the institute upon the "Indian problem," as he said, from a layman's standpoint, and approached the subject by saying:

We must look at the Indian question in a practical, not a sentimental way. Sometimes we are told that it is impossible to do anything for these people; but I

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am sure that my experience has shown me that it is possible to do a great deal for them; that it is possible to educate them; that it is possible to prepare them for the future when they may be able to take their places along with us as citizens in this great Republic.

He spoke of the work of the teachers, whom he regarded as "humanitarians engaged in the uplifting of the oppressed and the ignorant." The address was one to give hope and encouragement to those present.

Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, of Colorado Springs, Colo., gave an interesting and instructive lecture upon the people of the Pueblos. She described the progress in the civilization of the Pueblos and explained their customs and characteristics. She spoke of the race as mentally and morally above the plane of the nomadic tribes, and characterized them as industrious and peaceable.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It is admitted by all that education is the greatest factor in determining the future condition of the Indian, and compulsory education, under the topic of "Reasons for and against requiring the consent of a camp Indian parent before putting his child under the influence of civilization away from home," was discussed by the superintendents at the institute.

All the superintendents agreed that since, under authority from the Indian Office it has become possible to place Indian children on reservations in school without first obtaining parents' consent, those Indians most bitterly opposed to schools and civilization are losing their intense hostility and have reached the conclusion that they want education for their children and willingly send them to school.

Superintendent Nardin, of Warm Springs, Oreg., thought that only in cases where the Indian parents are desirous of having their children abandon Indian ways and become enlightened should their wishes be consulted, and then only as to the school to be selected, age of entrance, etc. The fact that Indians become opposed to schools after receiving allotments, imagining themselves citizens of the United States and independent of agency laws, is the best evidence that compulsory school laws are necessary.

Superintendent Locke, of Fort Hall, Idaho, said that sending children off the reservation to school has proved helpful in filling the reservation school, as the cheerful letters written home by absent children influence the parents to send the younger ones to the reservation school.

Superintendent Harris, of Pipestone, Minn., thought it necessary to have the children in school at an early age, before their parents could have instilled into them the principles of Indian life.

Superintendent Breen, of Fort Lewis, Colo., considered legislation necessary to secure attendance on nonreservation schools outside of the State or Territory in which the children's parents live.

Supervisors Conser and Bauer held that a compulsory school law extending over the day school to the nonreservation school is needed.

Superintendent Victs, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., believed that when the compulsory law is completely enforced with regard to reservation schools, there will be no trouble in sending children to training schools, as they will go notwithstanding their parents' objections.

Superintendent Peairs believed a compulsory law to be necessary to fill both reservation and nonreservation schools.

The following committee, to act with the Superintendent of Indian Schools in bringing the matter of a compulsory educational law before Congress, was appointed: Supt. C. F. Pierce, Oneida, Wis.; Supt. A. H. Victs, Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Supt. C. W. Goodman, Pawnee, Okla.

COURSE OF STUDY.

In accordance with the request of the superintendents, and in compliance with rule 5 of the Indian Rules, I am at present at work upon the preparation of a course of study for the Indian school service.

RETURNED STUDENTS.

Superintendent Allen, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., in his address, "How shall the educated Indian be held free from and above the degrading influences of camp life?" said:

I have seen an Indian child taken from the camp to an institution that in a few years gave him a faint knowledge of the civilization that is the glory of the Anglo-Saxon race of the nineteenth century, and then sent him back to the agony of the realization that there can be no place for him. Every year this sin is being committed in numerous instances by extremely conscientious people. In many cases the work, however faithfully performed, were better left undone. We indignantly deny, and properly too, the assertion so often made that an educated Indian immediately unlearns all the schools have taught him when he returns to his home; but this notion has not gained currency among the people without some facts to sustain it.

We must better the aims of the young Indian, and to do this we must end the existence of the reservation and its camps. The youth must be brought into and kept in our civilization, unless our civilization is taken to him. In many instances tribes of Indians have been surrounded by a good class of white settlers. In these communities the debasing camp life is ending. You do not need to inquire how to keep an educated Wyandotte away from the camp, for there is no camp. The work there is accomplished, and the time is coming when the Government may well count the task completed; but there is an almost hopeless task before us in the less favored regions of the far west. You might have an Indian child finish all the courses in all the polytechnic schools of the universe and unless some employment is provided for the student when he has returned to the camp he will inevitably be compelled to drop back into the customs of the camp.

To sum up, then, keep him above and free from the debasing influences of the camp by keeping him away from it. There is no other way. Send some one else as a missionary to the tribe to elevate the old. The school boy or girl can not do it. The downpull of the tribe is greater vastly than the uplift of a few unassisted boys and girls. I do not mean by the foregoing to intimate that work on reservations is entirely wasted, but work should be done to remove the camp life wherever it is possible.

In the discussion that followed this paper, Superintendent Collins, of Rapid City, S. Dak., stated that "the children return from school and are willing to work, but there is no work for them, and there is nothing for them to do except to return to camp life. The solution is to give work to the educated and the uneducated, by which a living can be earned, and it is earnestly hoped that the Department can see its way clear to provide such work."

Superintendent Locke, of Fort Hall, Idaho, stated that he had found the weeks spent at home during vacation were detrimental to the children.

Superintendent Breen, of Fort Lewis, Colo., thought that the industrial feature in the education of the Indians should be very much more prominent than the literary, and that they should be taught that labor is not degrading, and should depend upon their resources and not upon any claims on the Government.

Superintendent Victs, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., stated that it was his

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observation "that the Indians were ready to do any kind of work provided they received compensation."

Superintendent Hays, of Fort Yates, N. Dak., stated that it had been his experience that the Indian did not return from nonreservation schools unwilling to work, but that he considered the present school system more of a success with the girls than with the boys; that he hoped the Government would find employment for all educated Indian boys for at least five years after returning from school.

Supt. H. J. Curtis, of Ouray, Utah, agreed with Superintendent Allen in thinking that the only way to keep the educated Indian from the influences of camp life is to keep him away from the reservation.

Superintendent Neal, of Fort Defiance, Ariz., hoped to see the day when the Government could provide work for the Indians.

Superintendent Peairs, of Haskell Institute, Kansas, said:

No graduate from Haskell has ever gone back to the blanket. I do not believe there should be an Indian reservation in the United States. I believe in giving the Indian a thorough education and placing him among white people.

Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw stated that "70 per cent of the returned students are making good records, and less than 15 per cent are failures."

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The topics "Best method of preparing food" and "Notes on different kinds of food" were presented and discussed.

Supt. H. B. Peairs, of Haskell, Kans., thought it would be a good plan to hold the Round Table during the year by correspondence, exchanging bills of fare, etc.

The topic "The matron as a character builder" brought out the fact that the majority of people outside the Indian work think that the matron's position is one in which the duty of keeping the building in order and the children clean and disciplined is the main part, whereas the real position is one in which the matron takes the part of mother to the child with all which that implies, and is responsible not only for the care of his body and clothing, but must impart to his youthful mind those traits of character which will make him an upright, honorable, and helpful citizen; and it was the general opinion that more attention should be given to the selection of persons to occupy this most important position.

PHYSICIANS' CONFERENCE.

A very interesting and instructive session was held by the physicians' section of the institute. A society to be known as the "Indian Medical Association" was formed, and it is expected that much good will result from this feature of the medical work.

Dr. J. G. Bullock, Oneida, Wis., spoke on the subject "Are the hygienic conditions of Indian schools satisfactory?" He believes all Indian schools should be carefully visited by the physician, who should give especial attention to the eyes, as defective vision is common among the Indians; and he does not believe in study to any extent in the evening. He dwelt with considerable force upon the unsanitary condition of many schools; said that dormitories are too crowded; regretted that many of the schools have no hospitals, no lavatories, improper drainage, no qualified nurses, no pest houses, no steam disinfectors; consequently when a case of contagious disease arises there

is no place in which the patient can be isolated. In regard to ventilation of buildings, he believed in having a fireplace and a fire burning in every room, and that especial attention should be given to teaching cleanliness as a most powerful civilizing influence.

Dr. Breen, of Fort Lewis, Colo., believes that medicines furnished by the Government to the Indians should be selected by a physician; that the physical condition of mankind as regards cleanliness and sanitation, and the numerous other small things that enter into the hygienic condition of the people, are the incidents if not the actual concomitants of civilization. He spoke of the lack of appliances for treating the sick, and suggested that the list of medicines furnished by the Indian Office should come from a medical division presided over by an intelligent physician. In his opinion, the medical service is neglected, and the agent or superintendent should not be allowed to interpose his opinion against the opinion of the medical advisor whom the Department sends to the school, and without the correction of these evils the medical department would better be wiped out altogether.

Dr. L. F. Michael, of Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak., on the subject of "Tuberculosis," said:

As a practitioner I am often asked, "Why do so many Indians die of consumption?" To which there is but one answer: Unsanitary surroundings. When the Indian roamed the country and slept in open air, tubercular diseases were rare; but as his domain gradually became more restricted, uncleanliness was prevalent. The time of the school physician could not be better employed than in instructing students in the real cause of tuberculosis, showing how easy it is to become infected under certain conditions, and the fear of these diseases would lead to better sanitary conditions.

Dr. Westfield, of the Shoshone and Arapaho Agency, Darlington, Okla., speaking on "How best to promote the health of the Indian," said:

I do not think too much stress can be laid on the importance of selecting a proper site for the location of the school, as upon it largely depends the future health of both pupils and employees. Under the heading of "Hygiene" I would include grounds, buildings, water supplies, bathing facilities, sewerage, and everything that influences for good or evil the health of the individual. Very few buildings are properly constructed from a sanitary point of view, and I would urge the Department when any buildings are to be constructed to look carefully after the scientific principle as regards light, heat, ventilation, and sewerage. In regard to bathing facilities, I would adopt the spray system, for unless the "noble red man" is made to observe the laws of hygiene the race will be only a matter of history.

SANITATION.

This subject, from every standpoint, is of the greatest importance. Success in life in all its avocations depends largely upon the physical condition of those who seek it. Without pure air and water we could not reach that plane of physical development so absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of our social or mental ambition. It is in the impure air and in the impure water that the insidious germs of disease are propagated. This subject, therefore, with reference to the conduct of our schools, should receive especial attention. A badly heated, poorly lighted, and improperly ventilated schoolroom will engender physical evils among the scholars that will seriously impair their health and prostrate their energies. The importance of this subject in all its applications should be impressed upon teachers and pupils, and should more generally be a feature in our curriculum.

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DRAWING AND MUSIC.

Both of these subjects received careful attention at the Summer Institute, the civilizing influences of both being admitted by all. Much careful instruction was given by Professor Simons, who uses art as a civilizer, "as a promoter of intellectual self-activity and creative inventiveness, hence of progressive evolution." In talking of art and art education in relation to the social welfare of the pupil, Professor Simons stated that "true civilization and social welfare are very closely connected. Art calls for close and strict observation, and thus cultivates the power of seeing." He spoke of the benefits derived from providing a schoolhouse with workshops, where the child can demonstrate the direction in which his abilities lie. His course of lectures covered the entire ground from the first year through the primary, grammar, and high school grades.

An address on vocal culture was given by Miss Bergh, a well-known instructor of New York, who demonstrated the civilizing power of music.

ORNAMENTATION.

One of the best evidences of refinement and culture is the disposition to enjoy the works of nature. A landscape upon canvas is but a feeble reproduction in miniature of mountains that tower in the clouds and of rivulets that sing praises to God on their way to the sea, yet it expresses a mute admiration of nature's beauties and wonders, and thereby becomes a delight to mankind. It is a treasure in the studio of the artist, in the art gallery, and in the luxurious abodes of the wealthy, while it brightens the home of the peasant.

The Indian character is highly endowed with imagination. In the means for the accomplishing of self-adornment the Indian gets his inspiration from the birds, the flowers, the forest, and the stream. Bright, fantastic colors are his admiration, and he is prodigal in their use for self-ornamentation. It would, therefore, seem an easy task to induce the Indian pupil to divert this natural tendency into efforts to beautify his surroundings. To cultivate his proclivities in this direction should be the special care of the teacher.

Landscape gardening would not only be useful, but could be made fascinating for pupils. They would soon learn the necessity of separating the thorns and thistles from the flowers, that their growth and development might not be retarded. They would readily recognize the fact that the beauty of their inclosures would be enhanced by an artistically constructed and well-kept fence; that the schoolroom could be made more cheerful and delightful with beautiful and fragrant flowers, and that cleanliness everywhere should be a dominating virtue.

In his rude and uncultured state the Indian is a novice in works of art. He would exchange a Rembrandt for a highly colored sheet from a yellow journal. Yet, through his native disposition to ornamentation, he can be taught to enjoy higher forms of art than pertain to his primitive state.

Superintendent Ross, Genoa, Nebr.; Superintendent Pierce, Oneida, Wis., and Supervisors Rakestraw, Conser, and Bauer laid great stress upon keeping school grounds clean and in good order, and suggested that wherever possible shade trees and ornamental trees should be planted and shrubbery and flowers cultivated. The moral effect of well-kept and beautiful grounds upon the pupils and Indians of the reservation is very noticeable, the latter, in imitation, improving their own grounds.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

The employment of Indians is a suggestion of practical economy that should be encouraged, and it is intimately connected with "industrial work," which has already been discussed. It is urged in Mr. Oliver's paper, and in others, that the Indians must be taught and stimulated "to do something." That they must work in the field or in the shop is evidently implied; that their time must be usefully employed; that the Indian is splendidly equipped physically for manual labor; and that in any of the departments of physical industry he will easily become the peer of the white man, while in a literary or professional sense he is apt to be deficient.

The arguments of Mr. Oliver are not only reasonable, but convincing; yet we desire to add that if the Indian is allowed to share in the profits and results of his labor the incentive for him to labor will be obtained. He will learn the lesson that his bread must be earned by the sweat of his brow. He will not only labor for his own comfort and pleasure, but for others dependent upon him. He will learn to understand that "labor omnia vincit;" and the result of his toil will make him independent and happy. He and his will no longer be wards of the nation, but self-respecting members of American society and citizenship, trained and equipped for its local and national duties.

Wherever possible and practical he should be given remunerative employment, and thus be made to realize the great and munificent blessings the Government is bestowing upon him.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIANS AS DISCIPLINARIANS.

Superintendent Avery, of Crow Creek, S. Dak., was opposed to the appointment of Indians as disciplinarians as their sense of justice is largely governed by likes and dislikes. Superintendent Avery's opinion was concurred in by Superintendent Hall, of Idaho, and Superintendent Peairs, of Oneida, Wis. It was the opinion that the appointment of Indians as disciplinarians at Indian schools would be inadvisable and impracticable. The Indian is not fitted by experience or disposition to assume a position requiring executive ability; and, withal, such an appointment would not be congenial to his nature under the surroundings in which he would be placed.

AMUSEMENT FOR INDIANS.

His love for amusement is one of the Indian's most prominent characteristics. Outdoor sports are fascinating to him. He revels in the hunt and is proficient in athletics. Fleet of foot, ingenious in his tactics, he is naturally an adept so far as cunning and brawn are concerned. Indians from the Carlisle School have won a national reputation in our popular game of football, and have achieved many brilliant victories over their white brothers. No better proof that outdoor exercise and amusement are not only entertaining but beneficial to our Indian students could be offered than that furnished by the students of this school. Pupils should not, however, be allowed too many

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liberties or opportunities in this direction, but rather be given to understand that these indulgences will be extended only under certain limitations; that outdoor amusement will only be allowed as a privilege following good work and faithful application to school duties. At the institute out-of-door games were particularly recommended as affording pleasant and healthful pastime. Picnic excursions are also occasions of pleasure. The cultivation of flowers was recommended.

ORGANIZATION OF CLASSES IN COOKING, CARPENTRY, ETC.

Superintendent Nardin, of Warm Springs, Oreg., divides these classes into three groups: First, large pupils, apprentices; second, pupils of middle grades, circulating group; third, small pupils, helpers. Apprentices should remain at one kind of work until the trade is acquired. Changes in the other groups should not be made too frequently. The topic was further discussed by Superintendents Locke, Asbury, Curtis, and Nardin, and Supervisors Burton and Conser, who, in the main, indorsed the views of Superintendent Nardin.

CARE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Supervisor Burton, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., was of the opinion that school property should be carefully protected from abuse, and that improvement should constantly be made.

Superintendent Locke, of Fort Hall, Idaho, said that he held each employee responsible for property in his charge.

Superintendent Curtis, Ouray, Utah, stated that he required an inventory of school property to be taken semiannually, and that employees are held responsible for missing or injured property.

HOW SHALL THE EVENING HOUR BE SPENT?

There were many plans and suggestions presented as to the most pleasant and profitable way of filling the evening hour, and the consensus of opinion was that it should not be made arduous by study, but rather more pleasant by reading, story telling, playing innocent games of amusement, and other harmless recreation. Special exercise once a week were suggested. The hour before retiring should be devoted to rest.

SUPPRESSION OF INDIAN TALK IN SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Egbert, Yainax, Oreg.; Superintendent Curtis, Ouray, Utah; and Supervisor Conser, in the discussion of this subject, were of the opinion that using the Indian language in school during the school hour should be prohibited, and children punished for violating the rule.

Superintendent Locke, Fort Hall, Idaho, Supervisor Conser, and Superintendent Curtis, Ouray, Utah, advised that teachers acquire some knowledge of Indian language, as it would be of benefit in their work.

METHODS OF DISCIPLINE IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The superintendents agree that, while they do not believe in using corporal punishment, yet in some cases it is beneficial as a means of discipline; but it should not be resorted to unless unavoidable.

Superintendent Asbury, Yakima, Wash., recommended solitary confinement; not to be resorted to except in extreme cases.

Superintendent Nardin, Warm Springs, Oreg., said natural punishment should be adopted.

Superintendent Curtis, Ouray, Utah, and Superintendent Campbell, Fort Peck, Mont., emphasized their opinions in favor of moral suasion.

Superintendent Ross, Genoa, Nebr., said employees should render assistance to the disciplinarian when requested to do so.

There are many things to be considered in the discussion of this subject. It is necessary that the pupils should understand that a violation of the rules of the school, either by word or action, or other conduct detrimental to the welfare of the school, will be followed by a penalty, the character of which will depend upon the character and disposition of the one to be punished; and all the facts and circumstances surrounding the case should be carefully considered. No one is so competent to decide this important question as he who is in daily touch with the pupils.

MORALITY THE BASIS OF PROGRESS.

Morality is the creature of intelligence, and refined and exalted citizenship will ever be found following in its wake. It is not inherent among any of the races of men, but is the result of enlightenment and education, which is the true basis of progress; therefore, if we would make the Indian better we must also make him wiser.

Dr. A. L. Riggs, in an address recently delivered, in discussing this subject, among other things, said:

> How may we help the Indian to become a self-regulating and productive factor of our civil life? How can we make him to rise out of the nonvolitional mass, become a self-directing being fit to be a unit in a great moral order? There are a number of means to this end, among them the quickening of his mind, acquainting him with civilization, and training him in the thoughts and ways of the new life. But more than all, and as the basis for all, is the moral quickening and training which shall supply force and control for the ideal man.
>
> The necessity for this moral basis is illustrated in three particulars: First, in regard to personal health; second, thrift, and third, social order. Here let me remark, lest my attitude toward the bright educated Indians who are with us may be misunderstood, that the Indian, as we speak of him as a problem, is a condition and not a race. * * * Now, again, as to the illustrations:
>
> First. Personal health is a necessary factor for progress. The emphasis we put upon all things pertaining to personal health shows how essential it is to life and progress. There is undying need of instruction. The Indian must be made to understand the laws of life and must be continually reminded of them.
>
> Second. Our second illustrative point is the question of thrift. How are we to get an Indian to earn, how to make him care for and keep what he earns, and how shall we teach him to spend it only for the best uses? In short, how shall we change him from a destroyer to be a productive factor in our civilized society?
>
> Two strong influences work against it—the hereditary ideas and customs that have come from a hunter's life, and the universal spirit of gambling.
>
> A hunter is a destroyer. It has taken many years of failure for the former hunter to keep from killing his young stock long enough to let the herd increase. Many can never learn to do it. But from the hunter's life have come ideas and customs that still prevail in regard to what is generous and hospitable and that stand in the way of accumulation or right use of property.

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Then there is the universal gambling mania. Betting and gambling are not outgrowths of civilization, as many seem to suppose, but are proofs that our civilization is reverting to barbarism. The excitement of risk and chance and the temptation to gain without labor quickly demoralize a man. What charms has honest labor for one who can capture easily the hard-earned gains of another? And of what use to teach industry and economy to such a one? * * *

Indorsing the views and opinions of Dr. Riggs, whose knowledge of the Indian character has been acquired by an extensive experience which has made him familiar with the habits and customs of the Indians, his conclusions are entitled to careful and prayerful consideration. The problem of how best to accomplish the object desired remains with us for future consideration, which time and experience may eventually and satisfactorily solve.

That the Indian mind is susceptible of mental and moral culture there is no gainsaying; that he has not shown more advancement in education and civilization is due to other causes than mental debasement or infirmity. It is true that he has been a turbulent and troublesome factor in our civilization. But the history of the race, so well understood, is a pathetic and tragical recital of wrong and oppression. It was once the owner, by absolute right of possession and by the universal law of primogeniture, of this great national domain, magnificently endowed with all the riches of nature's bounty, a veritable storehouse from which the nations of the earth continually draw, in large measure, the necessaries and comforts of life. And yet, notwithstanding he was lord of this national manor, the Indian has been ruthlessly forced to yield his valuable possessions and compelled to get out of the way of the juggernaut of civilization, which has driven him from the rising to the setting sun.

Is it, therefore, a matter of surprise that he seeks the solitude of the forest, away from the haunts of the white man, to brood over the wrongs, real and imaginary, imposed upon his people? Therefore, no fair-minded person will say that we do not owe the Indian obligations that should be fairly and honestly paid.

How can we best discharge the obligation we owe this people? is really the Indian problem. In the first place, the Indian must be separated from all traditions and customs, and he must be stimulated by a purer and more invigorating social and moral atmosphere. We must bring him into closer touch with the civilization of the age, into more intimate fellowship with our social and religious customs. He must be induced to abandon the fastnesses of the forest and the dismal monotony of the camp. We should offer him instead new and more profitable avocations, healthier and more substantial pleasures. We should show him the cattle upon a thousand hills. We should point him to the fields rich in cereal treasures and explain to him that these bounties are the result of patient, honest toil and easily within his reach if he has the courage and ambition to obtain them. We should endeavor to strengthen his courage and stimulate his ambition by cultivating his mind and heart.

He must be taught to realize not only his dependence upon society but also his responsibilities.

So long as Indians continue to maintain tribal relations and so long as they are confined to the limits of their reservations, the Indian question will continue to be a problem. They must become more intimate with our citizenship. They must be taught by actual experience and association the important lessons of social economy. They should

no longer be a secluded part of our population; they should be made useful and acknowledged members of our society.

In our efforts to humanize, Christianize, and educate the Indian we should endeavor to divorce him from his primitive habits and customs. He should be induced to emulate the white man in all things that conduce to his happiness and comfort.

The best way to instruct an Indian in agriculture is to locate his land or farm in juxtaposition with that of thrifty and energetic farmers. If his reservation contained a few families of Pennsylvania's thrifty farmers, found among the Quakers or Germans, his soul would be fired with a new ambition heretofore foreign to his nature; his former habits and customs would yield and become subordinate to this better existence; his children would adopt the habits and customs of his more fortunate neighbors, and thus the work of civilization would receive a healthy impetus.

The desire for learning, the ambition to obtain an education naturally follows the van of prosperity. An uneducated man is sensitively embarrassed when associated with those who enjoy the culture of education and refinement. The schools, therefore, when the elementary principles are inculcated, furnish the inspiration and incentive for a higher ambition in this direction.

In connection with the subjects herein discussed, Maj. R. H. Pratt, superintendent of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., says:

While it is next to impossible to inculcate the American spirit by theoretical teaching on the reservations, where there are no illustrations of it in the life in these isolated places, it is also impractical to teach it in purely Indian schools away from the reservation, even when surrounded by the best examples of an active, industrious district. The Indian children must in some way be placed under the influence of individual contact with American life and citizenship. The location of every nonreservation school should therefore be where the example in the surrounding country is the best; but precept must be followed by practice. Hence the necessity of this outing system or something akin to it; and then should follow continuous enlargement and extension until all purely Indian schools disappear.

The Indians, in their savage and unlettered condition, possessed an inherent conception of a Creator. They would invoke the help and assistance of the "Great Father" upon all occasions involving the peace, happiness, and success of the tribe. They were fully impressed with the fact that the mountains, the rivers, the birds, and the flowers were the creation of a wonderful being who lived beyond the clouds, and whose home was lighted by the sun by day and by the moon and beautiful stars by night, and that his pleasure or his wrath was visited upon good or bad Indians at will; therefore, in their rude way, they offered him homage and invoked his blessing upon any important undertaking. Differing from other heathen or savage tribes, they were never wholly devoted to the worship of idols. They seemed to have a vague and undefined idea of the existence of a Supreme Being. Therefore the conclusion is reasonable that their idea of a divinity was upon a more advanced plane than that of some other races.

Does not this afford an encouraging hope that the normal attitude of their minds toward religious truth is receptive and that they may easily be taught the ethics of Christianity? They already have a fine sense of right and wrong, and have often manifested forbearance—one of the Christian virtues—under cruel and provoking oppression.

The consensus of information upon the subject induces the belief that with education a better moral and physical condition for the Indian must inevitably result. Mental and moral training, as given

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in our well-conducted Indian schools, will enable our Indians to occupy a respectable place in American citizenship. It is through these agencies that the destiny of the race must be achieved. All writers and speakers upon this subject agree as to the methods that should be adopted for the accomplishing of this work. It remains, therefore, to be determined how these methods shall be applied in order to accomplish the greatest good.

Dr. Hailmann, whose essays and lectures upon this theme are always instructive, and who has done much for the Indian school system, in a recent address before the Indian School Service Institute, said:

> I think I have noticed right tendencies in the schools in a variety of directions. The next one to which I would direct your attention should perhaps be this: That you are realizing the fact that the last, best, final outcome of our work with the children, that by which our work is to be judged good or bad, or, rather, that by which our work is to be measured, by which the amount of good, the degree of good which is done by us, is to be ascertained is the moral attitude toward each other and toward their environments; that we attend to the physical welfare of the children because it is a physical well-formed, well-developed, healthy, sound human being which, other things being equal, will accomplish the best moral results in life. * * * A charitable person does not in the course of time deserve particular credit for being charitable, as he is charitable unconsciously. That is the thing we are aiming at in educational work. We do not want to make the child self-consciously moral, but unconsciously, automatically moral.

It is in the schools, as the Doctor has intimated, that the foundation of an Indian's social, mental, and moral edifice must be laid. It is therefore meet and proper that our great nation should in its legislative capacity more extensively provide funds for the conduct and maintenance of institutions already established, as well as to meet a national necessity for the establishment of others. No prouder or more glorious tribute could be paid to American philanthropy and American citizenship than the erection of these monuments to the country's generous and munificent regard for these unfortunate descendants of the aboriginal sons of the forest.

Writers and speakers often are of the opinion that the natural instincts of the Indian are bad; that his nature is entirely divorced from all moral restraint; that he must be humanized and Christianized before he is qualified to take the higher degrees in civilization. That the Indian is naturally depraved is not borne out by the facts of history. That he does possess some virtues that give grace and dignity to mankind can not be successfully denied. In his relations with the Indians in the early settlement of the colonies William Penn found them to be honest and conscientious in their dealings and faithful in the execution of their covenants and contracts. Their confidence in the "pale face," when once established, was strong and sincere and abided the tempests of doubts and misgivings which frequently arose; but once given unmistakable evidence that they had been wronged or deceived, friendship at once ceased and they gave themselves over to revenge and cruel retribution.

Has it ever occurred to those who have spoken and written of the Indian character that had our own people in their intercourse with the Indians been actuated by Christian forbearance and virtue, and had they exhibited those Christian virtues they so generously offer to these uneducated and un-Christianized sons of the forest, these eleemosynary wards of the nation, the Indians would to-day be better qualified, morally and mentally, to receive and profit by the lesson that we so laboriously seek to teach them?

Then let us give them all the opportunities and advantages that a generous country can provide for their social and moral advancement, and let the strong arm of the law be invoked in the protection of all their rights, and the schools will do the rest in preparing them for useful and honorable citizenship. The work is growing in importance, increasing in interest, and beneficial results have been realized.

In conclusion, I thank you for the many courtesies and ready support you have given me in my work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ESTELLE REEL,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ.

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ., *June 30, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following annual report for the Fort Mojave Industrial School, Arizona:

General remarks.—The year just closed has been one of unusual advancement, both intellectually and morally. The conduct of the pupils has been excellent. Many new features have been introduced in the school work, among them being military discipline and drills, both of which have produced a very marked improvement in the carriage, dispositions, and deportment of the pupils, as well as giving them much pleasure.

Much advancement has been made in English speaking. Classes in embroidery, lace making, rug weaving, and cooking have been organized. These classes, under the skillful teaching of Misses Riley and Gross, and Mesdames Newcomb and Curtis have made excellent progress, reflecting much credit upon themselves and their teachers.

A new bath house has been erected, containing fourteen shower baths. It is a model of neatness and convenience, and supplies a long-felt want.

An ice machine has been purchased, and will be erected and in operation soon. The value of this improvement can not be appreciated by a person unacquainted with the climate; but some idea may be gained by reflecting upon climatic conditions when the thermometer registers 127 in the shade, and in the sun—using a slang expression—is "out of sight;" that is, it can not be recorded at all by the standard Government thermometers.

I regret that I have been unsuccessful in getting bids for the other improvements, but hope that, through the kindness and courtesy of the Department, I shall be able to secure them during the next fiscal year.

Attendance.—The attendance has been all that could be desired, and runaways have been unknown. The school was filled very early and promptly; more pupils might have been enrolled had the quota permitted. The capacity of the school should be increased to 200.

Schoolroom work.—A carefully prepared course of study was introduced at the beginning of the year, and the school thoroughly graded. This has resulted in much better and more systematic work. No pupils have been able to finish the grade work, but in another year this will be accomplished easily.

All the holidays have been observed by appropriate exercises of very high order, and those of the closing day were of a very superior character. Much credit is due to both teachers and pupils in this department.

Industrial departments.—The farm and garden have never done so well since my connection with the school as they have this year. The alfalfa and vegetables have made remarkable growth.

In all industrial departments, blacksmithing and engineering, sewing room, laundry, kitchen, and bakery, the work has been very satisfactorily performed, while the class in sloyd deserves especial mention for rapid improvement.

Health.—A reiteration of my last year's report upon this subject would be a correct statement for the present year. The health has been remarkable.

The clerical work has been excellent and "exceptions" few.

I regret to report that a very destructive fire occurred at this school upon June 30, destroying all harness and wagons except one, the sheds, and almost completely burning up the corral, together with a large quantity of hay, hay scales, and some other property stored in the corral. While the loss, as measured in dollars and cents, is light, it will cause a great inconvenience to the school. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been caused by a traveler dropping a lighted match or cigar in the corral, as a traveler is known to have been there shortly before the fire was discovered. Much credit is due the Indians for valuable assistance given. Indeed, but for them the whole plant would have been entirely consumed, as the employees alone could not have controlled the fire. Much praise is due the employees, both ladies and gentlemen

Needs of the school.—I very much regret that no provision for the much-needed improvements recommended in my report of last year was made in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1899. A dining room and kitchen, with modern appliance for steam cooking and bakery similar to those at Chilocco Indian school, and a four-room school building with assembly room above, are absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the school.

Needs of the Indians.—The Indians are showing a marked upward tendency—a desire for a higher life. I refer you to my recommendations of last year in their behalf.

Prospect of the school.—The outlook of the school is very encouraging. The Indians are friendly, the pupils teachable, cheerful, and happy. Some little excitement and uneasiness has been created by the transfer of six of the larger pupils to Phenix. I fear it will make the school harder to fill, but trust that the feeling may wear away.

Thanking you for courtesies of the past year, I am, very respectfully,

JNO. J. MCKOIN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, ARIZ.

FORT YUMA SCHOOL, *July 2, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for this school for the year ending June 30, 1898:

The year just ended has been one of labor and earnest solicitude for the welfare of the Yuma Indian children placed under my charge, and while in some instances the results obtained have not been entirely satisfactory, it gives promise of an advance along every line of education.

I am inclined to the opinion that the advancement in the studies and the improvement in the mental and moral condition of the pupils exert considerable influence on the older Indians, as evidenced by the marked change for the better in their habits and style of dress. Their mode of living also has improved, and the character of the buildings and the materials used in construction of same testify to an attempt at perfection, and is most favorably commented on by persons conversant with the conditions and houses of ten years ago. However, there yet remains much to be accomplished in improvement and civilization of this tribe, and the fact of existing advancement and promises of future gain should act as an impetus to constant and increased action to achieve new and further results, and to prevent, if possible, the retrograding of the tribe, which would soon be followed by the loss and ruin of the good results thus far obtained.

The influence for evil of the older Indians still remains a fruitful source of trouble in overcoming and combating the strong prejudices of the tribe in general, but I am happy to be able to state that influence is not at present so strong a factor with the younger population of this tribe as in former years.

Various attempts extending over a period of several years have been made to induce the parents of the more advanced pupils attending this school to permit their children on graduation from this to be sent to a larger institution of Indian education, but as yet nothing encouraging has been obtained. For some reason the parents of the Yuma Indian pupils strongly object to their children leaving the vicinity of this reservation under any and all circumstances, giving as a reason for such objection the fear that harm will befall them if away from home. No representation of possible benefit or advantage to the child thus favored seems to be able to change or remove this deep-rooted prejudice of the parent. I regret this exceedingly, as a number of the larger pupils, both boys and girls, graduating from this school within the past few years would be benefited very much by a course of study in a larger institution where the facilities for imparting knowledge of industrial trades are greater and where they could gain the advantages which follow association with new and strange surroundings. The Indian is a copyist, and while he may in his savage state acquire little from imitating the vices of the white man, the value of education for children through travel and comparison can not be overestimated.

The enrollment for the year was 134; of this number 78 were boys and 56 were girls; average attendance for the year, 129.

The work of the past year in the schoolrooms conducted by the same corps of instructors has progressed favorably, the pupils giving close attention to the tasks assigned, and the results in many instances have been quite remarkable.

In the various departments of industrial training the work has made satisfactory

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advancement, the children who have been detailed to the several branches entering into their work with cheerfulness and vigor.

The carpenter shop has been in operation during the year, and the repairing of the various buildings, furniture, etc., has been done here by six apprentice boys under the supervision of a competent mechanic. The style of architecture and the change from the old mud hut of the past, on the reservation, to houses at present of poles plastered inside and out can be credited in a measure as a result of this branch of training. It may be true the plastering on the houses may be of mud, the windows lack glass and paint, and the doors swing on leather hinges, but the fact is self-evident that an attempt is being made by these boys to make use of the knowledge acquired in school.

The shoe shop, giving work to six apprentices under the charge of a capable and efficient shoemaker, makes the shoes and does the repairing for the pupils of the entire school.

In addition, a number of boys have been engaged in painting and cleaning the roofs and woodwork of school buildings.

The sewing room has furnished necessary and valuable training to a number of the girl pupils. The making and mending of the clothing for the school has been done here. Quite a number of the women of the tribe from the reservation buy their own material and have their daughters in school make their dresses, of which the parents are very proud, all of which tends to show that the Yuma parents appreciate in a way the advantages of an education, even though it may extend no further than an ability to run a sewing machine.

The domestic work of the school, the sweeping, dusting, making beds, assisting in kitchen and laundry has been performed by the girl pupils detailed for service at different times, directed in their work by the matron of the school. The tasks assigned each have been willingly undertaken and the services cheerfully and well performed.

I have been able during the past year to secure homes in Yuma, Ariz., among white families for a number of the older girl graduates of the school. The reports received from them have been gratifying and testify to their good character and service. I regret to add the field for boys is limited to the reservation, and as the land can not be made productive without irrigation—and the ability to furnish water for such purposes is beyond the power of the Yuma Indian—the outlook for the male graduates is far from promising.

Thanking you for the many courtesies extended by the office of Indian affairs to this school during the year,

I am, very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHŒNIX, ARIZ.

PHŒNIX, ARIZ., *July 20, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of affairs at the Phenix Indian Industrial School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

This school has grown during the year from 250 to 450—the average for the year being 418, and the enrollment 180, composed of the following named tribes, viz:

Tribe.	Old pupils.		New pupils.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Arizona:						
Pima	109	140	41	12	150	152
Maricopa	28	20	3	2	31	22
Papago			32	20	32	20
Apache			6		6	
Mojave			1	1	1	1
New Mexico:						
Pueblo			14	5	14	5
Navajo			6	3	6	3
Oregon:						
Rogue River			1	2	1	2
California:						
Ukiah			4		4	
Ukl			3		3	
Little Lake			4		4	
Nuakie				2		2
Con Cow				1		1
Total	137	160	134	48	271	208

The good results obtained from introducing advanced pupils from other tribes was immediate and decided. This innovation caused the Pima Indians much uneasiness at first. They had fostered the idea that this school was theirs by divine right and in fee simple. They resented foreign intrusion and glowered at the newcomers. Some ran away. After a while, however, as friendships were formed false conceptions were banished, clans were broken up, cordiality returned, and peace and good fellowship reigned. The intermingling of different tongues is the surest and best way to teach English and broaden the tribal view.

The year has been one of progress. The school has been a veritable beehive of industry. Enthusiasm glowed in every heart and shone on every face. The hum and song of the tools of industry were heard on every hand. All the various trades usually taught at schools of class 2 have been energetically carried on. Besides these our boys have molded, manufactured, and burned nearly 1,000,000 fine brick, doing the work entirely themselves after the first kiln had been burned. With these brick we have built a fine large barn, a bakery, boiler house, bath house, with plunge-bath annex—our boys being taught the trade of bricklaying and doing all the work on the plunge bath. Some 300,000 brick have been sold to the contractors of the new buildings.

These buildings consist of a two story stone and brick school building of twelve rooms and assembly hall, with steam heat, slate blackboards, electric bells, and all modern improvements; a two-story stone and brick building with basement, to be occupied by cold storage, mess kitchen, and dining hall, children's kitchen and dining hall, and teachers' quarters; a two-story shop building for use of tailor, harness maker, shoemaker, carpenter, blacksmith, and wagon maker.

We are vigorously kicking ourselves free of our swaddling clothes and blooming into masterful manhood. For the fiscal year 1899 we have appropriations for 600 pupils (thus making us the second school in the service in size) for water and sewerage systems, and a large dormitory.

The literary and industrial work have gone hand in hand. They are the Siamese twins of education. The theory learned in the class room is exemplified in the workshop. Indolence is the cankerworm of progress, so our pupils are taught to kill the worm. The various literary teachers are required to visit the industrial teachers often enough to keep familiar with the work, then the arithmetic, the history, the geography are used to elucidate and illumine dull labor. Thus do we maintain the proper correlation between the literary and industrial. A head full of theory is a despicable piece of vainglorious sounding brass, only a little more to be despised than cunning hands yoked to a fool, but when the head and hands are working in harmony then we have a jolly team of irresistible forces.

We pride ourselves on being a working school. No child is permitted to work as he pleases. "Putting in time" is not sufficient. The child is taught how to do a thing, when to do it, and to do it whether he wants to or not. More than this, he is taught to do it with as much skill and speed as any other person could.

After all it is not the size of the buildings, beauty of locality, nor the size of its appropriations that makes the great school. The secret does not lie even in the fame of its instructors, their degrees, or what they have published. The real secret of the success of any school lies in its employees as a corps, and the nearer these teachers are to simple humanity—Christlike humanity—the grander and more enduring the success. In teaching Indians, especially, the teacher must not soar, he must creep and grope. To free him from his prejudices the teacher must use great diplomacy, for the searching after truth is more valuable than the truth for which we search. Our employees have been exemplary examples of right living.

The health of the pupils during the year has been most excellent.

With one exception, this school possesses the finest opportunities in the service for profiting by the so-called "outing system." Arizona is populated by the best of people—people of refinement and means, who have come seeking for health or business openings. There is a demand for 500 of our pupils within 10 miles of the school. This practical home training gives the pupil precisely the training he required. The wages paid range from $6 to $20 per month. Owing to the miserable policy of filling this great institution with raw material from the nearby reservations each year, it has been impossible to anywhere meet this demand for our pupils. These pupils are usually small and are absolutely ignorant and inexperienced. The school has been more of a nursery than the training school it should be. This school in the future will be filled with advanced pupils transferred from other schools; then the splendid opportunities in the way of trades and "outings" will be utilized.

During the year about 150 pupils have taken advantage of the "outing system," thus accumulating practical knowledge of modern housekeeping, individual thinking and planning—thus establishing character and independence—besides some hundreds of dollars in cash. The expenditure of the money earned is supervised by the matron, who keeps accounts and helps the girls to save.

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Another point in connection with our school: Every year our Eastern and Northern schools are obliged to return many pupils to their homes owing to the development in their cold climate of the child's inherent lung diseases. These children are thus deprived forever of all mental and moral development. Nondevelopment is no hardship to the camp child, who is satisfied because she knows of nothing better. But to the child whose faculties have been fertilized with the pollen of quickened thought, whose eyes have beheld the Canaan of knowledge, whose soul has awakened to a grasp of the infinite, the sudden blighting of all her fond hopes, ambitions, and yearnings is the modern inquisition. Such keen disappointments kill. Instead of sending the child home, why not send her to the Phœnix School? This climate will not create new lungs, but it will heal the organ if there is anything left to heal. The child may then finish her studies while the body is healing.

The location of the Phœnix School is most admirable for valuable practical instruction in two very important industries, viz, farming by irrigation and mining. In all the vast region west of the Rockies these two industries are paramount. Agriculture and horticulture in this vast region and the region east of the Rockies have few elements in common. Our farming is all subject to irrigation, therefore a knowledge of the kind of soil, its elements, porosity, etc., is required in order to know how to irrigate. Then our crops are different in kind. This is especially true of our fruits. Yet our Indian children are sent to Haskell and Carlisle (both most excellent schools) to learn how to farm. All the principles which apply to successful farming by irrigation are taught here, and it is truly surprising how eager the boys are to acquire this knowledge, and how quickly they apply it on their home farms.

Besides the farming proper we give thorough instruction in dairying, flower and fruit culture.

We hope this year to be able to start our mining department. The Indian is the natural prospector. His nature, love of outdoor life, habits, powers of endurance, and knowledge of the country all combine to make this his ideal vocation. Given the proper knowledge of mineral geology, value of ores, and how to work his mining properties, and there is no reason why he should not be an important factor in wealth production, and in a way, too, that does not bring him into direct competition with thousands of equally deserving but less fortunate white people.

It does seem to me to be far wiser to give an Indian the kind of knowledge that will help him develop his natural resources than to push him, half ripe, into positions created for him. By providing places as teachers and clerks for the Indian youth, by paying them salaries largely in excess of what they could earn in outside labor markets, and by favoring them to the extent of admitting them to these positions simply because of color, while other races are subject to crucial examinations, we simply foster the deplorable policy of governmental paternalism.

This school is located in the beautiful Salt River Valley, which is surrounded by mineral-brooding mountains. Gold, silver, copper, lead, granite, sandstone, onyx, etc., are found in abundance within 100 miles. Many of these are also found on every reservation throughout the West. They lie untouched, valueless, while thousands starve because of the Indians' ignorance. The Indian builds his worthless shack on a million-dollar hill while white men beg for work and women for bread. The Indian should be taught to help himself, then to help others—thrift and benevolence, not idleness and greed. I hope soon to teach the theory and practice of mining in all its branches.

Music forms a very large and important part of our school instruction, we considering it an invaluable aid to mental and moral activity and development. Our band is highly appreciated and much sought after. Our orchestra astonishes those who think there is no music in the Indian. The choir and girls' drum corps are pleasant and profitable features.

Thanking you for past favors, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. McCowan, *Superintendent*.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

United States Indian School,
Perris, Cal., July 7, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Perris Indian School for the fiscal year 1898, viz:

Attendance.—The school was opened promptly on the 1st day of September, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m., with a full attendance. The enrollment has been 190 for the year—94 boys and 96 girls—with an average attendance of 171. Agent L. A. Wright has given his official support to the school, and has thereby materially assisted in furthering the work.

Literary work.—This has evidently been a year of unusual progress in the class rooms. The pupils were assigned to appropriate grades on the first day of school, after a careful examination of their fitness; and notwithstanding the fact that this school has had only three teachers, and limited room space to handle 190 pupils, the work has been well done, and a systematized application of principles and practice, with which more than anticipated results were acquired. Miss Clara D. Allen and Mr. B. N. O. Walker have been especially constant in the faithful performance of their duties, as well as persistent in their individual efforts toward the practical education of their pupils.

In the early part of the year three literary and debating societies were organized among the larger pupils, viz, Helen Hunt Jackson Society, Excelsior Society, and Franklin Society, in which teachers and employees took active part, and brought said societies up to a good standard. The work was varied, so as to include every feature of a practical, educational, and social nature. Nearly every child in school speaks fairly good English.

Sunday school was held regularly during the year, not one Sunday being missed, and the regular international lessons explained and studied, and extracts recited therefrom by the classes. The regular evening chapel exercises received especial attention, and were made a leading feature of our school work, and more than usual interest has been displayed by the pupils, the best of decorum being observed. The singing was executed by the school choir, consisting of twenty-four pupils, the entire school taking part in general song service. The children were also encouraged to study Bible verses, moral and temperance quotations, and recite them during chapel voluntarily.

A circle of the King's Daughters was organized by the matron during the year, the membership now being forty-two girls. Their practical good work, various entertainments and exhibitions, have produced a grand influence over the entire school.

A branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is now about to be organized, at the request of the older male pupils, who desire to take advantage of the example set by the King's Daughters.

Music.—A brass band of twenty-two instruments was organized, the musical instruction being given by W. R. Preston, irregular school engineer, who taught the band in addition to his other work. He is a good musician. A most remarkable progress has been made, third and fourth grade music now being well rendered. The band is already popular in southern California, and during the year accepted invitations to Los Angeles, Riverdale, Redlands, and other places frequently.

A mandolin and guitar club of eighteen girls has also been organized. The popularity of this club ranks with the band, as they also have given public exhibitions, and never fail to elicit great applause. They have made rapid advancement, talent above the average being displayed.

In addition to giving instruction upon stringed instruments, Miss Pearl McArthur, school music teacher, has given lessons upon the piano, organ, and in vocal music, the result of which is that the girls assigned to piano and organ classes have made good progress and are now able to act as school organists at chapel, Sunday school, etc. At our annual school entertainment, before a large and critical audience, music was rendered by pupils of the class, the execution of which was pronounced faultless. Vocal culture has been pursued with a general marked improvement throughout the entire school. The pupils carry all the parts, sing sweetly, and take great interest in their training. In addition to the above, lessons have been given upon the violin. The school orchestra renders choice music at the bimonthly socials.

Industrial.—Limited as the number of departments are at this school, nevertheless a thorough system of details for industrial work was inaugurated and pursued during the year, and every result practicable has been attained. In each department promptness and regular hours of work have been maintained.

The carpenter shop has a detail of eight boys. Cabinets, washstands, bureaus, hatracks, sofas, lockers, wardrobes, cupboards, and various other articles of furniture required, have been manufactured, besides the necessary repairing being done. Their work has been good, substantial, and some of it artistic, suitable for decoration and display anywhere as hand work without the aid of machinery.

Paint shop.—Whenever necessary, a suitable detail of boys was made and assigned to the shop, where chairs, furniture, etc., were painted and repainted; also, many of the buildings, inside and out, have been painted, and the work well done.

Shoe and harness shop.—A detail of ten boys were assigned to the shoe and harness department. They have manufactured 378 pairs of shoes for boys and girls. The

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work was good and substantial, and as perfectly finished as the material would permit. A great deal of repairing was also performed upon shoes and harness.

Farming, etc.—The farm and garden have been in charge of Fred Long, farmer, and no pains have been spared in attempting to raise a good crop of barley, alfalfa hay, fruit, and vegetables, besides making and beautifying the lawns, walks, and flower beds and hedges. The greater number of boys have been detailed at this work, and they have given satisfaction by their industry and perseverance. Too much can not be said in commendation of Mr. Long for the all 'round good work he has accomplished at this school.

Irrigation.—Special effort has been made in instructing the greater number of male pupils in irrigation. The details have been varied, so as to give an equal opportunity to all in this important and necessary work. In connection with farming, gardening, orchard culture, and lawn making, the necessary ditches, cross ditches, laterals, sluice boxes, etc., have been properly constructed by the pupils. Every possible benefit of this line of instruction was derived, with the very limited amount of water that was available for a school plant and 80 acres of very poor and alkali land in a dry climate.

Engineering and plumbing.—During the year four boys have been detailed to work in the pumping plant regularly, under instruction of a competent engineer, who has given these pupils every attention, through which they are now able to handle and care for an electric gasoline engine and pumping apparatus. Also a number of boys have been detailed in repairing the irrigating and domestic water system of pipes, flushers, etc., of the school, putting in new pipes to replace the old ones, and other plumbing required in the various departments and sewer system, all of which, while not especially of such an intricate nature, is of great practical value, and just what boys need in southern California, where so many pumping and irrigating plants are in operation.

Laundry.—Considering the facilities furnished this department, the work therein has given perfect satisfaction. Twenty girls have been detailed regularly, as well as fourteen boys, and as good work done as at the average home, the washing and ironing being as neat and well finished as in many city laundries.

Kitchen.—This department of the school has been especially well conducted and successful as an industrial feature. A departure has been made in that the girls detailed have done the cooking and kitchen work in all its details, following out the prescribed bill of fare accurately at each meal, under the careful and watchful supervision of the school cook, Mrs. Lydia Long. Cleanliness, promptness, and good order have prevailed, and very satisfactory results obtained.

Dining room.—The dining room has been in charge of an employee detailed in turn to keep order, teach table manners, and have general supervision of the proper distribution of food by the pupils, who sit at the head of the tables to wait upon the others, grace being repeated morning and night, and chanted at noon. By this means a rapid step has been taken in politeness and behavior.

Bakery.—An Indian boy, with two assistants, has baked all the bread, pies, and cakes used at the school; and I must say that the baking has been equally as good, if not frequently better, at least for an institution, than the average city bakery could furnish; and above all the baking and the bakery have been clean and wholesome.

Matron's department.—This department is in charge of Mrs. Fanny D. Hall, whose great and kind influence over girls, added to her constant and untiring efforts to establish ties of sympathy and affection, and bring about the conditions so necessary to produce the effect of home life, which is always nearest the heart of the child, has succeeded in accomplishing during the year the result desired, in every way practicable under existing conditions. Teaching practical home work by plain methods has been done in all departments, special and individual instruction being given in home cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, cleaning house, arrangement of furniture and draperies, and ornaments, added to the making of rugs, carpets, fancy work of all descriptions, all of which has added to the appearance of the school, as well as being of great value to the pupils in their education. The dormitories, parlor, sitting rooms, hallways and porches, have been made as homelike as could be, the work being done altogether by the girls.

In addition to the above features an interest has been created in flower culture, and both boys and girls instructed in its arrangement in and around the home. It is satisfactory to notice the result of this training. Every morning the parlors, sitting rooms, schoolrooms, and dormitories, are supplied with tastefully arranged bouquets of beautiful flowers, that have been voluntarily picked and placed around by pupils.

The best of conduct prevailed in this department, and there scarcely has been an occasion that has merited discipline during the entire year. The matron has been

a mother to the school, having the confidence of every child therein. Such being the case, and other things being equal, it was impossible for other than excellent work to be obtained.

Sewing room.—Great interest has been taken in this department. The girls detailed therein have been taught to cut, fit, and manufacture their own garments, and shirts, underclothing, etc., for larger boys, as well as the necessary garments required for the smaller girls and boys. In addition to the work of the regular detail, a large number of girls at the school, who have made money by washing and ironing, cleaning, and caring for employees' rooms, etc., purchased goods in Riverside, which they cut, fit, and made into elegant dresses for themselves. The work, which has been seen and inspected by visitors from time to time, has been pronounced excellent, and equally as well done as any work of like nature turned out of a professional dressmaking establishment. All work has been well finished inside and out.

Hospital.—While but very little sickness has prevailed during the year, a detail for instruction in hospital work was made, and a class of boys and girls were instructed in "first aid to the sick." Dr. C. C. Wainwright, agency physician for the Mission Indians, acts as school physician, and has given good attention. He also gave a weekly instructive lecture to the older boys and girls, which has been appreciated by all.

Building's and grounds.—The buildings have been kept in good repair, but no new ones constructed. Much work has been performed upon the grounds, new lawns laid out, trees, shrubbery, flowers, etc., planted, grass sown, and the entire place beautified.

Military organization and disciplinarian department.—On the first day of school all the pupils were organized into military companies, two of girls and two of boys; officers and noncommissioned officers were appointed and assigned as prescribed by the United States Army Drill Regulations for Infantry. The organization and all pertaining to it, including the school band and field music, were placed in the disciplinarian's department. Mr. J. J. Wickham, the irregular night watchman, who has been employed at this school and has had ten years' service in the United States Army as a noncommissioned officer, was assigned as acting disciplinarian, and placed in charge of the military work in addition to his other duties. Daily drills, morning and evening flag ceremonies, military inspections, dress parades, and regular routine of exercises and duties were instituted, which in no way interfered with the time of regular school duties. The further the pupils advanced into military drill the more they were pleased; instead of getting tired the greater their ambition in that direction.

Too much praise can not be given to the merits of military organization, drill, and routine in connection with the discipline of the school; every good end is obtained thereby. It teaches patriotism, obedience, courage, courtesy, promptness, and constancy; besides, in my opinion, it outranks any other plan or system in producing and developing every good moral, mental, and physical quality of the pupil, when thorough, not only on drill or parade, but in the class room and in every department of school, and on the playground as well, insuring, as it does everywhere and at all times, erect carriage, neatness, cleanliness, and politeness. It is to a great extent through the application of this system in direct connection with the prescribed school discipline that the school has accomplished so much during the brief period of a school year, and stepped forward into the line of the front rank in the eyes of the good people of southern California.

The discipline in general of the school has been, I may say, perfect. The rod and the guardhouse are unknown factors at this institution. What few slight cases of misconduct we have had were tried by military court, the officers of the companies being detailed for that purpose, under instruction of the acting disciplinarian, and both the findings and sentence submitted to the superintendent for approval or disapproval. Quite an interest was manifested by the officers in this line of duty. It proved very instructive and created a consistent practice of good example, as well as an effective method of discipline.

In connection with the above methods, reports were made by the company officers to the disciplinarian and matron in the respective dormitories just prior to the evening relaxing exercises that regularly took place previous to retiring, when the pupils were not encumbered with heavy clothing. These exercises lasted ten minutes, and have proved of great benefit to the health of the school, scarcely a boy or girl being sick during the year. At the conclusion of these exercises the matron and disciplinarian, in their respective dormitories, gave "dormitory talks" to the children, who were seated and listened attentively throughout. The above work as outlined has been carried out constantly and thoroughly, and has made a marked change in the health, appearance, and mental development of the pupils.

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General.—Every employee at this school has had the specific duties pertaining to his or her department outlined appropriately, and the work therein has been directed under their charge. The full duties have been recorded and the proper trust and responsibility placed in them, under direction of the superintendent. The mechanical and agricultural industries have been unified, regular inspections have been held in all departments, and perfect harmony existed throughout.

The work in all the industrial departments has held close practical relation to the class rooms. Weekly and monthly lists of work performed, its money value, have been made and handed to the teachers, who placed them in the hands of the pupils, to write upon, compute, explain, or illustrate upon the blackboard appropriately. In other words, the schoolroom and industrial departments are working in close touch with each other.

To say that the school and its pupils have advanced materially during the year is but justice to the merits of the efforts put forth, the work well done, and the actual results that are here evident in the brief period of one year. It seems that from the first day of school to its close every person connected with the school, and particularly the pupils themselves, have "put their shoulders to the wheel." No runaways, no offenses of a serious nature, no discontent, no immorality or even a tendency thereto. The high moral principle of these children is something noble, so much so that I am impressed with the opinion that they are somewhat above the average child in this respect. They are obedient, kind, and respectful in their every action and carriage. All they require is the proper direction to lead them in the path of industry and education.

In addition to the military drill and exercises, the customary playground games have been indulged in by boys and girls and enjoyed. Two good football teams were organized last fall. The members took a good deal of interest in the game and some excellent players were developed. By the next season the larger team will be able to cope with some of the South California teams. Two baseball nines have done considerable and creditable playing, winning from the white teams every time.

In addition to the regular school work on all other lines, every practicable opportunity and effort has been given the important factor, recreation, included in the development of youth, and proper supervision given in every instance. Bimonthly socials, in which employees and pupils mingled, neat dancing, harmless games, proper decorum, and general etiquette were taught; special receptions given by the larger girls, at which social conversation was cultivated; strawberry festivals and short evening parlor entertainments, the latter two usually given by the King's Daughters. These, added to various evening band concerts, as well as musicals by music classes and mandolin and guitar club, monthly entertainments, etc., have gone far toward giving plenty of enjoyment to the pupils.

Closing exercises.—The closing exercises of this school were held on June, 2, 1898. The programme of the day opened with a military full-dress parade and battalion drill by band and companies at 2.30 p. m., which was followed by a band concert. Fully 1,500 people from Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Redlands, San Jacinto, and other places were here, among whom were many leading citizens of southern California. In the evening an entertainment by the children was given in the dining hall, where a neat stage had been erected and seats prepared for about 800 persons. But the room was not sufficient, for by the time the doors were opened the crowd had increased to 1,500 people, and hence many were compelled to go away, as there was no room. The entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music, speeches, recitations, compositions, physical-culture drills, fancy marches, and a debate by representatives of the Helen Hunt Jackson and Excelsior literary societies upon the subject, "Resolved, That the dish rag is of more benefit to humanity than the hoe." The judges were selected from the audience. A fancy doll waltz was also given by sixteen little girls, and several tableaux representing the current topics of the day.

Fourth of July.—Our school took active part in the Fourth of July celebration at Los Angeles, the band leading the third division, Native Sons, in the parade, and in the afternoon gave a concert at Central Park to a crowd estimated at fully 30,000 people while the mandolin and guitar club and other pupils rendered a musical and literary programme in a large pavilion for the benefit of the 20,000 school children of the city. This trip, of three days' duration, expenses for same being paid by Los Angeles, has been of great value to the pupils and Indian cause generally, and did much to break down prejudice. Santa Monica, a seaside resort, was also visited, and pupils thoroughly enjoyed a plunge in the ocean.

This school should either be enlarged or moved to a better site. No place in the United States presents better advantages for an Indian school by way

of cultivated people, interest manifested by the citizens in the Indian, climate, etc., than southern California, and I would certainly recommend that steps be taken to give the hundreds, I may say thousands, of Indian youth of the Southwest, who have no school facilities, reasonable advantages to secure to them an education.

In spite of the fact that the school is badly located, with meager equipment and the poorest of surroundings, I feel that good, substantial, honest work has been accomplished during the year, and the good people of southern California have been aroused to the necessity of cooperating and lending influence to assist the Indian in his upward struggle, all of which is due to the interest manifested by the pupils and the united effort and hard work performed by employees.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

HARWOOD HALL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT BIDWELL, CAL.

INDIAN SCHOOL, *Fort Bidwell, Cal., August 20, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the first annual report of this school, it being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

By a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, approved January 30, 1897, the Fort Bidwell abandoned military reservation, with all its lands, buildings, water system, and improvements having been turned over to the Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to use same for the purposes of an Indian school.

The buildings having been erected for use as a military post, it was necessary that they should be remodeled in order to make them suitable for school purposes. This was done under contract, on plans submitted by myself to and approved by the Indian Department, at a cost to the Government of only $2,268.39, the converted buildings being ready for occupancy by January 21, 1898. Thus, it will be seen, that at a slight cost—less than $2,500—we have buildings with good accommodations for from 100 to 150 pupils; and at a further slight cost the accommodations could be doubled.

Besides the buildings, there are within the reservation over 3,000 acres of land, including 600 acres of well-timbered land, and some of the finest farming land in a wonderfully fertile valley.

Owing to the great distance this school is from the nearest railroad station (135 miles), to its being then the winter season, and to other difficulties which had to be surmounted, we did not get the necessary school supplies hauled here to enable us to open the school sooner than on April 4, 1898; consequently it has been in session less than three months of the fiscal year.

This school was established more particularly for the benefit of Indians of the Piute and Pitt River tribes, the former living mostly in Surprise Valley, Modoc County, Cal. (at the head of which Fort Bidwell is situated), the latter in the Pitt River country, not less than 50 miles distant.

We opened school with 16 children—all Piute Indians—10 boys and 6 girls, to which were added during the term 5 boys and 4 girls of the same tribe.

The Pitt River Indians, who have more children of school age than the Piutes, failed to send any of them to the school. This was owing to evil influences of white people, who, for selfish purposes, persisted in advising them not to send their children to the Fort Bidwell school. One, and I think the most potent, of these influences has been removed, and by considerable missionary work I think the advantages the Pitt Rivers will derive from this school have been made very clear to them, the more especially as they sent a delegation of about fourteen of their most influential men to visit the school during the time it was in session. As a result of this visit and work, I am informed that a number of them have decided to send their children next term, which will commence on the 1st proximo.

Instead of the present method of persuading Indians to send their children to the schools provided for them, I would respectfully suggest that the Indian department be legislatively empowered to compel all Indians to send all their children of school age (if in physical condition) to the different schools maintained at considerable expense for their special benefit. Some of the States have compulsory education laws which operate successfully, and I think similar laws for the Indians should be made.

Many superintendents, I am satisfied, meet with the same difficulties I have experienced in getting the children to school. So many of the old Indians, who still

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have considerable influence in their respective tribes, are strongly opposed to the idea of education for their children. Among the younger men, though, I have not found the same degree of opposition.

The progress made by the children who have been here has been remarkable, not only as to their scholastic studies, but as to the improvement in their ideas of good manners, neatness, cleanliness, etc.

Coming as they did from "tepees," without the slightest previous training, and not having other pupils here partially trained who could act as guides for them, it required much care, skill, and perseverance to convert such wild specimens of humanity into anything like decent and orderly people.

This remarkable change, accomplished in such a short time, is due to the efficiency, so patiently exercised, of the able corps of employees, with whose assistance in the management of the school I have been favored. Mrs. Nickerson as teacher, Miss Bessie McKenzie as matron, Mrs. Burkhart as seamstress, and Mrs. Chapman as cook, each in her sphere, is entitled to much commendation for the results obtained by their well-directed efforts.

Trusting that the results may be still more satisfactory the coming year,

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

IRA R. BAMBER,
Farmer, Industrial Teacher, and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Greenville, Cal., August 8, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Owing to the limited accommodations of our temporary quarters, the average attendance of pupils has of necessity been small—thirty-five for the year. This attendance, however, has been remarkably regular—no runaways, and very few withdrawn.

Health.—There have been more cases of sickness during the year than ever before. Two have died in the school, one of typhoid fever and one of pneumonia; also two pupils who were withdrawn died at home of the latter disease.

These deaths may deter some of the Indians from sending their children to school, for a time at least.

Schoolroom work.—The advancement of pupils has not been as great as it would have been under more favorable circumstances. The schoolroom being separated from the kitchen, dining room, and sewing room by only a thin board partition, the noise from these departments could be plainly heard in the schoolroom.

Nevertheless, the pupils have made quite good progress, and our teacher, Mary B. Clayton, is deserving of praise for her indefatigable earnestness in the schoolroom work.

Industrial training.—The kitchen, sewing room, and laundry furnished the only industrial training for the girls. The work in the sewing room has been especially good, considering that we have had no regular seamstress during the year. Having had no industrial teacher, the boys have devoted their working hours to sawing and splitting wood, repairing shoes, and doing necessary carpenter work.

New buildings.—The school and dormitory building, to accommodate 100 pupils, is almost completed. When the water and sewer system for the same (now being advertised) shall have been completed, we can resume our labors under more favorable surroundings.

This change I am sure will be an incentive to greater effort on the part of employees and pupils to accomplish more during the coming year than ever before. It is my sincere wish that I may be able at the close of this term to tell of improvements all along the line. We are indeed very fortunate in that the Department has done so much for this school.

Needed improvements.—That we may have the facilities for industrial training, a school farm of 100 acres is much needed; also a barn for horses, cows, hay, etc., a laundry building, and a small carpenter shop.

Thanking you for your kind consideration in the past, I am,

Very respectfully,

EDWARD N. AMENT, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LEWIS, COLO.

FORT LEWIS SCHOOL, COLO., *August 27, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Descriptive.—Fort Lewis School is situated at the base of the La Plata Mountains, in southwestern Colorado, 4 miles from Hesperus village and station and 12 miles from Durango, the market town. The La Plata River flows through the reservation, which is about 10 square miles in extent and adjoins the Southern Ute Reservation. The altitude is about 8,000 feet, and people afflicted with heart disease are liable to find it rather injurious. The summers are delightful; the winters usually severe, the snow sometimes reaching a depth of 3 feet.

The plaza, about a quarter of a mile wide by one-half mile long, is in about the middle of the reservation, and most of the twenty-two buildings which were formerly occupied by the military are located along its outer edges. It is bordered by a driveway, rows of fine shade trees, streams of running water, and a good plank sidewalk. Some of the front yards were sodded in the spring and nice lawns started, but owing to my inability to get lawn mowers they do not look as well as I would like to have them. Most of the buildings are old and somewhat dilapidated, but when you authorize the contemplated repairs, which are so urgently needed, they can be made quite serviceable and neat looking as well as healthful.

Attendance.—During the greater part of the year the capacity of the school, 300 pupils, was quite severely taxed. No special efforts were made to secure children, most of them being brought in by parents. Fifteen tribes were represented, the Navajoes, Apaches, and Pueblos being in the majority. If pressure were brought to bear upon the Southern Utes, our next-door neighbors, and the Jicarilla Apaches, only 80 miles away, an attendance of 500 could be secured without any trouble. Very few children of either of these tribes are in attendance here or elsewhere.

The Southern Ute Indians are physically superior to any tribe with which I am acquainted, this being due, perhaps, to their former practice of destroying all deformed or defective children. The children are bright, apt, and quick to learn, and it seems a pity that they are not given educational advantages and that their parents are not made to see the benefits of education in some forcible manner, such as withholding rations, for instance. Fort Lewis has been designated as a Southern Ute Reservation school, for school purposes only, but the Utes do not seem to be very strongly impressed with the fact that this is their school, to which their children should be sent.

The new building which I understand you have decided to have erected here this fall will enable me to accommodate nearly 400 children, and present indications are that it will be urgently needed before long to accommodate those who wish to attend. Perhaps a third of the pupils are of mixed blood, and not as desirable as those of full blood. If rations were withheld, as suggested, I am confident that the school could be filled to overflowing with full-blood Navajoes, Southern Utes, and Jicarilla Apaches without much difficulty.

Schoolroom work.—Greater progress and improvement has been made in this line than ever before, and the teachers and myself are much encouraged thereby. Twenty-two pupils were considered sufficiently advanced to be transferred to Carlisle and Haskell, and I am sure they will be a credit to themselves and to the Indian school service. The beneficial effects of kindergarten training is beginning to be shown and appreciated, one noticeable characteristic of former kindergarten pupils being the absence of that "hang-dog" expression that so many Indian children assume when spoken to.

Industrial work.—Special attention was paid to this branch of school work, farming receiving the most attention, as it is realized that such instruction will prove of the most practical value to a majority of the students. New ditches have been made, old ones enlarged, irrigation has been taught, and several acres of new land broken. A severe and unusual hailstorm worked havoc with our garden this year, so that there is a shortage in the supply of vegetables.

The shoe shop has turned out 385 pairs of shoes, each pair of which will outwear three pairs of those furnished under contract. A great deal of repairing was also done, and I consider the money spent in running the shoe shop a profitable investment for the Government, without taking into account the fact that a valuable trade is taught.

The work of the sewing room and of the tailor shop has been satisfactory. The girls have been encouraged to buy material and make their own dresses, under the direction of the seamstresses, and the results have been gratifying. Sewing and

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darning have been taught the girls, and the tailor has kept his apprentices busy in making and repairing coats, pants, vests, underwear, etc. All pupils' underwear, except a few skirts, was made at the school. About 20,000 pieces of clothing, including hosiery, were repaired in the sewing room during the year.

The carpenter and his assistants have been fully occupied in looking after and repairing buildings and making sidewalks and other improvements, such as coal sheds, oil sheds, etc.

I have been unable to secure a competent blacksmith at the salary allowed. It seems to me that it would be a good plan for the large training schools to turn out fewer literary teachers and a greater number of good carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and other industrial employees, the demand for which is greater than the supply.

The principal work of the printing office has been the publishing of the school paper, The Outlook. The press is a dilapidated Gordon, built during the civil war; the type is battered and worn, and there has been no expert printer at the school during the past year, and yet I can safely say that the printing office has been of considerable educational value, not only to those directly connected with it, but to a majority of the other pupils as well. I have refrained from making any requests for the betterment of the plant on account of the small amount of miscellaneous receipts of Class IV at my disposal, but at some future time I intend to ask your assistance in providing the school with facilities for getting out a paper that will be more of a credit to it.

Fire protection.—We have a good small reservoir and another one should be provided and the water filtered, as recommended by your office architect, plenty of piping, hydrants, hose, a good cart, and willing firemen, but the pressure is so light that a stream of water can be thrown only about 6 feet. As long as oil lamps and stoves remain in use there will be great danger of fire, in spite of all precautions that can be taken. A steam pump of a capacity as great as that of the pump in use here when the waterworks system is established should be provided as soon as possible. Plans for such a pump or boiler were handed to Supervisor Baker when he visited the school just after the close of the last fiscal year, and have undoubtedly been forwarded to you by him.

Health.—The health of all pupils except those coming from the low altitude and hot climate of southern Arizona and New Mexico, has been remarkably good. There has been no epidemic of any kind, although contagious diseases have been raging all about us in places of lower altitude and warmer climate. The rather high death rate among pupils from the locality mentioned should not be charged up to the climate, as the probable cause is the inherited tendency to scrofula and consumption, due to the polygamous practices which formerly prevailed among these southern Indian tribes and the careless habit of lying down on the bare ground, especially in the early spring, a habit which, in this altitude, is almost certain to be followed by serious consequences.

I have recommended that our pupils from southern Arizona and New Mexico be returned to their homes and that no more be sent here, as there are other schools, such as that at Phœnix, where the climatic conditions are similar to those to which they are accustomed. With the assistance of the Indian Bureau there should be no difficulty in securing 1,000 pupils for this school if desired from the near-by Ute, Jicarilla Apache, and Navajo reservations, the climate and altitude of which are similar to Fort Lewis.

Employees.—The employees of this school, almost without exception, have been faithful and loyal. Their duties have been performed with zeal, and it gives me pleasure to thus publicly express my appreciation of their services and the important part they have taken in making the past year so successful. All difficulties and differences, and they have been remarkably few when one considers the wide range of opinion and the various tastes represented, have been settled amicably, without troubling the Department. Nearly half of my last year's employees were of Indian blood, as I am a firm believer in pushing the Indian forward as fast as his ability will allow. Some of my Indian employees were remarkably successful; one was almost a total failure; the remainder give fair satisfaction and will be given a further trial. I am inclined to the opinion that, as a rule, white employees take more interest in the success and advancement of the Indian race than do the Indians themselves. I have tried to make my employees understand that the fact of their having Indian blood in their veins does not entitle them to any special favors and has no influence either for or against them when I make my recommendations for promotion; that they must do their work faithfully if they expect to be retained in the service, and that their advancement depends upon the manner in which they perform their duties and the proof they show of their ability to fill higher positions.

Thanking your office for the considerate treatment of such suggestions and recommendations as, in the performance of my duty, I have considered it necessary to make, I am,

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. BREEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., *August* [illegible]

SIR: I have the honor to submit my eighth annual report of this school.

The work in the schoolroom during the past year has, in the main, been most satisfactory. As I contemplate the work of the schoolrooms three years of the eight stand out more prominently because of being years of remarkably good work; the last is one of three; but, alas, the Indian Office comes to appreciate some of my good workers when they get to their best, and good boys and good girls, both among employees and pupils, are promoted and shipped. Within the past eight years three of my assistants have reached superintendents' positions, twice as many more have won promotion to higher ranks and gone to new fields, while others have won the promotion some winning twice, and remained with us. It has come to have the appearance to me that there is no surer road to promotion for the faithful than through the Grand Junction school except the faithful be the superintendent.

As set forth in my recent report to your office, and for the reasons therein elaborated, we must give early attention to another method of disposing of sewage. Year after year I have delayed, digging cesspool after cesspool, in the hope that the neighboring town on the river below us would seek a supply of mountain water for city use and thus enable us at trifling expense to build a sewer to the river, which runs in less than a mile of us. This will eventually happen, but the delay of the past and the necessary delay of the future will, combined, make a period so long that our present methods, if continued for such a time, would endanger health.

With the conditions submitted filled, no place in the service has greater promise than this. We have demonstrated repeatedly that the southern Indians can be brought here and sustain as good health as in the schools on the southern reservations, while the northern Indians that have come here in good health have never had a single ailment that can be charged either to the climate or their environments.

Conditions that could not be foreseen by your office or mine have forced a delay in attending to the school pasture on the neighboring stock range, though the fact that we have been sorely "grasshoppered" has urged it upon us more this year than ever before.

The average attendance during the year has been in excess of the number for whom an appropriation was made, a fact to which I desire to call special attention, as the capacity of the school has been increased more than 50 per cent since the assertion was made that a school here, or rather the school here, could never be filled. When we had an attendance of eighty-three one of the inspectors assured us that number was wholly because of my good luck in having just been transferred from the reservation. The good luck will continue, and the filling of the school, when we shall have doubled its capacity, will be readily accomplished.

Outings.—This system is growing so rapidly here that during the coming year we must make such preparations for it as have never before been contemplated, and I hope and expect this fall to get some of the Indian children into the public schools of the county, while a system to lessen the clerical work to secure reports of "outers," look more closely after their instruction while out, and lessen the time necessary to make collections of sums due must have early attention. Quite a number of the older girls can find work in good families the year around, and the question of shortening the school term for the sake of the "day work" employment that is offered in the early spring is becoming a matter for serious consideration.

It is my purpose to begin the manufacture of cheese as soon as the implements of the occupation can be gotten on the grounds. From 20 to 25 gallons of milk per day can be so used now and not rob the tables, and that amount can and will be very materially increased during the coming year.

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Following is a tabulated statement of school products:

From the sewing room:		
Aprons		229
Capes		33
Chemiloons		107
Dresses		92
Drawers	pairs	153
Napkins		22
Pillowcases		13
Towels		39
Waists		82
Caps		31
Cloths, table		5
Curtains		11
Dresses, night		67
Gowns		2
Neckties		63
Shirts		36
Undershirts		76
From the tailor shop:		
Pants—		
Jean	pairs	28
Knee	do	42
Shirts		91
Undershirts		95
From the shoe and harness shop:		
Bridles		16
Shoes—		
Mens	pairs	121
Misses	do	39
Boys	do	65
Womens	do	13
From the farm:		
Beef, net	pounds	820
Beets	do	38,200
Eggs	dozen	59
Honey	pounds	235
Onions	dozen	59
Asparagus	pounds	360
Calves		6
Hay	tons	84
Lettuce (bunches)	doz	10
Radishes	do	54
From the dairy:		
Butter	pounds	1,426
Milk	gallons	19,077

Thanking your office for courtesies extended, I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,

THEO. G. LEMMON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL TEACHER IN CHARGE OF SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

FIELD SERVICE, MYERS, FLA., *August 15, 1898.*

SIR: As requested by the circular letter from the Indian Office, dated June 1, 1898, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the past fiscal year of the Seminole Indians in Florida:

When I made my annual report for the fiscal year 1897 I expected it to be my last report for this field, and gave a general review of the origin and carrying forward of the work to the end of that year, June 30, 1897. However, I have continued in the work because the Department decided to make a special effort to secure larger tracts of land for permanent homes for the Florida Seminoles, and it was deemed best that one familiar with the field should remain and assist in this work for the time being, and as the securing or setting apart of a large body of land for these Indians was one of my cherished hopes I the more willingly continued in this field.

The general condition of affairs here is practically the same as last year. No organized school work has been carried on at the station, and the general and individual work which has always been pressed when the Indians visited us for a longer or shorter time was more scattered, on account of the less frequent visits on the part of the Indians. This was owing chiefly to the fact that there was a greater demand for the products of their hunting, so that the Indians have given their time almost entirely to hunting, keeping closely to their hunting grounds and securing their supplies from the traders, who have been among them in greater numbers than ever before, and owing to the limited employee force and funds I could not carry on the much-needed and desired camp work to overcome any adverse influences.

The number of the Indians is about the same—some 565. The few deaths occurring during the year are equalized by the number of births. To give an accurate census of these Indians would involve quite an item of expense and could only be done by the employment of a number of persons to visit them in their permanent as well as in their temporary camps.

The general health has been good during the past year. They have escaped to a large extent the prevailing malarial troubles better than the white people; still I have been called upon to treat them for various diseases.

These Indians are still located in a general way in the three sections heretofore mentioned—the Big Cypress on the west of the Everglades, the Miamis on the east, and the Cow Creek band, the latter having moved farther to the east, nearer to Fort Pierce, not from their own choice, but because of the fencing done by the cattle men, which interferes with the hunting and raising of hogs by the Indians. The Miami band have to a great extent left their camps and fields on the mainland and gone farther into the Glades to occupy the islands there, because of the encroachment of white settlers, etc., on the east coast. In the Big Cypress there has been a tendency among the Indians to group a number of camps near the Glades, so that there are little settlements instead of so many scattered camps. This seems to be done because of the convenience of having the families together while the men are in the Glades hunting, and also because of the easier access to the traders.

I am sorry that, owing to their almost entire devotion to hunting, their fields have, to a great extent, been neglected. This, in my opinion, is a backward step on their part, though we hope it may only be for a season. They are discouraged in their field work, not knowing at what time they may be driven away by some white squatter. This is also the case with their raising of hogs, the latter being stolen from them.

The Episcopal Church still carries on its mission among the Indians, holding occasional services for them and doing some camp work, but with no specially organized school of instruction, as they meet with the same difficulties in a general way as the Government.

During the early part of the year I examined different tracts of land with the view of purchasing some as in the few previous years. Such purchase, however, was deferred, the Department deeming it best to wait, owing to a movement to secure a larger area of land for the Indians before the final cession of the Everglades and other unsurveyed lands to the State of Florida. This was a plan that I had hoped for and recommended, and more particularly at the time that the report reached me of the proposed cession of these lands, when I at once requested the Department to make provision or reserve a portion for the Indians first if possible.

During January, 1898, I was called to Washington for an interview in reference to these land matters, and on my return I accompanied A. J. Duncan, Indian inspector, who visited Florida, specially authorized to make a thorough investigation of these lands and the needs of the Indians. After Col. A. J. Duncan spent some days at the station looking over matters there we, in company with the teamster and a competent guide, went to a northwest point of the Everglades to examine land bordering on the Glades, continuing as far south as was practicable. This included a large area of land of various qualities and suitable for these Indians. Not being able to cross the Glades at that season of the year we returned and went by rail to Miami on the east coast, examining lands on the border as well as various islands in the Everglades. My fuller report of this trip of investigation was submitted to the honorable Commissioner some time ago.

Col. A. J. Duncan made a thorough investigation and has given a full report to the honorable Secretary of the Interior with such recommendations as will, if carried out, I am sure give justice to the Indians and be a permanent benefit to them.

The general local work at the station has been carried on as usual, caring for the Government property and planting grain and fruit. The crops, however, proved a failure, owing to another disastrous freeze followed by an unprecedented drought.

As during the previous year I again had for over half the time only the teamster as my helper. He as in past years has proved reliable and faithful. For the balance of the year I also had a carpenter who was very efficient in his line of work, but his health failed in this climate and he could not remain.

I hope when the securing of this larger body of land has been accomplished or settled that a more extensive and permanent industrial work can be established among the Seminole Indians in Florida.

I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the courtesy and kindness shown during the year.

Very respectfully,

J. E. BRECHT,
Industrial Teacher, etc.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.

FORT LAPWAI SCHOOL, IDAHO, *October 20, 1898.*

SIR: Office letter of 7th instant, calling for annual report of this school and addressed to Ed. McConville, superintendent, has been referred to me, since Mr. McConville is in the Philippines and I was in charge at the close of the last fiscal year. Not having charge of the school longer than the closing weeks of the year, I could not give a satisfactory report, as observations offered would be those of a comparative outside observer. I should be compelled to report, however, that the last was but a repetition of previous years' retrogression, owing to the pernicious effect upon the Indian of money paid in large sums for their land. Attendance decreased and the interest of older Indians seemed abolished.

Very respectfully,

O. J. WEST,
Clerk and Physician.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, AT LAWRENCE, KANS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, *Lawrence, Kans., August 11, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the fifteenth annual report of the Haskell Institute.

The school is located 2 miles south from the city of Lawrence, on a slight elevation, from which point the land slopes in every direction at such a grade as to insure good drainage and sewerage from the building site. The valleys of the Kaw and the Wakarusa rivers, between which the school is located, are beautiful, they having been pronounced by Bayard Taylor, as he stood on Mount Oread, the site of the Kansas State University, just north of the Haskell Institute one-half mile, one of the most beautiful landscape views that he in all of his travels had ever seen.

Farm.—There are now 650 acres of land in the school farm, of which 200 are quite productive, while 200 are swampy, and the remaining 250 are unproductive because of having been cultivated for such a great length of time without proper variation of crops. To make the farm in general productive, the upland must be enriched by the use of fertilizers and by changing crops and the lowland must be well drained. The lowland is fertile, and when properly drained will be very productive.

The school plant, as it existed on April 1, 1898, when I assumed charge was practically as shown in following table:

Building.	Nature of construction	When erected.	Cost of construction	Condition and capacity.
Arch entrance	Frame	1898	$150	Good.
Bake shop	Stone	1888	1,500	Poor; struck by lightning; oven cracked and injured.
Band stand	Frame	1891	150	Good.
Barn, superintendent's	do	1893	600	Good; capacity, 4 horses, 3 tons hay, 3 vehicles.
Barn, farm	do	1885	2,000	Fair; capacity, 28 head stock, 50 tons hay, grain bins.
Do	do	1885	600	Good; capacity, 4 head stock, 2 tons hay, 1 vehicle.
Do	do	1885	600	Poor; capacity, 2 head stock, 2 tons hay, 1 vehicle.
Band house	do	1891	800	Fair; needs new roof.
Boiler house and laundry.	Stone	1887-90	8,000	Good; contains boiler room, laundry, harness shop, 5 apprentices; printing office, 4 apprentices; sloyd shop, 30 pupils; laundry has capacity for 350 pupils' work.
Cattle shed	Frame	1886	150	Poor.
Do	do	1890	500	Do.
Chicken house	do	1888	100	Do
Cornerib	do	1886	500	Good.
Do	do	1886	300	Do.
Dining hall and dormitory	Stone	1892	40,000	Good; capacity, 300 girls; dining hall, 500 pupils.
Dormitory:				
Large boys	do	1884	30,000	Fair; capacity, 150 boys; needs new floors and roof.
Small boys	do	1884	20,000	Do

Building.	Nature of construction	When erected.	Cost of construction	Condition and capacity.
Engine and pump house	Frame	1897	500	Good.
Farm tools and wagon shed	do	1894	400	Fair; needs new floor and foundation.
Guardhouse	Stone	1886	1,500	Good.
Hay barn, cattle sheds, etc	Frame	1893	2,250	Good; capacity, 100 head cattle and 250 tons hay.
Hog house	do	1890	500	Poor; will have to be rebuilt.
Hospital	do	1886	2,500	Fair; capacity, 20 invalids and attendants; porches and spouting in need of repairs.
House, farm	do	1887	1,000	Fair; capacity for small family.
Do	do	1885	1,000	Fair; capacity for small family; needs new roof, new porches and painting.
Do	do	1891	1,500	Good; capacity for 2 small families.
House, police quarters	do	1890	1,500	Good.
Laundry shed	do	1885	150	Poor.
Office, boiler	Stone	1891	2,156	Good; 5 office rooms.
Outhouse	Frame	1885	100	Poor.
Schoolhouse	Stone	1884	20,000	Fair; capacity, 350 pupils; needs new roof and ventilating.
Shop	Frame	1884	75	Poor.
Shop and hose	Stone	1887	4,500	Good; contains shoe shop, 12 apprentices, and tailor shop, 12 apprentices; needs new roof.
Do	do	1891	5,845	Good; capacity, wagon shop, 8 apprentices; blacksmith, 8, and paint shop, 8 apprentices.
Shop, carpenter	Frame	1888	1,500	Good; small room; 5 apprentices.
Stable	do	1887	500	Fair.
Stable	Stone	1891	1,112	Good.
Toilet	Frame	1884	500	Fair.
Water tank	do	1891	500	Good.

That the buildings and improvements in general were in such bad state of repair as is shown above is due to the fact that an average of about $15,000 of the annual appropriation has been allowed to revert to the Treasury during the past few years, instead of using it in general repairs and improvements greatly needed. Fortunately, there was time after April 1 to get authorities and let contracts for a great many repairs and improvements, and thus utilize funds that had been appropriated for the fiscal year 1898. Under these circumstances, it has been possible to make many repairs and improvements and to secure material for others that will be completed during the present year.

Improvements now under way and others arranged for are:

1. An auditorium building.—A two story stone structure, the upper floor of which, as an assembly room, will accommodate from 650 to 700 people. The terms of the contract for this building do not include the completion of the lower or basement story. However, with an allowance of about $400 this story can also be properly finished so as to be fairly well adapted for gymnasium purposes. This building will be completed by the middle of October or the 1st of November, and will be of great value to the school.

2. Two lavatory buildings of stone, 33 by 40 feet, built in connection with the two boys' dormitories, the lower stories of which will be supplied with the most modern latrine closet, urinal, and lavatory fixtures, and the upper with ring, shower, and plunge bath conveniences. Similar arrangements in the girls' quarters have been contracted for. These improvements have been greatly needed, and will, when completed, insure very satisfactory sanitary conditions.

3. Steam heating plant.—Arrangements for complete and thorough repairs on the system have been made and the work is well under way. An extension of the system to the new auditorium will be needed when the building is completed, and plans are now being made for the extension.

4. Ventilation.—All of the buildings have been erected without provisions for ventilation. This defect is to be overcome by installing a complete ventilating system, for which plans and specifications are now being prepared.

5. General improvements.—These comprise the building and repairing of sidewalks and fences, repairing and renewing roofing, laying new floors in dormitory buildings, and numerous minor improvements, such as making family tables for dining room, kalsomining rooms, and painting roofs, buildings, etc. Material has been purchased and is now on hand for making wardrobes, for shelving and properly fitting up the commissary, for building stock sheds, for repairing porches, for remodeling a farmhouse, and for many other general repairs.

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The proposed repairs and improvements for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1899, are as follows:

Proposed repairs:

1. Renewing roofing, shingles, and tin work on two dormitory buildings and school building	$1,070
2. Repairing tin roofing, gutters, and down spouts on hospital, shops, and barns	150
3. Painting roofing on all buildings	250
4. Repairing fencing	100
5. Paving and sidewalks	500
6. Repairing, remodeling, and rebuilding porches on dormitory buildings and hospital	1,000
7. Arching tunnel for steam pipes	800
8. Building new flues in blacksmith shop and putting in new forges	150
Total	4,320

Proposed improvements:

1. Lighting new auditorium and extension of electric-light system	$500
2. Seating of auditorium	1,350
3. Heating auditorium (special, $2,500).	
4. Flooring, plastering, and ceiling basement of auditorium building	100
5. Residence for superintendent	4,000
Total	6,250

Improvements needed during fiscal year 1900 are:
(1) School building.
(2) Employees' quarters.
(3) Laundry.
(4) Additional shop room.

A glance at the descriptive statement of the school plant shows the necessity for these improvements, viz: The enrollment has outgrown the capacity of the school. The school building now in use was built to accommodate 350 pupils. The enrollment since that time has increased to 500.

The need of employees' quarters has long been felt. There are but two small houses for employees, capacity for four families; therefore, employees must occupy rooms in dormitory buildings, and thus decrease the student capacity, or they must live in Lawrence, 2 miles distant, and thus limit their efficiency as school employees. Several cottages and an employees' building should be provided without delay.

The laundry and the additional shop rooms are also imperative needs, the rooms now in use for laundry purposes being entirely too small and in every way unsuitable, and the shop rooms being needed in connection with the carpentering, manual training, and printing departments.

Attendance.—The office records show an enrollment of 619 pupils during the year, and an average attendance of 59.4.

The enrollment by tribes was as follows:

Name of tribe	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Name of tribe	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alaskan	1	.....	1	Oneida	13	1	14
Arapaho	9	11	20	Osage	8	.....	8
Assiniboine	.....	1	1	Ottawa	12	7	19
Bannock	.....	1	1	Otoe	2	.....	2
Caddo	10	4	14	Pawnee	8	4	12
Coast	1	.....	1	Peoria	11	8	19
Callallan	.....	1	1	Piegan	.....	1	1
Chehalis	.....	1	1	Pottawatomie	65	50	115
Cheyenne	17	12	29	Ponca	2	6	8
Cherokee	1	.....	1	Pueblo	.....	1	1
Chippewa	51	30	85	Puyallup	2	2	4
Delaware	7	4	11	Quapaw	2	.....	2
Flathead	3	.....	3	Sac and Fox	7	1	8
Iowa	7	12	19	Seneca	13	5	18
Kaw	1	.....	1	Sioux	26	5	31
Kickapoo	2	7	9	Shawnee	14	14	28
Kiowa	1	.....	1	Shoshone	3	.....	3
Menominee	20	12	32	Snohomish	2	.....	2
Miami	11	3	14	Stockbridge	1	.....	1
Mission	1	.....	1	Ute	.....	1	1
Muncie	7	11	18	Wichita	1	.....	1
Modoc	2	1	3	Winnebago	1	.....	1
Moqui	1	.....	1	Wyandotte	12	17	29
Navajo	5	2	7				
New York	1	1	2	Total	351	215	619
Omaha	1	.....	1				

Classification of pupils for year ending June 30, 1898, is as follows:

Grade.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Kindergarten	12	10	22
First primary	37	17	54
Second primary	30	25	55
Third primary	30	25	55
Fourth primary	34	23	57
First advanced	43	23	66
Second advanced	29	25	54
Third advanced	27	22	49
Fourth advanced	23	19	42
Ninth grade, or preparatory normal	12	19	31
Junior normal	10	5	15
Senior normal	7	4	11
Junior commercial	12	2	14
Senior commercial	3	1	4
Total	351	215	619

Lighting.—The electric-light system, which was installed during the year, is a great improvement, and in general is giving good satisfaction. The system is incomplete and must be extended this year. The incandescent arc lights which are in use on the grounds are not giving good satisfaction, in fact are a failure, and will very soon have to be replaced by groups of incandescent lamps.

Water supply.—The independent water plant, constructed during the early part of the year, at an expense of about $5,500, is almost an absolute failure. The system of five wells, forming a reservoir of 150,000 gallons, furnishes only water enough to supply the necessary quantity for from four to six days of each month. The supply is entirely inadequate. Almost as much water as was used before the independent plant was constructed is now supplied from the city waterworks system. The quality of water from the city system is quite satisfactory for all purposes except for drinking. Good drinking water must be secured from some other source.

Reorganization.—In addition to the work of making repairs and improvements, much time has been devoted to reorganization of the work in all departments of the institution. The agricultural department at present comprises farming, stock raising, gardening, and fruit culture; the trades department, carpentry, wagon-making, iron smithing, steam fitting and engineering, painting, shoemaking, harness making, tailoring, and printing; the manual-training department, sloyd, wood and iron work, mechanical drawing for boys, and cookery, baking, sewing,

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dressmaking, laundering, and general housekeeping for the girls. The literary department comprises the following grades: Kindergarten, four primary, four grammar schools, and one year's preparatory normal, two years' normal course, and two years of normal work.

A definite course of instruction is being prepared for each of the departments. The purpose will be to instruct as carefully and as thoroughly in the industrial departments as in the literary. The course of instruction will be introduced in all departments at the beginning of the next school term, and thereafter a student will, upon completion of any course, whether industrial or literary, be given a certificate of graduation.

Experience has demonstrated that Indian students who complete a course of instruction, whether literary or industrial, are qualified, when they leave school, to take positions of responsibility and compete with other young people. Since the establishment of the normal department at this school, in 1891, there have been twenty-five graduates. With one exception, the graduates of the classes of 1896 and 1897 are holding positions of trust, and have given excellent satisfaction. Many other pupils who have had thorough training in industrial lines are also doing good service in their respective departments.

Pupils from this school who have been appointed to positions before having completed a thorough course of instruction are in many instances failures. After a year's experience in the field, I am convinced the same is true of undergraduates from other schools. In view of this fact, the reorganization of the work in all departments and the establishment of a definite and thorough course of instruction which will demand, on the part of all employees, work and instruction in reality educational, has been given much thought and time in preparation.

Prospects.—The reorganization having been almost completed, and having been announced through the students of the school, the prospects for the ensuing year are very bright. Many pupils who have formerly gone to their homes during vacation have remained at the school this year. The pupils are happy in their work and enthusiastic over the outlook. Applications for enrollment are more numerous than ever before in the history of the school, and the applicants are of a higher grade of pupils.

The employees of the school are working in perfect harmony and as a unit.

In conclusion, I am pleased to be able to report that conditions are now such as to give promise of a very prosperous year.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. PEARS, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL, MICH., *July 19, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report for the Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial School for the fiscal year just closed.

The attendance for the year is as follows:

First quarter	134.1
Second quarter	151.2
Third quarter	158.6
Fourth quarter	165.9
Average attendance	149.7
Total enrollment	222

The teachers are to be complimented for the very satisfactory work rendered in their departments during the year. They have taken great interest in their work, both in and out of the schoolrooms, and it is due to their earnest efforts that our literary work is considered up to the average. A radical change was made in the organization of the school during the second quarter, and the work was graded approximately as recommended by the Indian Office, consequently greater progress in number work and language was made than heretofore. Instruction in instrumental and vocal music has received some attention, but in the absence of a regular music teacher little progress has been made.

The work in the industrial department is all that can be desired. Classes are detailed and rotate regularly through every department. The object being to teach the pupils such work as will be of benefit to them when they return to their homes, they are fully instructed as they advance from one department to another; and the

work of those over 14 years of age attests not only to the skill of the Indian boy and girl in industrial work, but also to faithful, intelligent work on the part of their teachers. The adoption of laundry machinery saves the labor of 15 to 20 pupils, and consequently relieves the other departments to a great extent.

The boys are reliable and competent, and take great interest in all work pertaining to the shops and farm. The accompanying statistical report shows the farm products during the past year, per capita cost, etc.

The office is already fully informed regarding necessary improvements for the fiscal year 1899.

The boiler house, dining hall, and school and assembly building have been completed and accepted. The new dormitory will be ready for use about August 1.

Several tests show that good work has been done by the steam-heat contractors. This work will be completed by August 1.

The health of the school has been quite good. One boy died from pneumonia. While the sanitary condition is good now, the new sewerage and water system will make it perfect.

With thanks to your office for the courteous treatment this school has received, also to the force of employees for their faithful and intelligent support during the year, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. GRAHAM, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CLONTARF, MINN.

CLONTARF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Clontarf, Minn., June 30, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my annual report of the Clontarf Indian Industrial School, for the fiscal year ending this day.

On taking charge of the school, October 28 last, it was found in a very dilapidated condition. The buildings were in a very poor state of repair, mention of which was made in report of superintendent for 1897, and also in report of supervisor, who reported on the advisability of purchasing school.

Only 35 children were in attendance, and, owing to the lack of supplies of all kinds, it had been, and was for some time, impossible to manage the school with any degree of satisfaction to the management or marked advantage to the pupils.

Attendance.—The enrollment for the year was 47; the average attendance 33+. The highest enrollment during any one month was 40, during the month of February. The highest average attendance during any one month was 38, during the months of March, April, and May. The average age of pupils enrolled was 11+ years.

Industries taught at the school were diversified farming and gardening. Owing, however, to the fact that Clontarf is a boys' school, the boys were instructed in general housework as well as outside work. Besides the housework during the past year the work accomplished by the boys under the direction and with the assistance of the employees has been as follows: All supplies of school, including 100 cords of wood and 60 tons of coal, hauled from Clontarf, a distance of 2 miles; 200 tons of hay stowed away in school barns; 100 cords of wood sawed, split, and piled ready for use; stock, consisting of 45 head of cattle, 11 of horses, 20 of sheep, and 8 of hogs cared for; 100 acres of ground prepared and sowed to oats; 5 acres to garden; the grounds in front of buildings plowed, graded, sowed to oats, and seeded to timothy; and about 40 shade trees set out. Besides this, there has been done the necessary work to make things as comfortable and to place premises in as good condition as circumstances would permit. When it is taken into consideration that this has been accomplished with the aid of 38 boys, whose average age is but 11 years, and these spending half their time in the schoolroom, it would seem that the boys deserve considerable praise.

Class-room work.—Owing to the fact that prior to January 1 there were no supplies whatever for this department, except pupils and a teacher, the work here up to that time was not very satisfactory. After that, with the limited supplies furnished, much good work was accomplished and considerable progress manifested. Patriotism and love for the flag were inculcated by the constant presence of the flag in the schoolroom, the daily salute of the same, and frequent talks about it and kindred subjects. Current events were daily discussed in the schoolroom, and the progress of the trouble with Spain by the United States was watched by the pupils, especially the older ones, with considerable interest. Class-room work

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occupied five hours each day, five days in the week, together with an evening session of forty-five minutes. Monday and Saturday evenings were devoted to military drill, and considerable proficiency in that direction was noted.

Religion.—With two exceptions our pupils were members of the Catholic Church. Those who cared to do so went to that church at Clontarf on Sunday mornings, and all were required to attend Sunday school and chapel exercises of a strictly undenominational character at the school in the afternoon and evening.

The buildings are in a bad state of repair and do not present the appearance that a Government institution should. I recommend that new floors, roofs, and ceilings be placed in all the buildings, and that they be painted throughout.

In conclusion I wish to thank your office for the kind consideration extended during the past year.

Very respectfully,

W. H. JOHNSON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MORRIS, MINN.

MORRIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Morris, Minn., July 15, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Morris Industrial School.

Purchase of plant.—The Morris school was purchased from the Sisters of Mercy May 19, 1897, for the sum of $14,519 for real estate and $3,757.95 for personal property. The real estate consists of 80 acres of land, with buildings that were formerly used by the sisters for school purposes.

Location.—The plant is located three-fourths of a mile east of the village of Morris, Minn., a place containing about 1,500 inhabitants, situated on the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. The land purchased is described as follows: NE. ¼ of the SW. ¼, the SW. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of the SW. ¼, the NE. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of the SW. ¼, the NW. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of the SW. ¼, the SE. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 36, T. 125, R. 42, containing 80 acres.

Collection of pupils.—Upon my arrival at the school, January 29, 1897, I found the school deserted of all children and destitute of many things necessary with which to conduct a school, the sisters having sent home the previous September all pupils under their charge. After receiving instructions, I proceeded to make collection of pupils from the White Earth Reservation, which is about 180 miles north of school. At that season collecting pupils was rather difficult, as nearly all pupils that could be obtained had been placed in other schools. However, the work of collecting has continued until 105 pupils have been enrolled, with an average attendance during the year of 78. The expenses for collecting pupils since June 30, 1897, has been $121.64. The children collected are all Chippewa except one, who is a Sioux from the Sisseton Agency. Twenty were brought from Millelac Lake, Minn.; the others from White Earth Agency, Minn.

Schoolroom work.—Owing to the frequent change of teachers, the work in the schoolroom has not made the progress that it would otherwise have done. Again, too, having nothing in the way of school materials with which to work until the school had been in progress for about two months, was against the work in that department. However, much interest has been taken by the pupils. Note reading, singing, and instrumental music are subjects of noted improvement.

Industrial work.—The industries taught at the school are farming, gardening, stock raising, dairying, sewing (cutting and fitting), cooking, laundering, and general housework. The pride taken by boys in the care of stock is plainly evident. Cleanliness of barns and stables, together with appearance of stock, indicate that the work is done in a thorough and effective manner. The garden, too, is well cared for, evidence of which is found in the fact that for quantity and appearance it surpasses any owned by our white neighbors. The work of the girls has been all that could be desired for neatness and tidiness.

Farm and stock.—The school farm, consisting of 80 acres, will, it is estimated, produce this year 10 tons of hay, 800 bushels potatoes, 10 bushels onions, 12 bushels pease, 12 bushels beans, 400 heads cabbages, 60 bushels turnips, 20 bushels sweet corn, 6 bushels pop corn, and abundance of radishes, lettuce, and cucumbers for table use. The dairy has produced all the milk that was necessary for table use, giving the smaller children what was necessary for them to drink.

Moral and religious influences.—There are three well-attended churches in Morris, namely, Methodist, Congregational, and Catholic. Nearly every Sunday, some

of our pupils, accompanied by employees, attend services at these churches. Pupils are allowed to use their own will with reference to the church which they attend, and the good people of Morris have aided and encouraged their attendance by setting aside certain pews for them and making them feel at home and welcome. Sunday school and chapel exercises have been held at the school throughout the year, in which all children take a part.

Sanitation.—I submit on this subject report of H. L. Hulburd, M. D., school physician.

I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the year closing June 30, 1898. The general health has been fair. Early in the year, at the beginning of my term, there was an epidemic of measles brought to the school by new scholars, which soon favorably terminated. There were also brought into the school several cases of acute chronic conjunctivitis, which it was impossible to confine entirely to the affected ones, owing to the imperfect equipment of the school in respect to separate wash basins and towels, and in the absence of suitable room for a hospital ward. However, all have done well and are convalescent. There has been one death from tuberculosis.

Some of the rooms are in a decayed and unsanitary condition, and unfit for winter use, and very imperfectly heated with stoves.

The water supply comes from the Pondeterre River, a small sluggish stream, and is so heavily loaded with organic matter that it is unsafe for drinking unless boiled.

I would earnestly recommend that a more plentiful and wholesome supply of water be in some way supplied for drinking, bathing, and sanitary closets. There is not a bathroom at the school. I would, therefore, recommend that there be some arrangements for bathing and for sewerage.

Improvements.—There have been no improvements, except in the general appearance, no funds for that purpose having been allowed.

Consolidation of schools.—By direction of the Indian Office, the Clontarf School, pupils, and personal property have been brought to the Morris School, making an enrollment at the present time of 114.

Official visitors.—Our school has been visited during the year by Supervisors Smith and Anderson, to whom many thanks are due for their kindly advice and encouragement.

Employees.—The school has undergone frequent change of employees, which has been very detrimental to the progress of the school work. Employees have in all cases worked together in harmony.

Recommendations and needs.—The school is sadly in need of a system of waterworks and sewerage. Water is hauled a distance of 1 mile from the river—the river water being preferable to that drawn from the wells at the school. This consumes much time, as it keeps a team and boys busy nearly all the time. I recommend that a system of waterworks be placed in the school. There are no sewerage nor drain pipes on the place. I recommend that there be placed at the school at least a thousand feet of tiling for the purpose of draining the refuse water from the buildings.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been excellent. Aside from several cases of sore eyes, but one case, and that not severe, required the attendance of a physician. The expense for medical services rendered to the school during the past nine months has been but $18.50.

General.—Special exercises were prepared for Christmas, Washington's Birthday, and closing day. At Christmas time pupils and employees in a body visited the Morris School and had a very enjoyable time. Frequent interchange of visits between the two schools, both on the part of the pupils and employees, has been a feature of the school year from which much benefit has been derived. Memorial day the pupils took part in the memorial exercises at Clontarf and Benson, neighboring villages, and many were the favorable comments made upon their bearing.

Employees have for the most part been conscientious and fairly capable in their work, and in the transfers that are to be made in consequence of the discontinuance of the school deserve, without exception, favorable consideration by the Indian Office.

In conclusion I wish to express to you my hearty appreciation of the kindly consideration accorded me at all times and my hope that the consolidation of the Clontarf and Morris schools may be the means of building a school under your charge which shall be successful in every sense of the word.

Very respectfully,

HORACE J. JOHNSON,
Principal Teacher in Charge.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Superintendent Clontarf and Morris Industrial Schools.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. JOHNSON, *Superintendent.*

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REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIPESTONE, MINN.

PIPESTONE INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Pipestone, Minn., July 11, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the workings of the Pipestone Indian School for the fiscal year 1898.

Attendance.—There have been 123 pupils enrolled during the year. The average daily attendance is 100.4. During the year there were 7 runaways, all of whom were captured and returned within a couple of days.

Health.—The health of the school has been remarkably good. There have been no epidemics of a serious nature, and but few cases of severe illness, all of which readily yielded to treatment.

Literary work.—The schoolroom exercises have been quite successful, and much improvement is noticeable in all the grades of the school. A fair amount of supplementary reading has been done by the pupils in addition to their regular schoolroom work. Desirable books have been furnished the pupils, and their reading has been looked after by the teachers. Pupils who expect to become teachers have been reading on that line in addition to their regular work.

Two of the pupils who had completed the eighth grade have attended the public schools in Pipestone during the year. They have conducted themselves in such a manner as to win the confidence and respect both of their teachers and classmates in the public schools, and in the final examinations stood well toward the head of their classes.

Industrial and farm work.—The industrial work of the farm has been productive of good results. Quite a large amount of produce has been raised and a large supply of vegetables for the use of the table. The dairy has furnished a large supply of milk and butter, and we have had a good supply of eggs from the poultry. At this time the crops on the farm and in the garden are looking well and promise an abundant harvest. Last winter an ice house was built and filled with ice, which is a material advantage to the cooking department. A hand-mangle has been added to the laundry equipment and lessens the fatiguing work materially. A cream separator has been added to the dairy and is a valuable addition to the equipment.

Drainage.—The drainage is excellent and the sewer is in good condition.

Gaslight.—The gas plant has given the best of satisfaction since its installation. The brilliancy of the light and the ease of operation are items in its favor.

Buildings.—The great need of this school at this time is more buildings. But with the appropriations already made, I trust the buildings will be completed during the year.

Employees.—But one employee has been transferred during the year, and that was upon request. They have been faithful and earnest in their work and loyal to the school. The success of the school is largely due to their united efforts.

Thanking you for the cordial and courteous support I have received,

I am, respectfully,

DE WITT S. HARRIS, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT SHAW, MONT.

FORT SHAW SCHOOL, MONTANA, *August 26, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward the sixth annual report of this school.

The school increased to more than 300 pupils last year. The old school building was remodeled and increased in size so that it is more convenient and commodious. The work was improved in nearly all lines.

There was one weak place in the employee force which made the entire work harder. I refer to the position of disciplinarian. It is one of the most difficult positions to fill, and by some mishap a 17-year-old Indian boy was sent to take charge of 180 boys. His influence was nil, which was a vast improvement over that of the man sent to succeed him.

During the past year we have seen in the manual training work the advantage of a systematic course steadily followed. We have a large number of very creditable pieces of wood carving done by small boys of 11 or 12. They have taken the knife work, have kept up the course in drawing, and easily followed the course of wood carving. Their doing any kind of woodwork is simply a question of growing large and strong enough. They are growing into the principles of a universal trade. I have been struck with the facility with which they take up and use any kind of tools. For instance, two tailor boys are during vacation plying the carpenter's trade. To see them at work one would suppose that the particular thing in which they were trained.

All lines of industrial work, both for boys and girls, have been carried out systematically and with a definite end in view. It is the first year we have been able to carry out fully the plan of organization of that office. The matron had entire oversight of lady employees engaged in industrial work with the girls. The manual training teacher had general oversight of industrial training of the boys. The principal teacher had charge of schoolroom work.

The entire employee force formed an association and met one evening per week to read papers prepared and have discussions on them. The subjects were of vital interest to the workers. A better general idea of the work was secured in this way, and at the same time the workers were keeping up their own education. Among the subjects considered were sanitation, discipline, amusements, educational value of different branches of industrial training, school management, educational value of drawing, training in gymnasium, music as an educational factor, and nature study. An employee would take some branch of a subject and write a paper. Then there would be a general discussion.

The work of the school could be greatly improved by a few improvements, as a steam-heating plant, electric lighting, barn for horses, machinery for laundry, and hospital building. It would be comparatively easy to secure 400 or 500 pupils for the school if facilities would admit them.

W. H. WINSLOW, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
GENOA, NEBR., *September 24, 1898.*

SIR: In compliance with the rules and regulations for the Indian service, I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the school for the fiscal year of 1898:

The attendance during the past year has exceeded that of any of the previous years, being made up of an excellent class of boys and girls, who have shown by their efforts that they realize the benefits to be derived by the opportunities offered to secure an education and have taken a great interest in everything pertaining to their advancement.

I sincerely hope that the day is not far distant when the sending of solicitors to the different reservations for the purpose of inducing pupils to attend the nonreservation schools, and who are subject to the extortions of persons acting as interpreters and rendering other assistance, will be abolished and other and less expensive means afforded for the securing of pupils for the nonreservation schools.

The health of the pupils during the past year has been very good, no epidemic prevailing, which I think in a great measure is due to the excellent sanitary condition of the school.

The schoolroom work has been successfully carried on, and the work will bear comparison with that of the preceding years.

The industrial departments have taken no backward step from any of the preceding years, and an examination of the work as carried on will show that marked progress has been made all along that line. The work as carried on in the harness and shoeshop and carpenter and tailor shops has been more extensive than any of the past years, and the interest in the industrial departments is increasing from year to year. The great need is more shop room to accommodate those that desire to take up the trades.

Quite a large line of work from the industrial departments has been placed on exhibition at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., which has been highly complimented for the superior workmanship which it displays.

The crops upon the farm and garden have exceeded that of any of the previous years, and an abundance of vegetables from the garden and a large supply of potatoes from the farm has amply repaid for the labor placed thereon, and has afforded a sufficient supply for all table use for the pupils. The general farm crops, such as hay, corn, and oats, have been sufficient to supply the needs of the school stock, and the outlook for the present year is equal to that of the last. All

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in all, the school farm has not only been made instructive, but self-sustaining to the school.

The water supply of the school is unexcelled, being furnished by the Genoa Town Company. There is always an abundant supply for all uses, and the pressure is sufficient for ample fire protection, as was shown by the extinguishing of a very large fire which had secured a strong foothold in the attic of the boys' dormitory building during the past winter, caused by the explosion of a lamp; and had it not been for the excellent water system a large portion of the plant would have been destroyed.

The sewerage is very good, but should be extended to a more distant point for the opening, and for which I have made a request for an appropriation.

New grounds have been laid out on the school campus, new drives and walks made, and trees planted, looking forward to the further extension of the plant, especially in the line of a suitable building for schoolroom purposes, of which the institution is sadly in need, and I trust that at the coming session of Congress there will be an appropriation set apart therefor.

The improvements and repairs for which appropriations have been made have been pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Appropriations for the completion of the steam-heating plant and the installation of an electric-light plant have been made for the fiscal year of 1899, and I trust that ere long the danger of fires from the use of stoves and lamps will be a thing of the past. An appropriation for the general repair of the school hospital has also been made and, when completed, will make our hospital both convenient and comfortable.

There is great need of a new warehouse for the storing of the large quantity of supplies furnished for the use of the school, which should be made fireproof from the exterior and built in a good, substantial manner for the safe-keeping of all supplies shipped to the school for its general use. When such a building is completed, the building which is now in use for warerooom purposes can be utilized for the use of shops, for which it will be ample in size. Other needed improvements for the school have been given in another communication upon the recommendations for improvements and repairs for the fiscal year of 1900.

All in all, the work of the school has been carried on as efficiently as that of previous years; yet I am sorry to state that at the closing of the school year the perfect harmony which has so long prevailed at the school was disturbed by a visiting official, whose efforts were to make employees feel that his authority was superior and that the Indian service was a place to have a hilarious time, whether the work was efficiently carried on or not, and the formation of cliques against the superintendents, all of which I am pleased to note that your Office does not approve of, by the removal of such officials from the service.

In conclusion, I desire to tender my sincere thanks to your Office for the courteous treatment I have received and the prompt attention to all business matters pertaining to the school during the past year.

I am, as ever, very respectfully,

J. E. Ross, *Superintendent.*

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARSON, NEV.

Indian Industrial School,
Carson City, Nev., August 31, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this school and of the Walker River Reservation for the fiscal year 1898:

SCHOOL.

I have been associated with this school something over four years, and during that time, and especially the latter portion of it, I have had ample opportunities to observe the effect of its workings, both upon the pupils and their parents and the Indians in general, who have in any way to deal with the school. I can not truthfully say all the pupils who have had the advantage to be enrolled in the school have accomplished satisfactory results, for there are a few who have not; but I attribute this to two causes:

(1) They were enrolled at too advanced an age and had already the habits of life fixed, and no amount of teaching could, considering the character, change them to any appreciable extent for the better.

(2) Among the number of pupils with whom we have to do it must be expected that some have neither the ambition nor natural inclination and ability to attain

the satisfactory results which others reach with like advantages. This class of pupils, however, is limited in number; while, on the other hand, the most part of our pupils have made a very commendable advancement along all lines tending to a better future.

In regard to the effect the school has had upon the Indians, they are more impressed with it and what it has done for their children; and this is especially true of the Washoe tribe and that portion of the Pah Ute tribe that has not been hampered by reservation life. I find that each succeeding year it is easier to procure pupils for the school, and this year I was surprised at the small effort it required to replace those transferred to nonreservation schools of the second class and others dropped and placed in white families, numbering in all twenty-five. The kindly feeling toward the school is very evident. Still, I do not wish to convey the impression that prejudice against it is entirely eradicated among the tribes, but it is, however, materially softened.

Shortly after the close of the school 18 pupils were transferred to Carlisle and Phœnix. Four years ago this would have been impossible, while at the present it was accomplished with comparative ease.

In the use of the language I have noticed somewhat an improvement. With teachers striving ever so diligently, this improvement must necessarily be slow, as, all Indian pupils have learned to speak in their own tongue before entering school. This language is guttural and agglutinative in structure, and to learn a new language, spoken with the vocal organs in an entirely different position, and with a structure, which if not complicated, is entirely new to them, is a task not accomplished within a few months, or years even. Still, I am of the opinion there would have been a more marked improvement in this direction had the teachers given more attention to phonetic drill in their language exercises; but to accomplish this requires, on the part of the teacher, much patience, a considerable energy, and a deep interest in the work, which qualifications, it seems, all teachers do not possess. However, the results accomplished in the kindergarten during the past year can not be surpassed. The teacher in this department has displayed all these characteristics, and the children's improvement is an evidence of what energy, knowledge, and the proper spirit displayed will do.

In vocal music and drawing our pupils did very well. They were given regular class instruction in these departments, and the advancement made is very commendable. It requires slight energy on the part of the instructor to arouse an interest in the Indian child in music and drawing, as they are children of nature, and the most of whom possess the perceptive to a high degree; and herein lies a tendency to make a hobby of these things to the exclusion of the cultivation of the reflective faculties—a hobby displaying itself somewhat in our school the past year, and especially as to music being carried too far in the day exercises.

Without any attempt to produce special samples for the occasion, we exhibited at the close of the year articles from the various departments, and while the display as a whole was very good, I do not think it was up to the standard of former years. The work from the culinary department, however, was good, and this fact has led to many applications for Indian girls as servants to white families.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year is 144. Owing to the vacation months the average attendance for the first quarter is materially reduced, and as we can not accommodate a number greatly in excess of 150, it is difficult to hold the average for the year up to 150 pupils. The total enrollment is 182; the highest average for any quarter is 152, and the lowest is 128.

Industries.—I am still able to report the same unenviable condition of our industrial department. However, there is a likelihood of our being able to erect shops this fall, as we have an appropriation of $3,000 for buildings and repairs. We have very poor facilities for mechanical instruction; still, we have sufficient to demonstrate its feasibility and the further fact that our Indian boys can learn well the use of tools if given an opportunity.

The industries for the girls—sewing, laundry work, cooking, and general housework—are well organized, and in these departments little if any improvement can be made. The work of the sewing department for the past year, exclusive of mending, etc., follows:

Aprons	55	Drawers	98
Carpet (yards)	100	Union suits	101
Skirts	39	Waists	59
Pillow cases	136	Tablecloths	68
Quilts	2	Dresses	225
Nightdresses	45	Garters	84
Sheets	99	Curtains	27
Napkins	300	Towels	156

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Farm.—Our farm, like most farms in this vicinity, comprehends considerable barren land. We have approximately 280 acres, but we farm 100 only; not that more can not be brought under cultivation, but, as all crops must be produced by irrigation, we have not the water for more land. The precipitation in the mountains last winter was very slight, resulting in a scarcity of water for irrigation purposes this summer. This scarcity, together with the additional shortage by theft, has done our crops much damage. The first crop of alfalfa was fair, but we had no water to irrigate the second crop, and had it not been for the generosity of the ranchman below us, who gave us quite a quantity of water, all our crops would have suffered, and some did as it is.

We are entitled to 19 per cent of the water from the stream from which we irrigate and are second in right, while a ranchman, ninth in right, farther up the stream, is entitled to 2¼ per cent of the stream; still he manages to irrigate about 60 acres of land, taking at times, to my knowledge, 30 per cent of the water. On the 22d instant I brought suit against this trespasser, and while the matter of fine has not been fixed, he has been adjudged guilty.

From an educational point of view, our pupils are learning considerable in the way of caring for crops, the care of stock, etc. We have authority from your office to purchase fertilizer, and each year our boys haul from Carson from 110 to 175 loads. This serves the double purpose of an object lesson to the pupils and the production of much better crops.

The approximate production of the farm this year is as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Corn (sweet)	5,000	Potatoes	50,000
Onions	2,500	Other vegetables	4,000
Hay	50,000	Beets	30,000
Carrots	25,000		

Water supply.—The water supply for irrigation purposes I have already mentioned. That used for domestic purposes is provided by means of a well, or rather reservoir, 10 by 22 feet by 14 feet deep. Within the past year we deepened this 4 feet. While we were never out of water, there were times when the supply was somewhat short. The subsoil is quicksand, and by driving a curbing 4 feet deeper than the original curbing we have an abundance of water; at least, we have not been able to exhaust it with our steam pump. The water is very pure, and does not seem to be impregnated with alkali to any extent, if at all.

Band.—So important a feature is our band that it deserves to be treated under a special caption. Its influence, both upon the pupils and their parents, is no small feature in producing a condition of contentment that is very encouraging. Every pupil in the school seems to take a deep interest in the band, and on such occasions as we participate in public exercises at Carson there is sure to be a large turnout of Indians to hear their children play, and they often come to me and ask when they will play again in Carson.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the school is excellent. All our closets are connected with a cemented salt-glazed sewer, and all other sewage is conveyed by this sewer a distance of 1,400 feet from the school, thus avoiding any possible danger of contaminating the water supply. Other than a stubborn epidemic of eczema, the health of the school has been good.

Conclusion.—I wish to thank your office for the kind consideration it has extended to me and those of the employees who have so materially aided in the advancement of the school.

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION.

Reservation.—This reservation is much like most of the land comprehended in the Great Basin—large in extent and poor in resources. It contains 318,815 acres, and of this vast tract about 1,100 acres are farmed, and from 7,000 to 10,000 acres additional could be brought under cultivation by building a dam in the Walker River and constructing an irrigation ditch from 5 to 6 miles long. It will require the services of one other than a novice to determine the cost of this improvement, but I am of the opinion it can be done for as little as $12,000, and if this body of land is to remain an Indian reservation it should be done, for there is not sufficient land under the present ditch to support all the Indians who claim this reservation as their home. Again, if this land could be cultivated, tracts could be allotted to Pah-Ute pupils from this school who have made the requisite preparation to work it.

I am of the opinion the plan to water additional land here is feasible; but occasionally there will be a year when there will be a shortage of water. The present is such a year. The precipitation in the mountains last winter was very slight, and hence there is a scarcity of water for irrigation; however, there was sufficient for the first crop of hay, and the barley and wheat came to maturity very well.

Before putting in this irrigation improvement it should be looked into pretty thoroughly, as Walker River, the stream from which water is taken to irrigate land on this reservation, has its source in California, and after traversing that State for some distance and a large quantity of water taken from it, it then flows through Mason Valley, which it waters. This valley is continually consuming more water, and there may come eventually a time when irrigated lands on the reservation would suffer unless the right to a certain per cent of the water be established, which right, I am of the opinion, is not now decreed. I stated in my last annual report: "There is an abundance of water in this river to properly irrigate all the available land on the reservation." I find I will have to modify this statement in accordance with the above. Last year there was an abundance of water; but owing to changing conditions, as mentioned, there evidently will be seasons when there will be a shortage.

Farming.—Farming on this reservation is carried on in a very primitive manner. In the first place, they have never been supplied with sufficient farming implements, and, like all Indians who have been furnished by the General Government with annuity goods, they look to their foster-father for these things, and make little or no effort to purchase for themselves; and again, they are so much interested in securing jobs from adjoining ranchmen they neglect their own homes.

While every encouragement and inducement possible has been held out to have them abandon Indian-pony raising, and, by the way, some advancement has been made in this direction, yet most of them cling with characteristic Indian tenacity to the idea that their ponies are one of the essentials to their well-being and happiness.

A few have made a start in cattle raising, and from rental from a portion of the reservation I have secured $275, which I have authority from your office to be expended for young cattle to be distributed among them. They raise quite a quantity of alfalfa hay, and as they are so far from market the price of hay on the reservation is very low; but if they be brought to realize they can raise a good beef animal for as little money and trouble as they can a poor pony, they can feed this hay to cattle and drive them where they choose for market. If they have good beef cattle, a market will seek them instead of their having to seek the market, as cattle here are always a ready sale.

In the spring I issued them considerable garden seeds, but as there is a scarcity of water, and this was predicted, not much of an attempt was made at gardening; and I do not know but that it is as well, as late vegetables would hardly have matured.

Buildings.—The buildings at this agency are not of the first order, yet, excepting the jail and police quarters, they answer the purpose very well. But one was ever painted up to a year ago; but about that time all were given one coat of paint and some slight improvements made, which gave them quite a different appearance. The jail here is constructed of poles one upon the other, and a cell built inside, but a new jail and police quarters will be in course of construction within a few days.

Moral status.—There is a legend among these Indians—and I presume it can be considered a historical fact, for it is verified by citizens of this community—to the effect that virtue among the Pah-Ute women was an established and absolute fact, and should any be weighed in the balance and found wanting, death by stoning was swift and sure; but with the introduction of our high state of civilization and the breaking up of the tribe and the introduction of the heathen Chinee, all their legendary customs, morals among the rest, disappeared. Good-by to all the rest, but we can not help but heave a sigh of regret for their lost morals.

Seven Chinamen are now serving a thirteen-months term in the penitentiary for selling whisky to these Indians, the evidence against them being secured by a pupil from this school and a young attorney by the name of Green, from Hawthorn, Nev.; but as some time has elapsed since they were convicted, other Chinamen are becoming bold and it will soon be time to reap a new harvest.

School.—There is a day school located on this reservation, and three years ago a new school building was erected, but it is too small. There is another building, however, that is carried on the property roll as a school building, and formerly was used for that purpose, and can still be used as such. According to the census roll for this year there are 127 pupils of school age, including none under 6 years of age. As I stated above, there is not land enough cultivated on the reservation to support all who claim it as their home; hence this leads to a nomadic custom and makes it difficult to secure anything like a fair percentage of their children for the school.

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The average attendance for the year is 30, but this could be readily increased if the irrigation plant mentioned were put in, and it can be increased as it is: but, as I stated, the new school building is too small, and it will not accommodate any number in excess of that to keep the average much above 30. However, this can be overcome in two ways: (1) By using the other building mentioned and employing a second teacher, or (2) by taking out the kitchen and dining room in the new school building and using the whole as a schoolroom, and build a new kitchen adjoining the second school building, one room of which can be used as a dining room. The school under the present management has done as good work, I presume, as it is possible to do in any day school.

The Indians here are very poor, and their children are not well provided for in the way of clothing. I recommended to your office that each pupil in the school be provided with an outfit--two suits—one to wear to their homes and one to wear at the school, and made requisition for clothing accordingly; but not enough was sent to carry out this idea, and whether or not it would be a success remains to be seen, as there was not clothing enough to issue a single suit all round, and it was not long until they presented about as ludicrous an appearance as before issuing the clothing.

Statistics.—The Indians claiming the Walker River Reservation as their home are shown in the following table:

Males above 18 years of age	184
Females above 14 years of age	226
Males between 6 and 18 years of age	75
Females between 6 and 14 years of age	52
Males under 6 years of age	31
Females under 6 years of age	28
Total	596

Very respectfully,

EUGENE MEAD, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., August 23, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, my second annual report of this school:

In my last report, made a short time after my arrival, I recited a few of the many needs. A portion of these have been supplied during the year just closed. New ring baths have taken the place of the worn-out and filthy tubs in the bath house; electric lights have been installed; a new steel tank tower has taken the room formerly occupied by an old wooden one, too low to afford sufficient pressure for fire protection and so nearly ready to fall to pieces as to be extremely dangerous; and now wells, 50 feet in depth, with water-tight connections to the pump, excluding all surface flow, afford us a supply, abundant for both domestic and irrigation uses, of as good water as is to be found anywhere, instead of the alkaline stuff that has in all previous years been a reproach to the school.

Besides these few things accomplished, an appropriation for a sewer system, made by the last Congress upon your recommendation, allows us to indulge in the hope that the time is near when this school will possess none of the drawbacks that have been so well advertised in past years. The climate of the locality is unequaled, and I believe this to be the place for a school that will do really excellent things for the Indian of the Southwest.

Another year has passed without a death among our numbers, and, though scarlet fever afflicted us in September and measles in May and smallpox has threatened us for nine months, our ranks are unbroken. On account of smallpox the outside world has been partially quarantined for most of the year past, and the inmates of the school who have not had the disease have been vaccinated. It is still prevalent in a number of the pueblos, and may cause considerable difficulty in filling the school this fall with the children who are most desired.

An exhibit of school and shop work was made at the Territorial fair last September that attracted a great deal of attention, and a large number of blue ribbons were awarded us; the cash prizes all went to the speed ring.

The industries have not made entirely satisfactory progress, for two reasons—First, the shops are very poorly housed; and, second, there has never been a course

of instruction pursued by which the students could be systematically trained. In most instances the educational value of the shops and the farm has been lost sight of, and the true function of these departments has been degraded to merely turning out a certain amount of work, and the instructors are consequently only foremen. This condition is due chiefly to the lack of any thought of the vital connection between mind and hand training in planning the work. Plans are making to remedy this defect--greatly, if we can secure new shops; considerably, if we can not.

However, a good grade of work has been done in most of the shops, and our farm has achieved wonders in raising from our few acres of alkali more than $600 worth of produce We consume all the manufactures, except of the harness shop, and that finds a ready sale to the Government and to dealers in the vicinity.

There has been little change experienced in the difficulty of securing pupils from the pueblos and reservations. From Isleta, where the attendance had dwindled from 60 or more to none in 1896-97, about a dozen were persuaded to join our numbers the past year. At Acoma, one of the largest pueblos, the head-men met in convention this spring, about the time one of their children returned home from the Santa Fe school—the last one, I believe, who was attending school away from home—and decided to oppose the education of their children, and that hereafter none from there should attend any of the boarding schools. Their day school, like most of the others in the neighborhood, is poorly attended.

The number of pupils from the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency who attend any of the boarding schools is constantly decreasing, while on the Navajo Reservation a mere handful of the thousands of school age are receiving an education, and statistics of last year show that of the 22,000 only 220 can read. Mention is made of these Indians because they are the ones from which this school should obtain most of its pupils, and the existing conditions are of as vital importance to us as is the adoption of some means of ameliorating them.

The duty of civilizing these people can not be performed unless some effective method is taken to bring them under the influence of the institutions established for the purpose. The desires of the Government in the matter have come to be looked upon as something to be zealously opposed, and this opposition is usually successful, as no means are used to show that the United States authorities are stronger than the governor of a pueblo and his self-constituted cabinet of people, usually white-skinned, whose interests lie in the direction of maintaining the ignorance of the Indian intact.

The average attendance for the year was 301, of fairly ambitious, fairly industrious, and fairly honest boys and girls, whom the school is endeavoring to train into more ambitious, more industrious, and more honest young men and women, capable of providing for the natural wants of the civilized life.

Concluding, I desire to express my thanks for the courteous treatment accorded me by your office, and to express my appreciation of the services rendered by those employees who have been faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR A. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SANTA FE, N. MEX.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., *August 22, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1898.

The general history of the school has been given in my previous reports, hence I confine myself entirely to the past year.

The attendance has been fully up to the capacity of the buildings, and with sleeping room I could have much increased it, and had to refuse pupils for this reason.

The general health of the school has been fairly good. An epidemic of measles appeared and for a while quite a large number were sick, but fortunately it was of a mild type, which yielded to treatment, and there were but few serious cases. Two only resulted fatally, who had been previously sick with lung trouble. Smallpox also appeared in close vicinity to the school, but the whole school was vaccinated and we had no trouble from it.

The gardens and crops have done well, and the lawns and flowers have flourished nicely, and with addition to our trees and shrubs the outside looks charming and attractive. The greenhouses are also very pretty and the pupils enjoy them extremely.

The educational departments have been conducted satisfactorily, and I observe

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marked progress in all the classes. By the transfer of some teachers during the year this work was rather trying to those left, but this caused me to take some classes, and then I was personally able to test the advancement of the pupils.

The moral tone of the school has been good, and the pupils have been happy and contented and have very much advanced in civilization and culture.

Religious exercises have had due attention, and, as all denominations are represented in the school, all joined in our Sunday exercises and enjoyed them.

Contracts have been made for a new school building and improvement and enlargement of the laundry. Both of these are progressing well, and when completed there will be ample capacity for an addition of over 100 more pupils. A new cow stable is nearly completed and will be a great convenience to the school.

The employees now here have been true and loyal, and have been energetic and efficient, and to their hearty cooperation in my work I owe the success of the year.

The industrial departments, under their chiefs, have given entire satisfaction.

The Pueblo Indians are good people, but as they have the rights of citizens, and receive little or nothing from the Government, it takes a great deal of tact to induce them to keep their children in school.

Thanking your office for courtesies and kind and prompt attention to my many appeals,

I remain, very respectfully,

THOS. M. JONES,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL AT FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., September 26, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The Fort Totten Indian Industrial School is located on the south shore of Lake Minnewaukan—Devils Lake—14 miles southwest of the town of Devils Lake, which is located on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, and 12 miles east of Oberon, a station on the Jamestown and Northern Branch of the Northern Pacific Railway.

The school plant consists of the abandoned military post of Fort Totten, consisting of 19 brick and 7 frame buildings, and 5 frame school buildings located 1 mile from the post. The institution is conducted in two separate and distinct departments, the school proper being located at the abandoned military post and a branch in the Government buildings situated a mile distant. In the latter sisters of the order of Grey Nuns of Montreal are employed exclusively in all departments, both schools being supported from the one appropriation by Congress.

The average attendance during the past year—including the two departments—has been 205.44, an excess of 15 above the number that is required to be maintained under the terms of the appropriation. I have experienced no difficulty whatever in procuring an attendance of the mixed-blood children, but find considerable difficulty in securing the attendance of the Devils Lake Sioux children. However, I feel confident that a larger number can be induced to attend during the next fiscal year, as their present agent is in hearty accord and agrees with me as to the desirability of their attending school.

This institution is strong in industrial work—too much so, I sometimes think, for the number of students in attendance. Our farm and garden consists of 180 acres, under a good state of cultivation. While our harvest is not yet finished, the crops give evidence of a splendid yield. The following are estimated amounts of the crop that will be harvested:

Wheat	bushels	400	Beans	do	20
Barley	do	400	Beets	do	300
Corn	do	475	Cabbage	heads	1,200
Oats	do	2,625	Hay, wild	tons	130
Potatoes	do	1,600	Hay, tame	do	25
Turnips and rutabagas	do	400	Parsnips	bushels	150
Onions	do	200	Carrots	do	17

The hay, with the exception of the tame hay, is procured from the school reservation, cut and cared for by the pupils. I have had 25 acres of wild prairie broken during the season, and this, added to what we already have under cultivation, will give us over 200 acres for crop next year. None of the products of the farm are disposed of, all being used for subsistence of the students and stock. Having such a bountiful supply of vegetables permits a varied bill of fare and conduces to the good health of the pupils.

Our stock consists of 7 brood mares; 8 work horses, geldings; 3 colts, 3 years old, Hambletonian; 2 colts, 2 years old, work horses; 3 colts, 1 year old, Hambletonian; 2 colts, 4 months old, Hambletonian; 24 cows, milch; 1 steer; 16 calves, well graded; 1 bull, registered Holstein, and 56 hogs and pigs.

All of this stock, with the exception of three horses and the bull, have been raised by the school. Over $100 worth of stock was sold during the year. Our horses are considered very fine, some of the Hambletonian stock being considered extra fine. Our cattle are very well graded.

Our barn is 140 feet by 40 feet. Connected with the barn we have a root storage room 40 feet square. The first story of the barn is constructed of native stone; the second story, used for hay storage, is constructed of frame and holds about 225 tons of hay. Our barn gives ample accommodation for all our stock. An abundant supply of spring water—under a pressure of 50 pounds to the square inch—is piped to all parts of the barn. Particular attention has been given to the industries of farming and stock raising, as fully 90 per cent of the children tributary and who attend this school must of necessity follow either one or the other of these pursuits as a means of gaining a livelihood.

The following-mentioned additional industries are in successful operation: Carpentering, harness making, shoemaking, tailoring, plastering, kalsomining, stone and brick masonry, painting, engineering, plumbing, manufacturing lime, baking bread, cooking, and dressmaking. We have some excellent workmen in all of these branches.

The schoolroom work has not been successful. The constant changing of teachers, with now and then one so thoroughly incompetent that they should not have the term "teacher" applied to them, is the cause. It is impossible to obtain a close organization and classification so necessary in this department, when conditions remain as above stated.

The institution is still heated with stoves and lighted with lamps, a dangerous and unsatisfactory method.

Thanking the office for its prompt attention to all matters pertaining to the institution, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. CANFIELD, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLA., *August 5, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the Chilocco Indian Training School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The year has been rather an eventful one, but notwithstanding the many perplexities which have been forced upon us we closed a very interesting school year. In numbers our school was not so large as last year, which was accounted for by the fact that my help for soliciting pupils was very meager. Our school is supplied from various tribes, principally from those of Oklahoma.

Up to last year I had the assistance of very able principal teachers, who did a large share of gathering pupils. * * *

I will now turn to various industries of our school.

FARM.—The Chilocco farm contains 8,040 acres of excellent grazing and agricultural land. During the past year we have farmed about 800 acres in wheat, corn, and vegetables. Below will be found a tabulated statement exhibiting products of farm, garden, and nursery:

Beef, "net"	pounds	4,414	Wheat	bushels	2,180
Pork, fresh	do	10,345	Beets	do	40
Milk	gallons	0,265	Onions	do	120
Corn	bushels	0,330	Potatoes	do	803
Beans	do	45	Pease	do	58
Lettuce	do	38	Parsnip	do	45
Sweet corn	do	140	Radishes	do	20
Peaches	do	500	Hay	tons	358
Peach butter	gallons	200	Grapes	pounds	12,000
Oats	bushels	4,401			

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There were fabricated in shops:

Aprons	number.	94	Pants, jeans	pairs.	373
Curtains	do.	149	cassimere	do.	142
Coats, jeans	do.	75	uniform	do.	152
cassimere	do.	136	Overalls	do	53
uniform	do.	113	Skirts	number	36
Cases, pillow	do.	460	Shoes	pairs	433
Dresses	do.	680	Union suits	number.	101
Drawers	do.	413	Screens	do.	105
Garters	pairs.	297	Sheets	do.	226
Gowns	number.	113	Towels	do.	812
Harness	sets.	3	Waists	do.	62
Tables	number.	16	Undershirts	do.	612
Napkins	do.	36	Nightshirts	do.	66
Tablecloth	do.	58			

From last year's crop we sold 2,000 bushels of wheat, and at this date our large granaries are full of corn and oats, besides our unusually large crop to thrash and gather this year.

Stock.—Our herd consists of about 700 head of good, healthy cattle, from which we get a great deal of our school beef. In a very short time this herd of cattle will furnish the entire amount of beef required for the school. We butcher annually about 150 head of hogs for our school. Many of our horses and mules are getting old and worn out and will soon need the attention of a board of survey.

Nursery and orchard.—Our nursery has been of much value to the Indians of Oklahoma; hundreds of families have been supplied with fruit trees and vines. We have also supplied many schools and agencies throughout the country with fruit and shade trees, vines and shrubbery.

We have about 100 acres in orchard and vineyard, from which annually we get hundreds of bushels of very fine peaches, plums, apricots, cherries, berries, and grapes. Our school grounds four years ago were barren, but are now planted with beautiful shade and ornamental trees, which, if properly cared for, will soon make Chilocco the most desirable school in the service.

Employees.—The employees, with a few exceptions, have done good work. * * *

Conclusion.—I am under special obligations to the inspecting officers who have visited our school during the past year, viz, Inspector C. F. Nesler, Special Agent J. E Jenkins, and Supervisor R. C. Bauer. Their kind and helpful criticisms were very much appreciated.

I desire to acknowledge my appreciation for the courteous treatment accorded me by your office.

Very respectfully,

BEN. F. TAYLOR,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SEGER COLONY, OKLAHOMA.

SEGER COLONY SCHOOL, *Colony, Okla., August 31, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the sixth annual report of this school.

School opened the 1st of September with a small attendance the first month, owing to a part of the children enrolled in this school being instructed to go to another school. The matter was soon adjusted and our school was filled up to the usual number. The total enrollment for the year was 115; the average attendance during school session was 102.

Schoolroom work.—The schoolroom work has been very satisfactory. Miss Emma Kane taught the advanced grade. The children all made great progress in their studies and in how to make practical use of what they learned. Mr. E. E. Palmer instructed the primary grade and succeeded admirably in getting his pupils to speak loud enough to be heard. Miss Lettie E. Foley, kindergartner, demonstrated the advantage of this department in gaining the confidence of the little tots, and the stories they would tell her of the things they had seen and heard outside of the schoolroom showed that they were being molded by their environments.

English speaking was insisted on and as a result the children all speak English well. During vacation, while the children were with their parents, they continued to talk English. They came back to school in the majority of cases, and to all appearances had not retrograded in English speaking or in cleanliness.

Industrial work.—The children helped in every department of work carried on in the school, it being very much the same work as in a well-regulated family, only

on a larger scale. The work was apportioned out to the children according to their age and capacity.

The larger girls assisted in making dresses and clothing for the children; a specimen of their work can be seen at the Omaha Exposition in the Oklahoma exhibit. The smaller girls swept and dusted the rooms, darned and mended clothing, sewed carpet rags, scoured knives and forks, etc.

The bakery and dairy are under the charge of Mary Little Bear, a Cheyenne girl, who has had five years' training in this school before occupying her present position. She does this work very satisfactorily under the inspection of the matron and school cook.

The laundry is in charge of Miss Lizzie White, an Indian girl, with one Indian assistant to help her and a detail of boys and girls.

The sewing room is in charge of Miss Bertie Aspley. She has turned out very creditable work with her Indian assistant and detail of girls.

The kitchen is in charge of Miss Barada, a graduate of Carlisle. She has only been in this position a short while.

The farm is in charge of Mr. Peter Ratzlaff. This work will speak for itself; it is done by Indian assistants and a detail of boys.

The carpenter shop is in charge of Mr. J. G. Dixon. This work has included building and repairing, six different buildings being erected during the year, the Indian help doing a large part of the shingling and painting. There is also work at the Omaha Exposition done by Indian assistants both from the carpenter shop and blacksmith shop; it will be found in the Oklahoma exhibit.

The blacksmith shop is in charge of Jason Betzinez, an Apache Indian. Although he is an agency employee, he works in the school shop under the supervision of the superintendent and does the blacksmithing for district No. 10, as well as for the school. I think his work deserves special mention. When he came here he knew very little about woodwork; he can now fill a wagon wheel, set a thimble; in fact, make any part of a wagon, as is shown by a fine carriage which he rides around in and which he put up himself, working at odd times. The mops furnished by the Government were very poor and were constantly breaking. I asked him to invent and make a mop that would be better than those furnished by the Government. He did so, and one of Jason's mops are worth several of those furnished by the Government. He is a good hand at repairing mowing machines. I don't think that I ever took a job to him that he could not do. Some of his work is at the Omaha Exposition.

Stock.—Our cattle have not done as well this year as usual. We lost several last year from a cattle disease that prevailed throughout this section of the country. We had a large amount of hay burned up last year by prairie fires; this compelled us to feed straw largely. The sheep have done well, showing an increase of wool over last year.

Improvements.—During the past year there has been built a fine system of waterworks here, costing $2,975; also a cow barn, an implement house, tool house, wagon shed, ice house, wood shed, and meat shop. Water-closets have been put in both of the dormitories. We sawed at the school sawmill 50,000 feet of cottonwood lumber, which has been mostly used in building picket fences around the garden, barn, and cow lot.

Farm products.—To show the productions of the farm this year I give the following tabular statement:

		Quantity.	Value.
Beef slaughtered for the school	pounds	25,011	$1,500.00
Mutton slaughtered for the school	do	1,225	73.00
Pork slaughtered for the school	do	1,470	89.00
Lard furnished for the school	do	1,058	100.00
Milk furnished for the school	gallons	1,864	186.00
Beef hides sold	number	106	178.00
Wool sold	pounds	1,253	188.49
Mule sold	number	1	30.00
Cheese made	pounds	300	24.00
Lumber sawed	feet	50,000	700.00
Total			3,069.49
Added to this estimated crops on hand:			
Wheat	bushels	100	240.00
Oats	do	300	60.00
Rye	do	400	160.00
Corn	do	600	120.00
Kaffir hay	tons	50	250.00
Total			3,069.49

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About a mile and a quarter of picket fence has been built around the garden and barnyard, and a stone tank of 1,000 barrels capacity was built to hold water for irrigating purposes. However, the wet season has made irrigating unnecessary. During the first part of the season the water swept across our garden in a flood and washed out much that was planted. Notwithstanding, we have received much benefit from peas, onions, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, melons, beets, etc.

Health.—The health of the school has been good, though during vacation two of our children have died while at home, one with fever and the other with consumption.

In conclusion, I would thankfully acknowledge the kind treatment which the Indian Office has shown this school during the past year.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. SEGER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREG.

UNITED STATES INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Chemawa, Oreg., September 17, 1898.

SIR: I respectfully submit my third annual report of the Salem Indian School for the fiscal year 1898.

Pupils.—The attendance during the year far exceeded the amount appropriated for and it was difficult to prevent too great an overflow of pupils, which always proves more or less detrimental to the best interests of a school. Owing to the large attendance and the great demand of the Indians of the coast States to enter Chemawa, Congress again increased the appropriation to 350 pupils. The pupils in attendance represent 35 different Indian tribes from Alaska to Lower California.

Industries.—Boys are taught carpentering, blacksmithing, wagon making, painting, harnessmaking, shoemaking, plumbing, engineering, printing, baking, gardening, stock raising, farming, and the good, practical results achieved from these important departments have been very gratifying. There were three young men who graduated from the trades departments, viz, Douglas Holt, of Yakima Agency, Wash., from the tailoring department; Warren Brainard, of Hoopa Valley, Cal., from the carpenter department, and Adolph Farrow, of Umatilla, Oreg., from the harness making and saddlery department. When pupils graduate from the trades department of this school, they are not half masters of their trade, but are well qualified and able to hold their own anywhere, and can be relied upon as thorough up-to-date workmen.

Girls receive instruction in various kinds of housework, such as cooking, washing, sewing, fancy work, etc.

While this school has no Bucks County to fall back on for the establishment of an extensive outing system, yet it is a pleasing feature to note the increased demand each year for the labor of the boys and girls in this school from the farmers of the Willamette Valley. They have saved several hundred dollars from the wages earned during the summer vacation.

Schoolroom work.—This important department of the school has made good, steady progress. Pupils have been interested and benefited. The teachers have worked earnestly and faithfully.

A class of four graduated from the ninth grade with honors, viz, Julia Sorter, Warren Brainard, Adolph Farrow, and Oscar Norton.

The establishment of a normal-school department in connection with this school is greatly needed for the graduates of the various schools of the Western and coast States. Santa Fe and Haskell are at present the two nearest schools having normal departments, and one could be conducted here without any additional expense, as we possess about the same facilities as those schools.

Health of pupils.—The sanitary condition of this school has been so greatly improved that Chemawa, instead of being known as a sickly place, might reasonably advertise itself as a great health resort. Only two deaths occurred last year at the school out of an attendance of over 350 pupils, which gives our school a health record second to none in the service. The drainage of Lake Labish and the enlargement and completion of the water and sewerage systems have been great factors in producing this much-desired improvement. Dr. Clark, the school physician, is most efficient, painstaking and faithful in his work, and to him are much thanks also due for the general good health of the school.

Societies.—The school supports a good band and orchestra, two wideawake literary societies, two Bands of Mercy, a Young Men's Christian Association, a King's Daughters Circle, a Christian Endeavor Society, and a live Sunday school.

Amusements.—The boys contract the football, baseball, basket ball, and tennis fevers at the proper seasons, and the girls have two basket-ball teams which have won several victories from their white sisters in the surrounding colleges of the State.

The social entertainment of the pupils is an important one to keep them contented, happy, and progressive. Therefore only three nights of each week are devoted to study hour exercises. On Thursday evenings the literary and other societies convene. On Friday evenings the school sociable is held, where employees join with the pupils in the innocent games of amusement. On each alternate Saturday night the band, under the able leadership of Prof. Josiah George, gives a concert, which is enjoyed by all. Thus pupils are kept busy with work during work hours and pleasant enjoyment during play hours. They have no time for homesickness, and learn to look upon their school as a happy home and not a prison.

School discipline.—A good system of discipline and order exists at the school. Boys and girls are instructed in drills and calisthenics by the disciplinarian at regular periods. It is our aim to avoid as much as possible the vain pomp and show of a military institution, yet to teach all that is valuable and necessary.

Each summer a large number of the advanced pupils attend the Chautauqua Assembly at Gladstone Park, where they are privileged to meet and mingle for two weeks with many hundreds of the best people of the Western States. This meeting proves mutually beneficial to both the whites and Indians. It tends to greatly destroy the prejudice of the whites, which is to-day probably the greatest obstacle in the road of Indian advancement. Many who look upon the Indians as worthless paupers and savages are surprised to note the gentlemanly and ladylike conduct of the Indian boys and girls camped in their midst, and their opinions of them are thereby changed. The pupils entertain the Chautauqua each year with appropriate addresses, songs, recitations, and music on what is known as "Indian morning," when the whole morning is given over to the pupils of the school. This is very stimulating and helpful to the pupils, who are as much at home before 5,000 Chautauquans as in their own assembly hall.

Conclusion.—It is a great pleasure for me to report that a general good, home-like feeling has prevailed among employees, resulting in harmonious work and united cooperation. Differences and misunderstandings of course arise in this work, but they have always been amicably settled and straightened out before assuming the proportions of a "racket" and general smash up. The school on the whole has had a successful year, and the work accomplished, I believe, will prove lasting and creditable, for which I desire to thank the employees of the school for their faithful work and assistance, as well as the Indian Office for its kind and hearty cooperation.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. POTTER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

CARLISLE, PA., *September 28, 1898.*

SIR: In transmitting to you my nineteenth annual report of this school, covering the fiscal year 1898, I can but reiterate the principles for which the school stands, as given in my former reports, and note our growth along these lines.

We recognize the Indian as a man, and train him in all the lines of our life as other men. There is no resolution or end to his difficulties short of this, and this is his right as well as our duty. While this is purely an Indian school, all the methods used consider the pupils in the light of the true American tenet that "All men are created equal," and aim to give them the opportunities that will fit them to take part in all our affairs, industrial, intellectual, and moral.

Foremost and most vital among our methods to accomplish this result is our outing system. This is the placing of our students in the best white families, most largely in the country and during the summer months, where, removed from the necessary generalization of institution life, each becomes a unit in the school of American citizenship. They thus receive the individual interest found in the civilized home and grow rapidly in capabilities because competing with wideawake boys and girls of our own race. They get a free use of English and a true

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knowledge of the worth of labor and its remuneration, and at the same time the supreme hindrance of prejudice between the races is removed. This outing enabled me to carry 250 pupils above the number for which I received appropriation. An average of 250 remained out during the winter attending the public schools, and 600 were out during the vacation.

Each pupil earned wages according to his or her ability, the boys' earnings aggregating $13,511.30, of which they saved $7,208.61, and the girls' earnings aggregating $8,181.20, of which they saved $4,098.50, making the total earnings $21,725.50 and the savings $8,307.11. The earnings belong to the earners individually. Through a savings system established at the origin of the school each pupil has a bank and account book, and by supervision in its use the pupils are taught the value of money.

The pupils go out at their own request and almost universally have a pride in doing well, so that, through their good records, the demand for pupils each year is multiplied, and we have constantly to deny places at good homes. While these multiplying opportunities are available and the Indian children are in need of just such influences, it seems most lamentable that this opening is not utilized. I have often urged in years past the enlargement of this outing system, both at Carlisle and by its introduction into all Indian schools, and now again invite departmental attention. Seventeen years ago Congress placed a clause in the Indian appropriation bill which has been continued in every bill since, indorsing this movement throughout the service, and providing appropriation to carry it out, so that only executive action is necessary.

Through Carlisle as a preparing place hundreds more of our Indian children can be sent into other healthful, educating homes of the country. If from Carlisle, why not from the other Indian schools? The great hindrance is in yielding to the tribalizers and the multiplying of tribal schools, which only emphasize the false line of races. We can just as easily and more cheaply give the broader and really American training by a general use of schools remote from the tribe, and from them forward the children into the public schools, which will lead out from and disintegrate the tribe and bring individual usefulness as industrious American citizens. The reservation in all its management builds against this, and by its inducements recalls and destroys much that is done, and then often adds calumny to the crime. If the public schools, where all races blend, foster and perpetuate the true American citizenship, if Catholic schools foster and perpetuate Catholicism, what else can we expect than that Sioux schools will foster and perpetuate the Sioux as a separate people to continue an unending drain on the public purse and a perpetual threat to the peace and prosperity of a vast section?

In company with Supervisor Wright I visited recently a number of our out pupils and patrons. One of our most valued and interested patrons among the Friends gave us a detailed statement of her experiences with twenty-five of our girls during the past eighteen years, and what had become of them. I asked her to furnish a brief memorandum of what she gave, and the following is a synopsis. I do not give the tribes of each, as she did, but they came from the Pueblo, Osage, Cheyenne, Winnebago, Pawnee, Oneida, Miami, Iowa, Sioux, Wyandotte, Bannock, Nez Percé, and Seneca tribes. With varied success scores of our patrons could add like testimony:

No. 1 remained one and one-half years in my home. Was teacher at ——. Married happily the disciplinarian, who is an educated white man.

No. 2 remained one and one-half years. Returned to Carlisle, and from there to her home. Married a returned Carlisle pupil, who is temperate and industrious. Are living on their farm. Have a good house, and "my bedrooms are just as nice as your bedrooms."

No. 3 remained three years. Returned home. Deceased.

No. 4 remained nine months. Returned to Carlisle and then to agency. Have no knowledge of her present whereabouts.

No. 5 remained three years, until fitted for teaching. Taught some years in the —— boarding school; married the industrial teacher, an English Canadian, and is living on a farm of 400 acres. Is an earnest Christian worker, taking active part in Sunday-school and Christian Endeavor work. Is a good, economical housekeeper; raises vegetables and chickens in abundance. Makes and sells butter; does her own and her children's sewing, and still loves her country mother.

No. 6 remained two years. Married while at Carlisle. Is now living on the reservation. Husband has a responsible position.

No. 7 remained three years. A rare girl. Graduated from high school, afterwards at —— normal. Is now teaching on the —— reservation.

No. 8 remained one year. Married by Friends' ceremony to a man of her tribe. Was the mother of three children. Now deceased.

No. 9 remained 8 months. Graduated at Carlisle; married a Carlisle graduate. Both are now teaching at ——.

No. 10 was matron at —— school. Married a good man of her tribe. Is housekeeping, and has a comfortable home.

No. 11 remained four years. Took the Carlisle course with her country mother. Received her diploma. Remained at her country home another year for post-graduate studies. Graduated at —— normal school. Is now entering her third year as head teacher in a graded school in New England. Studied painting in oils and china while in the country.

No. 12 remained one year. Has been seamstress at a Western school.

No. 13 remained five months. Is a Carlisle graduate and married a Carlisle boy. Lives on their farm. Is a remarkably neat housekeeper.

No. 14 remained three years. Went South for health. Has been a matron of Indian boys. Took lessons in oil painting.

No. 15 remained one year. Graduated at Carlisle. Has charge of laundry at —. Is happily married to one of the white employees. Good needle woman.

No. 16 remained three months. Has since graduated as nurse at —— hospital.

No. 17 remained two years. Completed the Carlisle course in the country, except the last six months; returned to the school for that time. Received diploma. To Keene Valley, N. Y., place, etc., at Drexel Institute. Is now teaching at ——. Excellent housekeeper, etc.

No. 18 remained three years. Followed Carlisle course. Returned to school for last six months of senior year. Returned to country home for 2 years in embroidery and tatting, teaching two children of the family a few hours each day. Showed much tact as governess. Is now in charge of sewing room at ——.

No. 19 remained two months. Can not give information regarding this girl.

No. 20 remained one year. Took a short studies. Returned to Carlisle and died. She was a Christian and one to do good among her people.

No. 21 remained two years. Not quick with books, but an indefatigable student, studying into the night. Accomplished more than her rules. Received Carlisle diploma. Did fairly well in Latin, an extra study. Beautiful bread maker, good cook. Took lessons in crayon heads. Has returned to ——.

No. 22 remained one year. A junior. Was doing well, but obliged by ill health to go home.

No. 23 remained two and a half months (summer). Had 2 years in public school at Decatur, Ill.

No. 24 is with me now, taking junior lessons.

No. 25 just arrived.

Realizing that a safe future depends upon the training and intelligence of the youth, almost all of our States have laws for the compulsory education of the young, and the most effective charities, both in help to the individual and the State, are those that, finding children in the squalor and degredation of crime and ignorance, take them to the fresh air of cleanliness and schooling without consulting the creators and older victims of the baneful influences. When, therefore, we find the Indian children eager for education, but the parents ignorant and dependent, why should we lose time in waiting for the parents to waken to the advantages of right education for their children and beg their consent for the children to go away to school? The same laws that work for good to the many nationalities that make up our great Republic should govern in our responsibilities for the 250,000 Indians under our care. Nearly twice this number of foreigners, the majority of whom, with but little higher intelligence than the Indian of to-day, are welcomed into our body politic every year. Through desire for better conditions they come to us, and through necessity they scatter over our vast territory—Swedes, Poles, Germans, Italians, Africans, etc. Mingling with and meeting us on the common ground of the language of our country, and being subjected to the same laws of education and good order, they generally are evolved into full and useful American citizens in one generation.

Justice demands that we start the Indian child with a knowledge of our language, and then he should be compelled to enter the public schools and industries of our country. Given this start, there should be no Indian reservations to return to, nor continued Indian-school nurseries to dwarf the growth. The school might and should be the ship to bear him from his ignorant home hindrances into the widest opportunities for development. What a misfortune, then, to turn the school into a force for holding the children to the slavery of the old, wild life.

From the school standpoint we naturally consider the young, but as the older and ignorant foreign emigrants are successfully lifted by the processes of association and assimilation into the life of our country, so might also the older Indians. Indian men of all ages, even to 60, selected as the most criminal among 800 prisoners in the Indian Territory, and sent under my care to Florida in 1875 to 1878 as prisoners of war, through a sort of outing and liberal contact with the whites learned to speak English and became so imbued with the American spirit, that at the end of three years they petitioned the Government to be allowed to have their families with them and remain to work out their own salvation in the East as individual men; but the Government denied them this privilege. Was it their fault, then, that when forced to return they disappeared in the masses on their reservations?

To learn any special work we must do that work, and while it is next to impossible to inculcate the American spirit by theoretical teaching on the reservations, where there are no illustrations of it in the life in these isolated places, it is also impracticable to teach it in purely Indian schools away from the reservation and surrounded by the many examples of the manufactories and active farming of the district. The location of every nonreservation school should, therefore, not only be such that the example in the life of the surrounding country is the best, but precept must be followed by practice, or the idea can not be lived. Hence the necessity of this outing system, or something akin to it, and then should follow continuous enlargement and extension until all purely Indian schools disappear.

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The work in the schoolrooms began September 1, 1897, and lasted to the end of June, 1898. Several of the grades were without teachers at the opening of the year, and temporary supplies had to be used. The lack of promptness with which appointments are made by the civil service to fill teachers' vacancies becomes a source of great loss to the pupils and demoralization to the educational work, while the changes necessary because of the unfitness of many of the appointees is most disheartening.

The work in the schoolrooms shows advancement in methods of teaching, in classification, gradation, and studiousness. The instruction in the main has been rational and enthusiastic, and the pupils are doing more independent reading, study, and research.

Vertical writing is now used throughout the grades and with excellent results, giving us marked improvement in all written work.

Drawing, under the direction of the special instructor, and with the intelligent cooperation of the grade teachers, has steadily improved and is valuable help to the pupils in their other studies.

Vocal music for all pupils is a requirement. The pupils of the six upper grades are expected to pass in a certain knowledge of the theory of the subject. A graded course of music readers for the other grades will be adopted, each pupil having his own music reader with definite lessons to prepare.

Instrumental music is taught individually to a selected class limited to one teacher. Quite a number of the girls are able to accompany the singing at the different meetings, play, in good time, tunes for the calisthenic exercises, and furnish agreeable entertainment for the various society and other gatherings.

The Sloyd department has had about 120 small boys and girls under instruction, with gratifying results in their habits of industry and in all their school work. I hope to bring the spirit and principles of the Sloyd more into all our work and so have schools and shops reach a better cooperation.

The work of the normal department has continued effective. Ten girls have been under training. Three graduated with the class of 1898. Normal students receive one hour of theoretical instruction daily and two hours of practice.

Owing to the correlation of the grading, the junior and senior classes are yearly better prepared for their work on entering. This enables them to cover more ground each year, but it is not wise to advance the course beyond the grammar grade it now holds in correspondence with the public schools, as all Indian children will profit most by getting into the general and public schools after, and even before, reaching this point.

Teachers experienced in teaching before entering the Indian service are universal in their testimony that, with the exception of hesitation at the beginning because learning the English language, Indian pupils are not more limited in capabilities than white pupils. After graduating them from our limited course, it has been my policy to encourage and help our pupils to other schools, and many have gone into higher schools and held their own with credit. During the past year 2 of our graduates have attended the high school in Carlisle, one graduating; 3 have been in the preparatory department of Dickinson College and 2 in the college proper (one scholarship being given by the college president); 1 of the girls attended Metzger College, and 7 took a business and shorthand course at the Commercial College, all in the town of Carlisle. Drexel Institute, through its president, gives us a continuous scholarship, and has already graduated from its business department 2 of our graduates. The normal school at West Chester, Pa., one of the best schools of its kind in the country, had 3 of our pupils (two of them graduates) under its care during the year, and one of them graduated in June and has since accepted an appointment to teach the public school near her home in Montana. Other pupils and graduates have attended higher schools in other places. I do not know of a single school in the United States, public or private, whose doors are not wide open to receive Indian youth when properly prepared.

The reference library has continued to be most useful. A number of valuable works have been added, and the boys' library has been consolidated with the school library, but there are yet many reference books needed. One of our Indian girl graduates, skilled in library and cataloguing is in charge.

The weekly teachers' meetings for study of methods, etc., have been continued with their helpful results.

The commencement exercises took place the 1st of March. A class of 24—12 boys and 12 girls—was graduated. The presence of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the chairman and seven of the members of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and a large delegation of other visitors from Washington, New York, Philadelphia, and other points, evidenced the widespread interest in Indian education, and marked the occasion as a helpful factor toward forming public opinion.

The teachers have found much help and inspiration for their work by attending the different teachers' schools scattered throughout the country, some going west to Dr. Parker's institute at Chicago, some to Chautauqua, and some to other equally progressive and wide-awake summer schools. The association and study with teachers of the country at large has been most profitable, and brings into our work far more helpful comparison and incentive than is to be found in the Indian institutes, where emphasis has been placed on all that is Indian. It is a mistake to parochialize Indian schools into a system, or to consider Indian nature as different from human nature. Indian schools are necessary only as stepping-stones, and in the temporary need for them we should use only what is best in the education of children of any race. The duty of Indian schools is to get the Indians into the masses on an equality, so they may go ahead without special and separate supervision. It is impossible that when they enlarge and strengthen race and other dividing lines they should be else than against the best interests of the Government and the people of both races.

The training of the hand has always been with us of corresponding value with the education of the mind and heart, and the division of the day, allowing each pupil one half day for work and the other half day for the schoolroom, promotes all these interests.

The shop work has been carried on as in former years, with the advantage of improved facilities in the enlarged shop building. A notable feature of the year has been the large number of new hands admitted to the shops and the aptness with which they have picked up enough of their chosen trades to become useful workers.

A helpful variety has been added to the work in the harness shop by orders from the Department for special sets of driving harness, single and double, for use at the different agencies and schools. This has been valuable for the instruction it gives and the opportunities to reward and encourage the best hands with better work.

The orders given by the Department for Concord spring wagons have been the means of putting new life into the blacksmith and wagon shops.

The shoe and tailor shops have been conducted as usual, but owing to the depletion of forces in the spring and early fall by the outing, neither has been able to provide all we need in their respective lines.

The work of the tin shop is instructive in the way of general repairs to roofs, spouting, water pipes, drain pipes, stoves, faucets, bath apparatus, etc. The making of tinware is now carried on only in limited quantities to give the skill needed, and not with the object of producing a large output.

A new and useful feature introduced during the past year is the instruction given to a limited number in bricklaying and plastering. Two days per week were allotted to each class during the winter months. Satisfactory progress was made, the work was popular, and substantial results may be anticipated by following up and enlarging the plan.

The carpenter shop as an instructor is perhaps the most necessary of any, and the continued and varied wants of a large institution like this furnish the necessary practice for all the workers in this department.

The care of the steam plant, laundry, and other machinery, steam cooking apparatus, etc., furnishes a means by which a number of boys, working with the engineer, become competent in caring for boilers, ordinary steam fitting, etc.

The painters are provided with work in the dressing of the many buildings and apparatus of the school.

The printing office is one of the most important training forces of the school, combining as it does its practical lessons in English composition, the dispatch necessary in its mechanical labor, and the business forms and order in mailing to about 10,000 subscribers each week copies of the school paper, The Indian Helper, and a smaller circulation of the larger monthly paper, The Red Man.

The school farms, while, owing to our fortunate location, not especially needed as instructors, are necessary as producers of supplies for school use, and as such serve their purpose, with only the failure that may be incident to the season or special circumstances, as in the shortage of the potato crop last year and this, while of forage and vegetables an abundance was produced.

The dairy is to us the most important of the farming interests. The herd is 40 head of cows, some of pure Guernsey and Jersey, others of graded, and others of ordinary stock. We find the Guernseys the best for our use, and by keeping only thoroughbred bulls of the breed we will in a few years have a Guernsey herd. The milk product is superior in quality. We use ensilage largely, with excellent results. The work of the dairy is done by one skilled man and Indian boys as helpers, using a hand separator for the creaming. So far as the girls' knowledge

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of dairying is concerned, they have ample opportunity under our outing system of learning it from the farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland.

Special physical culture as a means to build up the health of the pupils has been continued with gratifying results. Encouragement and instruction have been given to the outdoor sports and daily drill is given in the gymnasium during the school year. The football team has not only continued to hold the high record it made, but through the earnings of the games a large and fine athletic field has been added to the school advantages. Ground adjoining the school was bought, leveled off, and a large, oval turf field, with a quarter-mile running track, is now near completion. This gives the out-of-door sports a suitable place to practice and contest, and will be an encouragement to all field athletics, without which no school life is now complete.

Following the special care given, I am glad to report a year of unusual good health among the pupils. We have had but four deaths at the school out of our large number during the year, though a number of students sent to us in bad health have had to be returned to their homes.

The band deserves special notice. This, like the football feature, both of which have done so much toward awakening an understanding of the public toward the Indians, has been of no expense to the Government. Started by help from charitable sources, it has grown in ability, and has always been a source of pleasure in our school life.

Owing to the large number of pupils in the school during the past year, an increase of room in the assembly hall was required. A balcony was therefore erected at one end, and an immense iron girder, serving the double purpose of support to the building and front beam to the balcony, was placed with ends resting on the east and west walls, respectively. This enlarges the seating capacity of the hall by 200. The floor space of the gymnasium was also enlarged by moving the stairway to the entry.

An interesting addition to the population of the school (a tabulated statement of which is appended herewith) was the arrival of a party of 7 Eskimos, 5 girls and 2 boys, under the care of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, commissioner of education for Alaska. These pupils came from Point Barrow, a station of the Congregational Church and the most northern mission on the American continent. They are quick and bright to learn, and by association with the boys and girls of the 73 other tribes here represented they already meet on the common ground of English.

Early in the year, when the first rumors of war electrified our country, our young men were eager to prove their loyalty to the Government, and expressed their wish to enlist should there be a call for volunteer troops. The military government and drill used at the school especially qualified them for such service, and I presented their petition to the Departments. While their willingness was kept in remembrance, it was not deemed necessary to call them out. But the interest they show by asking to take an active part in the grave operations, even to laying down their lives if need be, suggests that if in time of war such a oneness of interest is aroused, then in time of peace universal enlistment can be made in an intelligent and industrious service for the welfare of the nation by adding their energies to its growth of culture and industry.

A tabulated statement of the population of the school is herewith:

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report, July 1, 1897.		New pupils received during the year.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies during the year.		Died.		Remaining at school July 1, 1898.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Alaskan	7	4	1	8	20	1				7	12	19
Apache	11	6	11	5	33	5	1			17	10	27
Arapaho	6	4			10		1			5	3	8
Arikaree	1		2	6	9	1				2	6	8
Assiniboine	12	6			18	3	1			9	5	14
Bannock			1	4	5	1					4	4
Cayuga		4			4						4	4
Caddo	2	3			5	2					3	3
Catawba		2			2						2	2
Cherokee	21	23	13	11	68	3	2			31	32	63
Cheyenne	22	11	1		34	3				30	31	61
Chippewa	64	36	15	8	123	29	11			29	33	62
Clallam	4	4			8	1				3	4	7
Coeur d'Alene	1				1	1						
Colville	3	1			4					3	1	4

Tabulated statement of the population of the school—Continued.

Tribes	Connected with school at date of last report, July 1, 1897.		New pupils received during the year.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies during the year.		Died.		Remaining at school July 1, 1898.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Comanche	2	6			8		1			2	5	7
Cowlitz	1				1					1		1
Cogwell	1				1					1		1
Cree	1				1					1		1
Crow	9	3	1	8	21	1	2			9	9	18
Cujah	3	1			4		1			3		3
Coos Bay				1	1						1	1
Digger		1			1						1	1
Delaware			1		1					1		1
Elmeck	1	2			3	1	1				1	1
Eskimauan			2	5	7					2	5	7
Flathead	2				2	2						
Gros Ventre		1	1		2					1	1	2
Hoopa				1	1						1	1
Iroquois	2	1			3					2	1	3
Kaw	1				1	1						
Kickapoo	1	1			2					1	1	2
Kiowa	1		3		4						4	4
Klamath	1		6	8	15	1			1	6	7	13
Lipan		1			1						1	1
Menomonee	3	2	7	1	13	1				9	6	15
Mission	4	1	7		12	1	1			10		10
Mohawk		1	5	1	13					5	8	13
Muncie				1	1						1	1
Narragan-sett			2		2					2		2
Navajo	1		1		2					2		2
Nez Perce	6	5			11	1	2			3	5	8
Okanagan	1	2			3					1	2	3
Omaha	11	7		1	19	1	2			10	6	16
Onondaga	1	1	2		4	1				3	1	4
Oneida	15	20	8	13	116	15	16	1		35	47	84
Osage	11	3	1		18	1				11	3	14
Ottawa	16	3			32	3	3			13	3	16
Otoe			1		1	1						
Papago	2	6			8		1			2	5	7
Penobscott		1			1						1	1
Piegan	5	1			6	1				4	1	5
Pima	22	11			30		1			22	10	32
Pottowatomie	4	3			7					4	3	7
Ponca	1	3	1		5					2	3	5
Pueblo	11	16	8	11	46					19	25	44
Puyallup	5	2			7	3	2			2		2
Quapaw		1			1							
Sac and Fox	2		1		3	1				2		4
Seneca	21	24	27	29	101	8	11	1		10	12	82
Shawnee	1				1					1		1
Shoshone	1		2	5	8				1	3	4	7
Siletz	2		2		4	1						
Sioux	38	40	5	8	91	11	13			29	35	64
S'Kokomish		1			1						1	1
Spokane	1	3			4					1	3	4
Stockbridge	1	3	8	6	21	2	3			10	6	16
Summle		1			1						1	1
Tonawanda		1			1						1	1
Tuscarora	11	8	3	3	25	5	4			9	9	18
Ukiah											2	2
Winnebago	13	1	1	3	18					12	7	19
Wishoskan		1			1						1	1
Wyandotte		1	1	1	3					1	2	3
Total	435	337	163	154	1089	125	84	2	2	462	405	867

With especial gratitude to you and my other superiors, both legislative and administrative, for the enlarged help and consideration I have received during the year, and also for the generally loyal, zealous, and efficient service of very many of my large corps of employees, some of whom have been with me from the beginning of the school, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Major, First Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073095

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK., *August 15, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Chamberlain Indian training school.

Location.—The school is located about one mile north of Chamberlain, S. Dak., on the east bank of the Missouri River. From a sanitary standpoint the location is all that could be desired.

Buildings.—The main building was completed and received from the contractor December 29, 1897. It is in good condition. At present four new buildings, the hospital, laundry, workshop, and stable, are in course of construction.

Water and sewer.—The water and sewer systems were completed and accepted August 9, 1898. I think that we have one of the best and cheapest water plants in the service. The power for pumping water from the Missouri River to the reservoirs is furnished by an artesian well; so our running expenses will be nothing except repairs. Fire protection excellent.

Schoolroom work.—On the 5th of May Miss Minnie E. Lincoln began work in the class room with 36 pupils. Owing to the serious illness of her mother, Miss Lincoln was called home June 9, and the term was finished by Miss Lizzie Stevens. The work in the schoolroom has been satisfactory.

Industrial work.—All work of this character was attended to by Don Cushman, farmer. Mr. Cushman, with the assistance of the boys, cultivated a garden of about 12 acres, and erected all the fences required so far.

Domestic work.—The matron has been fortunate in having such valuable assistance as has been rendered by Miss Anastoria Anderia, seamstress, Miss Annie J. Paulson, laundress, and Miss Mary Mashek, cook. The work in each of the departments, namely, sewing room, laundry, and kitchen, has been well and faithfully executed. Mrs. Marie Dowdell, cook, recently transferred from Rosebud boarding school, has charge of the kitchen now, and is doing nicely.

Farming land.—But very little of our 160 acres is suited for farming purposes, owing to it being so hilly and rolling. At the most there are not over 20 acres that can be successfully tilled. At the proper time I shall request that adjacent land of 160 acres be purchased, thus giving us enough tillable land to raise all necessary feed, required for stock, and hay, etc. We need the land in the present school farm, which is not suitable for farming purposes, or for pasturage.

Stock.—We have at present 3 good milch cows and 1 heifer calf. We should have a herd of at least 10 good milch cows. We have one good team of work horses; but we need another team suitable for driving and general work.

New buildings and improvements.—We should have a girls' dormitory building, a schoolhouse, a warehouse, an ice house, a harness shop, and a tin shop. This will be the subject of another communication at the proper time.

An electric-light plant is now required, and considering the fact that there will be no expense connected with the running of a dynamo other than the usual wear and tear and necessary repairs, as the power will be furnished by the artesian well, I respectfully ask that your office give this matter favorable consideration when authority is requested for the installing of an electric-light plant.

As we have an excellent supply of sand and gravel, I am very much in favor of putting down cement walks instead of wooden walks. I think we can put in cement walks at the same, or possibly less, than the cost of wooden walks.

We will need some board fences and paling fences to divide the boys' and girls' grounds and to inclose the school yard. The above matters are simply mentioned in this report, as the details will be given when request for authority is forwarded.

In closing, I desire to thank the Indian Office for the prompt and businesslike manner in which all matters pertaining to this school have been attended to; also for sending us an excellent corps of employees and for the many favors shown us during the past year.

Very respectfully,

JOHN FLINN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Flandreau, S. Dak., August 8, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the fifth annual report of the Flandreau Indian industrial school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The encouraging prospects for the school noted in my last report were fully realized by the successful prosecution of the work here during the year just closed. The actual daily attendance of pupils during the year was more than 200, and the work of these pupils was more satisfactory than in any former year in the school's history. This is true as well of the industrial as of the literary departments.

At the close of the term a class of twelve pupils, who had completed the specified course for schools of our class, were granted diplomas of graduation—a class that would be a credit to any school in the service. All members of this class will enter schools of higher grade than ours, to fit themselves for the duties of teachers, business men, etc.

With one or two exceptions, the employees of the school gave entire satisfaction by the prompt and efficient discharge of their duties. No changes in the personnel of the force was found necessary or advisable during the school year, but two changes have already been suggested by me to your office. The said changes would certainly result in great good to the school. Three additional employees are allowed us this year, which puts our corps of employees in satisfactory condition.

A fine brick and stone dining hall and kitchen building, a large new brick building for large boys' quarters, and a large, well-arranged annex to the girls' quarters, were added to the school plant during the year, immensely relieving the former crowded condition of the school. Plans and specifications for a large new building for school and assembly purposes are now being prepared, and it is expected work on this building will be begun in the course of a month or six weeks. With this building completed the school will have ample capacity every way for at least 300 pupils. An appropriation of $20,000 for this building has already been secured, as there have also been provided funds for the erection of two or three other and smaller structures. When the new building for school and assembly purposes shall be completed it is the intention to utilize the present school building for industrial purposes—for shops of various kinds for teaching several mechanical trades to the pupils.

An additional half section of excellent land has been purchased recently and added to the school farm, giving us now 480 acres of land in the school reservation. This increased acreage will enable the school to do more in the line of farming and stock raising than has been possible heretofore, and will enable us to greatly improve the table fare of the pupils by affording more varieties of vegetables and dairy products for this purpose.

The sanitary condition of the school continues satisfactory. There was considerable sickness among the pupils during the year, but most of the cases were mild disorders, and the more serious cases were brought safely through and restored to health. No death occurred at the school during the year.

The prospects for the future of the school continue brighter as it becomes better known to the Indian tribes from which the attendance is recruited, and there will be no difficulty in always keeping the institution filled with pupils, even with a largely increased accommodation. All in all, the fiscal year 1898 was the most successful and satisfactory in the history of the institution.

I have to thank your office for the universally kind and considerate treatment I have received from yourself and from those of your office force with whom I have had business communication.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

LESLIE D. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Pierre, S. Dak., July 27, 1898.

SIR: I herewith submit my eighth annual report of the Pierre Indian Industrial School for the fiscal year 1898. The history of the school has several times been given in previous reports. The experience of the past year offers nothing further of importance in this respect.

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The capacity of the school is 150 and the average attendance for the past year was 147. The general health of the pupils has been excellent, and the advancement in scholarship and the various industries taught satisfactory.

Probably the most noticeable gain has been in the success of the "outing system." For several years past I have endeavored to find employment for our larger boys with the neighboring farmers and ranchmen during the vacation months. This was not easy to do, as the farmers were generally distrustful of Indian help, and the boys not especially enthusiastic on the subject. I succeeded, however, in finding places for a few of our most trusty boys each year, and this finally brought about so good an understanding and acquaintance between the farmers and the school boys that this year I find myself unable to supply all the help called for. The rate of wages, also, has advanced nearly one-half. This is very encouraging to me, as, in my opinion, no course of training could be devised that would be as valuable to Indian boys as this practical labor among our farmers and small ranchmen.

My experience up to the present, however, has apparently settled one point. The "outing system" can not be made a success unless the pupils are a long distance from home. A part of our pupils are from Minnesota and other distant localities, while others are from adjacent Sioux reservations, 25 to 50 miles from the school. I have never yet been able to get one of these South Dakota boys to accept a position in the country. No matter what promises or resolutions he may make, when the vacation arrives he hurries away to his home reservation, where he usually spends his time in idleness or worse. Yet these South Dakota boys are just as capable, and if they were 500 miles from home would probably prove as efficient help as the Minnesota boys who generally accept the positions. In my opinion, in Minnesota, with Minnesota boys, the "outing system" would fail, while with South Dakota boys it would succeed.

Respectfully,

CROSBY G. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL,
Rapid City, S. Dak., September 14, 1898.

SIR: I reported here for duty the 19th of November, 1897. Found the walls of the main building just getting above ground; the work of construction has progressed very slowly, but now it is finished. The plant now consists of the main building of stone and brick; the hospital, workshop, laundry, and stable, all frame structures, and the water and sewer systems. All these buildings are nicely finished and painted and, situated in a beautiful location, constitute a very nice, healthy, and attractive small boarding-school plant. The water and sewer systems are perfect and the heating and ventilation systems give promise of being most satisfactory.

On the 1st of April an industrial teacher was employed and a team and wagon purchased and a small acreage of oats and potatoes put in, but dry weather and no water for irrigation have prevented maturing a good crop. The oats and wild hay have been cut, securing ample hay for use during the entire year.

I have been furnished equipments necessary for feeding and sleeping the pupils, and these are all in place, and we were ready to take pupils on the day the building was fully completed, but we have no schoolroom furniture as yet and no seats for pupils' sitting rooms or assembly hall. The gas plant for lighting the buildings is not yet in place, but is under contract and will soon be in order.

I now have about twenty applications for admission to the school from mixed-blood citizens of the Sioux. Since these applications are voluntary it would indicate a considerable desire to send their children here to school, but I am not yet informed as to whether or not the consent of the agent that they be transferred can be had.

All of the employees necessary for starting the school are now here and seem well suited to their respective work.

Very respectfully,

RALPH P. COLLINS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ONEIDA, WIS.

ONEIDA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Oneida, Wis., August 31, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the sixth annual report of the Oneida Indian industrial and day schools, of the Oneida Reservation, Wis.

Attendance.—The attendance at the school has been all that the buildings could accommodate; in fact, the school has been crowded all of the year. The capacity of the buildings is rated at 120 pupils, but at all times more than that number have been in attendance. The following table shows the average, by quarters:

Quarter ending—	
September 30, 1897	121.7
December 31, 1897	128.4
March 31, 1898	125.4
June 30, 1898	124.5

The average attendance for the year has been 125 pupils, five more than the rated capacity of the school.

Schoolroom Work.—This work has been fully up to the usual good work heretofore accomplished in this department. A change of teachers in two rooms was made early in the year in order to add musical ability to the force. However, but little was gained by the transaction. During the Christmas holidays another change was made by the promotion of one of the teachers to the Carlisle Indian school and a new face appeared in the class rooms. Yet, in spite of the numerous changes, I feel that the work has been satisfactory and trust that no further changes may be made in these departments. About 20 of the largest pupils will drop out of this school, being promoted to the different schools of class 2, their places being filled by a kindergarten class.

Industrial work.—This has been carried on as heretofore, the boys having been engaged in farming, caring for stock, etc., and the girls in the different lines of domestic work.

In addition to the school farm, which is small, 75 acres have been leased from Indians and cultivated. An attempt was made to purchase more land for school purposes from Indians, but as the same was allotted to them the Department held that they could not relinquish to the school or Government. If this opinion is held as correct, the school will not be able to possess a good farm for many years, and will be obliged to lease different tracts of land in order successfully to teach the boys agriculture.

A fine addition to the school stock was made early in the spring by the purchase of six heifers and a young bull, all of the Holstein breed. Lumber is on the ground for an addition to the school barn, and it is my intention to give more attention to dairy interests as fast as we can get in good condition for so doing.

The girls have received instruction in all branches of housework, and many of them have become quite proficient in the different lines of work. All employees of the industrial departments have taken an interest in their work, and, as a consequence, have obtained satisfactory results.

Buildings.—The buildings of the school, five brick and eleven frame, are in good condition. During the year an 8-room cottage has been erected as quarters and office for the physician, who was added to our force.

The electric-light plant, provided for in the Indian appropriation bill for 1898, has been installed and is giving entire satisfaction. By means of pressure regulator and back-pressure valves, so that the steam from the engine is returned to the heating system, we find that the additional expense for running the light plant during the winter months is but slight. During the months of June, September, and October, when the heating plant is not needed, the expense for pumping water and electric lights will not exceed $1 per day, outside of regular salary of engineer.

Health.—The general health of the pupils and employees has been good. No contagious disease, except a doubtful case of measles, has prevailed among pupils or employees. There has been one death, that of a little girl who had pneumonia while at her home during the Christmas holidays and afterwards developed tuberculosis at the school. As soon as it was found that she could not recover she was sent to her home, where she died a few weeks later.

The following is taken from the report of the school physician, Dr. J. G. Bulloch:

> This school has been fortunate in the past year in having had but one death, and that occurred in a child sent home with tuberculosis. A few accidents have occurred and cases of sickness, though only one case of measles, and no other disease of serious import, although a great many of these Indians are affected with scrofula or tuberculosis, and erysipelas prevails among them, the latter probably due to diseased fat pork, put up and apparently cured by saltpeter.

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As we are liable to have all the contagious diseases here, and as scrofula is now considered a manifestation of tuberculosis, and the presence of these diseases becomes a source of danger to all, and as the sick can not receive proper and adequate attention, I wish to impress upon the Department the absolute necessity for a hospital and a nurse, with a small steam apparatus to disinfect all clothing.

Our sewerage system is positively dangerous to all concerned, the cesspool holding the matter from the closets being filled to the brim with a mass of reeking, putrid material, and if something is not done with this I apprehend an epidemic of some sort.

We should have a small crematory to burn other refuse matter and privy contents. I also consider that the stables and hogpens are too near the school, and would recommend their removal to a more distant spot. We are badly in need of a suitable lavatory.

General condition and needs of the school.—In other reports I have advanced the subject of increasing the capacity of the school, and not long ago plans and estimates therefor were forwarded your Office. Consequently, it is unnecessary to again discuss this subject. However, I would only say that statistics show that money expended for educating Oneida Indians has produced better results than with any other tribe. Therefore, money to be expended for Indian education could not be used to better advantage than at this place.

In addition to the enlargement of the plant, there are several other matters that need attention:

First. Sewerage should be extended to the river, or to a greater distance from the buildings. The estimated cost of such extension will not be far from $800.

Second. A hospital is badly needed, in order that the sick pupils may receive proper care and that others may be taught to properly care for them. It is impossible to give either proper care to the sick or instruction to others as to the care of the same when the patient must be kept in a large dormitory with other pupils, with none of the necessary conveniences for caring for the sick.

Third. Enlargement and extension of the water system. The school has an abundant supply of pure water, which is pumped by steam into an elevated tank of about 5,000 gallons capacity. This tank is not large enough, and another, with 20,000 gallons capacity, should be erected on a 50-foot steel trestle, so as to provide better fire protection.

Fourth. The school farm should be enlarged. If no land can be acquired from Indians under existing laws, Congressional aid should be invoked, in order that lands adjoining the school and not utilized by Indians might be added to the school property.

Day schools.—The condition of the day schools is not as satisfactory as I would have it. As in other years, the chief obstacle in the way of their success is irregular attendance. In the winter season many are obliged to remain away from school on account of the poverty of parents, who are unable to properly clothe their children. Others, living within easy reach of a day school, do not send with regularity, not appreciating the work of the day school.

Another factor that works against the day school is the soliciting of pupils for nonreservation schools. I have endeavored not to allow pupils to be taken away that were within easy reach of a day school, but occasionally it occurs. The Indians fully appreciate the care of their children in the boarding schools, and take every opportunity of gaining admission to some of them. Probably four-fifths of the pupils of the day schools would be entered in some boarding school within one week if they were given an opportunity. I am of the opinion that this will continue to be the case so long as there are schools of both classes on the reservation and the difference in care and appearance of the pupils is so plainly apparent.

However, the actual work in the schools has been good; especially has this been the case in Nos. 1 and 2 schools. At No. 3 the work has not been so satisfactory, owing to a lack of adaptability on the part of the teacher. The attendance at this school has decreased 25 per cent during the year. School No. 4 has suffered from lack of regular attendance, but much good has been accomplished. No. 5 was discontinued early in December, owing to poor attendance. This school is located in an unprogressive, poverty-stricken locality, and a majority of the pupils can not attend school during cold weather for want of suitable clothing. The following statement shows the enrollment and average attendance, also average for year 1897:

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance, 1898.	Average attendance, 1897.
No. 1	41	30	15
No. 2	38	15.2	15
No. 3	37	16.2	22
No. 4	32	10.6	13
No. 5	35	9.5	9.7

Employees.—All employees connected with the school during the past year have labored for its success. No "family jars" have occurred, and the year has passed very pleasantly and profitably. I fully appreciate the kindly feeling that has prevailed, and attribute much of the success of the work to this harmonious feeling.

Thanking your Office for favors rendered, I am,

Very respectfully, yours, CHAS. F. PEIRCE,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT TOMAH, WIS.

TOMAH INDIAN SCHOOL,
Tomah, Wis., August 25, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this school. I am glad to report a very successful year. The work has been characterized by unusual harmony among employees and pupils. There has been an entire absence of trouble among or between employees, which so often mars the good effect of work done.

Attendance for the year was 125 and a fraction. The pupils were all carefully graded at the beginning of the year by the principal teacher, and all set to work at once along lines laid out in the course of study. Unusual progress was made in the schoolroom, and I can not say too much in praise of the untiring efforts of the teachers, and as much should be said of the work in the different industrial departments.

Under the direction of the matron and assistant matron, the pupils have kept the building in splendid condition, so that we were ready for inspection at any time. Being so near the city, we have a great many visitors, and all have been surprised to see the work done in the school.

The sewing room has been efficiently managed, and the girls have made splendid progress.

The work in the laundry has not been as satisfactory as might have been desired, owing, in part, to lack of equipment.

The farm work has been ably managed; boys have received thorough instruction in the use of farm machinery and the care of stock.

The carpenter has had from six to eight boys in the shop all the year, and they have been kept very busy in making minor improvements, such as a wagon shed, hog house, fencing, laying floors, painting, etc. Some of the boys have become very proficient in the use of tools. All of the pupils, both boys and girls, have been very willing and ready to do the work to which they were assigned, and all have made marked improvement.

Many substantial improvements have been made, among which are fire escapes; Wilkes heater and tank for supplying hot water to bathroom; standpipe erected in the center of the building and fire hose connected to it on each floor; several radiators have been put in where rooms were not properly heated. All this work has been done in a thorough and substantial manner and is giving satisfaction. The work on the new school building will soon be completed, and the shop building was finished last week. These two buildings will add greatly to the school, as we had no suitable schoolrooms, no assembly hall, and a very poor carpenter shop. The upper story of the frame building will be used for a wareroom, and all of our supplies can be kept together instead of being scattered about in different rooms.

We need a new pump very much. Our water is furnished by a windmill and pump, and there have been times this summer that we have had no water in the tank for three weeks. This affords us no adequate fire protection, and I shall submit the matter of procuring a steam pump in another communication.

I have the same report to make of the Winnebago Indians living in this vicinity as I made last year. They have little interest in the school and have given it very little support since it was established. They are classed as citizens, and have no agent. They buy all the whisky they want, when they have money for it, and the greater portion of the annuity money that is paid them by the Government is spent for whisky. There are more than 400 children of school age, and of this number I think that less than 80 have been in school. I have communicated with the county superintendents of the counties where they reside, and they tell me that no Indian children are or have been attending the public schools. The Winnebago Indians here are nearly all full-bloods, and they are about as far from civilization as they were fifty years ago, and this condition will continue unless we can manage in some way to force these children into school.

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In closing, I will state that too much praise can not be given to the force of employees, whose efforts and sincere devotion to duty have insured the success of the year's work.

Thanking you and the members of the Indian Office for the many favors shown through the year, I am,

Very respectfully,

L. M. COMPTON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT WITTENBERG, WIS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Wittenberg, Wis. July 21, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Wittenberg Indian school for the fiscal year 1898. The year just passed, closing on the 30th of June with an entertainment at which a large number of visitors were present, has been one of the most successful school years in the history of this school. The attendance during the year, by quarters, is as follows: First quarter, 87 4/5; second quarter, 103 2/4; third quarter, 126 1/5; fourth quarter, 123 1/5. Average for the year 115 1/4.

The tribes represented here are: Winnebagos, 38; Oneidas, 50; Omaha, 1; Chippewas, 21; Menominees, 5; Stockbridges, 13.

Three Winnebago boys have been transferred to Haskell Institute, Kansas, during the year. The attendance has been regular, except as to the Winnebago children. We have, however, through a great deal of persuasion and exertion, been able to keep an attendance of about 10 Winnebago children. There are, however, in the neighborhood of 25 Winnebago children in this vicinity who are of school age and ought to attend school, but their parents are true subjects of the medicine man and very much averse to school and civilization. It is to be hoped that the progressive element of these Indians would prevail in the near future, and that these backward and uncivilized Indians would abandon their Indian war and medicine dances and become interested in the schooling of their children.

It would, in my opinion, be a wise move in the case of these Indians that their annuity money be placed with the respective superintendents of the schools in their neighborhood, and where indifference as to schooling or welfare of children manifested itself that said annuities be withheld from such negligent parents, as in the case at other agencies and schools. This placing of their annuities with the superintendents would also have a salutary effect upon the older Indians as to improving their farms more industriously.

A movement was on foot last spring to have a class of our larger and advanced pupils attend the public high school erected last year about 40 rods from our school, but through the inability of the village to furnish the text-books at the time the idea was abandoned for the present. The matter will, however, be submitted for your honored consideration the coming fall, when the village school board hope to have matters arranged satisfactorily to all parties. The idea of having our Indian pupils mingle and compete with the white children in school is indeed feasible, and I hope the plan will consummate in the near future.

Literary work.—The literary work has been carried on successfully by the same three competent teachers as last year. The examinations held at intervals, together with public entertainments given during the year, proves that very good work has been performed in this department. The teachers have also acquired a better insight into the methods of instruction, as outlined by the Dr. W. N. Hailmann, in language, number, and form work. Splendid results have also been attained in music and singing. Evening classes have been conducted by all teachers, especially entertaining and instructive.

Industrial work.—Work in this department has proceeded with the usual regularity. The carpenter shop, ably managed, has afforded a number of boys an opportunity to acquire skill in woodwork, the making of household furniture, and making and repair of different implements used on school farm. Regular instruction has been given to the older boys in drawing and figuring necessary in this profession.

The farm has been ably cared for by the school farmer and the boys. A good crop was raised last year and the crop for the present year promises better than for many years past. All timber on the school 80 is now cut and the process of getting all stumps out is progressing fast, so the time is not far distant when our boys can commence to use machinery to harvest hay and grain instead of the scythe and cradle. The boys are given regular training in the care of all stock, hogs, etc., on farm.

The girls have been given practical lessons in all pertaining to housewifery, cooking, baking, sewing, washing, etc.

Buildings.—The buildings are all in good repair. A superintendent's dwelling and barn was erected last fall, at a cost of $1,600, relieving a long-felt want for better accommodations for employees at school.

Health.—Undivided health has been enjoyed through the year, no contagious diseases of any kind appearing at school. One death occurred during the year—that of a Chippewa boy, who died from pulmonary tuberculosis. Few cases have been confined to hospital, and those confined but for a few days. Two pupils were returned to their homes owing to continued ill health.

Social and ethical.—A brass band of sixteen pieces, singing societies, football and baseball teams have furnished the required amusement for pupils. Games, plays, and military drill have been kept up and encouraged by teachers and assistants, proving very beneficial to the interest of the school. Public entertainments and concerts have been given during the year, bringing great credit to teachers and pupils of the school. All legal holidays have been appropriately observed, inculcating patriotism.

Pupils have been taught the simple rules of Christianity, and attend church or ethical exercises at the school every Sunday during the year.

It is a gratification to state that but few changes in school employees have been made during the year, and no doubt to this is due the very satisfactory work of the past school year. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the faithful work performed by my assistants, without whose earnest cooperation such good results could not have been attained.

Supervisor Smith visited us during the year and his suggestions and encouragement were thankfully received by the employees and myself.

In conclusion I wish to express my gratitude for courteous treatment and kind consideration tendered me during the past year.

Very respectfully,

AXEL JACOBSON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VA.

SIR: It was twenty years ago that 17 young Indian men, ex-prisoners of war, were landed at midnight upon our shores and proceeded to demonstrate to the Government that had allowed them the privilege, and to the friends who had aided them in obtaining it, the fact that they had both the will and the ability to put aside the old tribal customs and enter in earnest upon a civilized, Christian life.

Since then Hampton has received young men and women from 45 tribes and from 15 States and Territories, keeping up a yearly quota of about 135 and sending back annually 25 or 30 to their homes among their own people or to positions in the Indian schools of the West. A few have settled permanently in the East.

The enrollment of Indians for the past school year has been 135—50 girls and 85 boys. The following tribes have been represented:

Arickaree	5	Seneca, Indian Territory	3
Sioux	21	Wichita	1
Omaha	3	Navajo	1
Winnebago	5	Apache	1
Oneida	42	Cherokee	18
Stockbridge	11	Tuscarora	3
Chippewa	4	Onondaga	3
Ponca	2	Seneca, New York	13
Cayuga	1		

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They have been classified as follows:

	Girls.	Boys.
Classes:		
Normal	3	0
Senior	3	5
Middle	5	5
Junior	15	19
Junior preparatory	17	11
Night school	0	1
Trade school	0	2
Preparatory trade school	0	3
Agricultural	0	2
Training	1	0
At the North	6	4
	50	85
Industrial departments:		
Housework and industrial room	41	

	Boys.
Industrial departments:	
Harness maker	1
Carpenters	25
Blacksmiths	15
Upholsterer	1
Shoemakers	5
Turner	1
Bricklayers	5
Farmers and gardeners	7
Machinists	5
Painters	12
Tailors	3
Wheelwrights	3

During the summer 51 boys have practical training in agriculture in Northern homes.

Greater care than ever has been exercised in the selection of Indians. Coming to Hampton is held out as a reward of merit to the members of the Western schools, and instead of taking students from the blanket we are able to select those who have had good opportunities in Government and missionary schools. Instead of being obliged to have separate Indian preparatory classes, it is hoped that soon all Indian students will be sufficiently advanced to enter the regular academic classes.

The throwing together of the two dining rooms has resulted in marked improvement in discipline. While separate tables and quarters for the Indian and colored are desirable, as those of both races naturally associate with one another, commingling in the shop and schoolroom is most desirable and helpful, especially to the Indians, who make much more rapid progress in English and the industries when thrown with the colored students.

Our thanks are due to the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, for allowing a company of New York Indians to come to Hampton this year. Some of our best workers, not only in that State, but in the West, have come from the New York reservations. The position of these Indians, hemmed in as they are by white civilization, is in some respects more difficult than that of the Western tribes.

An interesting feature of the new parties this year was the arrival of six Arickarees from Fort Berthold, N. Dak. They were sent by one Hampton graduate, now field matron there among her own people, and escorted by another graduate of the Winnebago tribe. The eldest of these 'Rees, a former Carlisle pupil, came to fit herself to be a nurse among the Indians, and is taking the course at the Dixie Hospital. One of the boys who had never been to school off the reservation passed a good examination for the junior class.

The advance in Western schools seems to make it desirable to send out to their graduates or other Indian students asking to come to Hampton application blanks, that they may more clearly understand not only the rules of the school to which they are expected to conform, but the needful qualifications of age, scholarship, character, etc.

More than half of the Indians have this year been in the regular academic course, and it is gratifying that less and less are they a drag on their classes, through lack of interest or of responsiveness, while not a few are among the best scholars in their sections. We feel it is decidedly a point gained when an Indian can know that an honor or privilege is given him not because he is an Indian, but because he has fairly won it in honorable competition.

The Indian boys have been quick to appreciate the advantages afforded them by manual-training and trade school courses. Making the manual training a part of the regular academic course has dignified it in the minds of the students. The fact that they are working out their mathematics and science in the shops, on the farm, in the laundry, cooking school, or sewing room is stimulating, because giving reality and purpose to schoolroom life, which is very apt to be lacking in the ordinary school.

Every academic day student has some form of manual training in connection with each year of the course. For the young men the course includes bench work, mechanical drawing, wood turning, and ironwork; for the young women a short course in bench work, a course in cooking, and one in sewing, which

includes the various forms of plain sewing, cutting, and fitting dresses. It is to be understood that manual training for both boys and girls is a part of the regular academic training, and is not intended to make trade students out of either boys or girls.

The trade school.—The productive industries where the boys and girls learned their trades, under the apprentice system, at the same time that they earned their own board, turned out a limited number of skilled workmen, and the farm sent out some excellent farmers. But with the improvement of the colored and Indian races it was clear that if Hampton was to hold its lead a more thorough and scientific training must be given and a much larger number each year be sent out. It was in response to this call for better trade teaching that the Armstrong and Slater Memorial Trade School Building was erected.

With some 75 per cent of the negro race living in the one-room cabin on rented land under the lien system of crops, and with the Indians of the west in much the same condition, Hampton seems justified in devoting much of its thought to preparing those who shall lead in getting of land, the building of homes, and the proper cultivation of the soil. It is clear that unless young people of the negro and Indian races can go out thoroughly trained and open up fields of labor for those of their own race the criminal population must continue to increase and the reservation system be perpetuated.

The trade school has now been in operation for a year, and is giving thorough training in blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, carpentry, woodturning, machinework, bricklaying, plastering, and painting; at the same time the boys receive regular lessons in physics, mathematics, and mechanical drawing.

The school's productive industries, which were formerly used as the stepping stone to the academic department, are now to be thrown open only to those who have finished a year in the trade school, and will thus afford them practice in actual business with work for the market. This is necessary in the case of the colored and Indian boys, because opportunities afforded white boys for learning the ways of business and the methods of trade are largely denied them. To each student being trained in the shops thorough instruction is given in the academic department. The thought insisted upon through the whole course is that each student shall be not only a good mechanic himself but one capable of teaching his trade to others.

Domestic science.—While the trade school is making skilled industrial teachers from among the boys, better facilities are needed for the industrial and home training of the girls. The gift of a generous friend has made possible a new building, where cooking, sewing, dressmaking, laundering, and the care of the home will be taught more satisfactorily than heretofore. A fear has been expressed lest by offering opportunities to the girls for learning these industries we should draw them away from their work as teachers. Emphasis is still to be laid upon the fact that they are to be teachers, and in case they show aptitude may become industrial teachers. Nothing is more essential at this period in the history of the race than the development of the home. If woman is to assume her proper place, the home must be strengthened. It must not only be a lodging place but a center of attraction and interest.

The technical training that the Indian girls receive in this new building gives nicety, finish, and thoroughness to their work. The actual every-day housework in Winona Lodge under careful supervision, the making, mending, and laundering of their own clothes and bedding, and the summer experiences in Northern kitchens and households teach the work of real life, when things must be done and only so much time is given to do them in. The union of the two we hope will make our girls better prepared than ever to be the mistresses of their own homes, or for the Government positions of matron, cook, seamstress, laundress, or their assistants—positions which a number of returned Hampton students are already occupying.

Agriculture.—This new building also supplies a home for an agricultural department whose work becomes each year more important. With its laboratories, dairies, class-rooms, and museums, it offers unsurpassed opportunities for this important study—opportunities which it is intended shall be extended to the girls as well as to the boys. Instruction in the preparation of food should be closely connected with the raising of food. Hampton is bending all its energies to create an enthusiasm for country life. In order to do this it is necessary to dignify the common things of life. The girls must be interested in agriculture as well as in cooking and the care of the homes. A small model farm has already been started, where with 4 acres of land, a small barn, and a house it is intended to show what can be done with a little land in the raising of food supplies, in beautifying the place with flowers, and in the inexpensive furnishing and decoration of the house.

REF0073100

Discipline and military instruction.—The eighty-five Indian boys have been organized into a separate company of the school battalion, which is better drilled and presents a better appearance than ever before. This is largely due to the thorough instruction and helpful criticism of Lieut. George H. McManus, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Monroe, whose service we have had an hour once a week on the day for battalion drill, and to the careful supervision of the daily drills.

Besides the regular routine drills and the system of guard duty, the three companies of day-school boys have had a systematic course in light gymnastics. It was found necessary to divide each company into two sections, because those boys who went through the first course last year were, for the most part, able to do more advanced work. The six classes have had about one forty-minute period of exercise per week after school.

The heartiness with which the young men have entered upon the gymnastic work is evidenced by the fact that a great many wish to come every day. We have been able to allow only a few of such to come, however, and they are selected from those who were required to make up some deficiency, discovered by the physical examination given early in the year.

Occasionally the six classes have had exercises together on the lawn, taking up two series (single and double) of wand drill, which we arranged to suit the music that was recently introduced into the United States Army for gun drill. The wand drill given in this way makes a very pleasant and acceptable change, the music, of course, always giving accuracy and precision of execution.

I think the young men as a whole and as individuals are better "set up" than for a long time.

In order to arrive at an intelligent idea of his physical condition, every boy in the day school has been carefully examined, and about 80 per cent of them have been accurately measured according to the Sargent system. These measurements reveal the physical irregularities and deficiencies of each individual, and as far as physical training could remedy, suggestions were made and simple and proper exercises prescribed. The result in the majority of cases has been most satisfactory.

The whole tone of the boys in and out of the buildings has been perceptibly raised. We have had stricter observance of rules with a more willing spirit this year than for several years, consequently fewer cases of discipline, as compared with last year. There has been very little tobacco used, and fewer cases than ever of going off without permission. This is due to two causes, viz, the general improvement of the students, and a more strenuous effort to insist upon the careful observance of the rules.

Health.—It is evident that Indians coming from a free life, approaching civilized conditions, especially those who for many years have been free from the ration system and have been self-supporting, have nearly the vitality and endurance of white boys and girls. The contrast between Indians who have come from different conditions of life is manifested most clearly in the convalescence of two Indians who have been equally ill. The one coming from civilized life will recuperate soundly and quickly, while months may elapse before the camp Indian is himself again.

The Oneida Indians from Wisconsin afford a striking illustration of the physical superiority of Indians who have passed the transition period. Out of 110 Oneidas—71 returned and 39 now present at the school—not one has died at Hampton, and only one has died at home during the period which has elapsed since the first Oneida came to the school, a period of thirteen years.

No Indian boy or girl has been sent home this year on account of health. One case of an Indian boy, unsound on arrival, has been very unsatisfactory. Repeated pulmonary hemorrhages have occurred in his case, and an application for his return home has been made.

The almost entire absence of scrofulous disease during the past year has been unusual and remarkable. The general health of all students almost invariably improves during their first year, which may account in considerable degree for the diminished complaint in regard to eye strain and other troubles in subsequent years.

Social and religious life.—The gatherings at Winona for both boys and girls, social, literary, musical, etc., which often take place Saturday evenings, and the debates of the boys at the wigwam, give some practice in what begins to be an important item in the life of the more advanced reservations. Already organized associations for mutual improvement and innocent recreation, or more informal gatherings at the boarding school of the agency, are waking up the young children to better things, and here returned students can be of no small help.

The wigwam sitting room affords a place for the boys to meet the lady in charge

and other teachers, to play quiet games, or to read the papers. This last occupation has often been of absorbing interest during the past year, and the latest news from the *Maine*, the possibility of war with Spain, caused the evening paper to be the center of an eager group at the close of study hour.

At Christmas time, besides the boxes sent out to Western teachers by the Lend-a-Hand Circles, a simple but dainty little Hampton calendar was sent to each returned Indian student. The letters of thanks called forth by this remembrance, often from the pupils of long ago, brought many expressions of love and loyalty for the old Hampton Home.

The Rev. Mr. Bryan, of St. John's Church, Hampton, who is associated with the chaplain in the care of the Indians, writes:

> The quality of our Indian school seems finer this year than at any time since my connection with it. The most kindly and appreciative spirit is shown, a marked earnestness.
>
> In the Sunday school this year we have been using the Blakeslee Lessons on the Life of our Lord, which give a more comprehensive view than we have been able to get in the study of the Gospels singly heretofore. I have had some very satisfactory talks with a number of the young people severally on the great questions of religion, and was much pleased to have six of the boys who were not communicants come to me of their own accord to speak of joining in public confession of Christ, and to make preparation therefor. I found them earnest and single minded, and they and others whom I approached on the subject are making good progress in the way of Christian living.

Returned students.—In the earlier days students returning to their homes had many grave difficulties to face. They had come from the camp to Hampton and were not able physically or intellectually to avail themselves of all that was offered them here. Very often they went home broken down in body, and in many ways ill prepared to cope with the unfriendly conditions that confronted them. Yet with only a tithe of the training we now consider necessary they struggled on and laid the foundation of a new public sentiment in both West and East, from which has sprung the whole system of Indian education.

To-day, if one visits the Oneidas in Wisconsin, or the Sioux and other tribes along the Missouri River, where most of the Hampton returned students are located, he will find that the educated young Indians are filling some of the most responsible positions at the agency, that the shops are filled with workmen who have learned something of their trades at school, and that the neat little farmhouses scattered out over the reservation are owned and cared for either by educated young men and women themselves or by those who have come directly under their influence. He will find, among the Sioux especially, that the dance has become rather a dull affair, no longer patronized by the first families, and that the public sentiment created and fostered by the Christian young men has done more than the Government rule to break down what has become only a very demoralizing pastime.

A glimpse into the better class of homes shows what an intelligent use of money can do. There you will find that the head of the family holds some position that brings him in a more reliable income than that of the farmer. If he is a carpenter, his home will show it in its exterior decoration and its interior comforts. If a clerk, or interpreter, or mechanic, his salary gives him the means to furnish his house more to his taste, and his home is likely to be a far more comfortable place than that of his white neighbor or the local hotel. The blot on this fair page is that the fact is soon discovered, and friends multiply with wonderful rapidity, especially at mealtime—which with the Indian is translated daytime—and a reasonably hospitable soul must be reconstructed before it can realize the virtue of thrift.

Scattered among the Indian camps one will find the little day school, over which presides an educated couple, who teach in the class room, give the boys lessons in carpentry and the girls practical training in sewing and cooking. In the boarding schools Indian young men and women will be found in almost all the subordinate positions and in many as teachers, matrons, and seamstresses. In the larger non-reservation schools a goodly number are filling positions as teachers, disciplinarians, or instructors in various trade and industrial departments.

The following will show how our returned students have been employed this past year:

Attending higher schools	4
Attending other schools	15
Self-supporting off the reservation (engineers and machinists, 7; printers, 2; blacksmith, 1; painter, 1; trained nurse, 1; servants and farm hands, 4 girls and 9 boys, 13)	25
Teachers, academic (camp, 5; boarding, 12; district, 2)	19
Teachers, industrial	31
Field matrons	3
Church work (catechists, 12; missionaries, 11)	23

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Agency employees (interpreters, 5; clerks, 5; police, 9; carpenters and wheelwrights, 19; blacksmiths, 13; millers, 3; agency farmers, 5)	59
United States employees (surveyors, 2; postmaster, 1; soldier, 1)	4
Independent workers in the West (physicians, 2; trained nurse, 1; lawyer, 1; contractors, 3; storekeepers, 5; clerks, 5; carpenter, 1; blacksmiths, 4; painters, 5; loggers, 10; stock raisers, over 100-head farms, 23; good farms, 38)	158
Girls making good homes	88

As in past years, we have kept as perfect a record as possible of the character of the work accomplished and the influence each student seems to have exerted. The 500 now living are graded in this respect as follows:

Excellent (those of unusual ability, influence, and opportunity)	111
Good (those living civilized, Christian lives)	246
Fair (the sick and unfortunate, from whom nothing can be expected)	103
Poor (those not actively bad, but exerting an unfavorable influence)	31
Bad (those doing wrong while knowing better)	9

Thus, according to the most reliable information we have been able to obtain, we have a very fair margin to our claim that three-fourths of our returned students are doing well—346 excellent and good records to 40 poor and bad.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. FRISSELL, *Principal.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.*

CHAP. 4. An Act To amend an Act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona. January 13, 1898. Vol. 30, p. 225.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section five of the Act entitled "An Act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona," approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that said section shall read as follows: Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Ry. Co. Vol. 28, p. 64. Time extended for construction of road through San Carlos Indian Reservation.

"SEC. 5. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road be constructed through the said reservation on or before February eighteenth, nineteen hundred."

Approved, January 13, 1898.

CHAP. 10. An Act To amend section twenty-two hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes. January 27, 1898. Vol. 30, p. 231.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-two hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2234. There shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register of the land office and a receiver of public moneys for each land district established by law, who shall have charge of and attend to the sale of public and Indian lands within their respective districts, as provided by law and official regulations, and receivers shall be accountable under their official bonds for the proceeds of such sales, and for all fees, commissions, or other moneys received by them under any provision of law or official regulation." Public and Indian lands. R. S., sec. 2234, p. 382, amended. Accountability of receivers for sales, etc.

Approved, January 27, 1898.

CHAP. 18. An Act Authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes. February 14, 1898. Vol. 30, p. 241.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Muscogee Coal and Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, be, and the same is hereby, authorized, invested, and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company at or near Red Fork, in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, and running thence over the most practicable and feasible route, through the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, thence Muscogee Coal and Railway Company may construct, etc., railway through Indian and Oklahoma Territories. Route.

*This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

REF0073102

through the Territory of Oklahoma to Guthrie, in said Territory, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to its interests to construct and maintain along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to give said company any right to use or occupy the lands herein granted, except land belonging to the United States, without paying the owner thereof a reasonable and just compensation therefor.

Proviso.

Compensation for land taken.

Right of way.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, for its main line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory and Territory of Oklahoma, and to take and use a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided, further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians or individual Indian from which the same shall have been taken.

Land for stations.

Provisos.

Limit.

Lands not to be sold by the company, etc.

Compensation to occupants of land, etc.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, or by allotments under any law of the United States or agreement with the Indians, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, or, in case of an allottee, by said allottee or by his duly authorized guardian or representative, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of any United States court in the Indian Territory or the Territory of Oklahoma, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this Act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations and the courts of Oklahoma Territory. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after making the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to any district court in the Indian Territory or Oklahoma Territory, which court shall have jurisdiction to

Appraisal by referees.

Appointment of.

Failure to appoint, etc.

Hearings.

Compensation for services.

Witnesses.

Appeal.

hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the cost of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the cost shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railway.

Costs on appeal, etc.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territories a greater rate of freight than is charged by competing roads operated in the same territory: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and of messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territories within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate, at all times, the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Freight rates.

Provisos.

Passenger rates.

Limit.

Rates for mail.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes or individuals 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, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location, as set forth in section six of this Act, dissent from the allowance provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this Act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by the said railway company for 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, except as to annual tax. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territories are owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territories. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this Act shall be apportioned by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations or tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any

Payment to Secretary of the Interior for benefit of occupants of land taken, etc.

Provisos.

Dissent by Indians from allowance of compensation.

Amount awarded to be in lieu of compensation, etc.

Annual rental.

Additional taxes on railway for benefit of Indians.

REF0073103

Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this Act: *Provided further*, That a map showing the entire line of the road in the Indian Territory shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the work of construction shall commence.

Time of location, etc.

Map of road in Indian Territory to be filed, etc.

Filing of maps.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said Territories to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chiefs of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

Proviso.

After filing, grading to be commenced, etc.

Residence by company's officers on right of way, etc.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said railway shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Completion, etc., of road.

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this Act, and complete the remainder thereof within three years thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Fences, crossings, etc.

Company forbidden to advise, etc., change of land tenure of Indians, etc.

SEC. 9. That the said Muscogee Coal and Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations or tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided for: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this Act.

Proviso.

Penalty.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 10. That all mortgages executed by said railway company, conveying any portion of its railway, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory 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 property of said company as therein expressed.

Amendment.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this Act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the railway except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Assignment of right of way.

Approved, February 14, 1898.

March 17, 1898.
Vol. 30, p. 327.

CHAP. 71. An Act To extend the time for the construction of the railway of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company through the Indian Territory.

Time extended for construction of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.
Vol. 27, p. 492.

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 that portion of the railway of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the States of Illinois and Iowa, which said railway company, by virtue of an Act approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An Act to grant to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," was authorized to construct, shall be extended for a period of three years from the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for such purposes said railway company shall have the right to take and occupy the right of way and depot grounds heretofore granted to it by said Act: *Provided*, That said company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within one year after the passage of this Act: *And provided further*, That the right of way granted for stations be limited in length to two thousand feet for each station.

Provisos.
Construction within one year.
Stations.

Approved, March 17, 1898.

CHAP. 87. An Act To grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company for the purpose of constructing a railway, and for other purposes.

March 23, 1898.
Vol. 30, p. 341.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on Red River, near Denison, in Grayson County, in the State of Texas, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory in a northerly direction to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas, at some point in the south line of Chautauqua County, in said State, with the right to construct, own and maintain, and operate a branch line of railway, beginning at a point not exceeding thirty-five miles north of Red River, on the main line, thence in a northwesterly direction to Fort Sill, in Oklahoma Territory, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, branches, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct.

Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company granted right of way through Indian Territory.
—location.
Branch line.
—location.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, telegraph, and telephone, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground, where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of the right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph, and telephone lines, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Right of way.
—width.
Stations.
Provisos.
Limit.
Restricted use, etc.
Reversion.

SEC. 3. That before said railway, telegraph, or telephone line shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, or by allotments under any law of the United States or agreement with the Indians, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway, telegraph, or telephone line. 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 case of an allottee, by said allottee, or by his duly authorized guardian or representative, and one by said

Damages.
Referees, appraisal by.
—appointment of.

REF0073104

—oath, etc. railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice.

—majority may act.

—filling vacancies. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President of the United States the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of any United States court in the Indian Territory, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars 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 actually traveled. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the United States courts in the Indian Territory. 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 findings 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 any district court in said Territory, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition. If upon hearing said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the cost of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the cost shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and to proceed with the construction of the railway.

Hearings, etc.

Compensation of referees.

Witness fees.

Costs.

Appeal.

Costs of appeal.

Work may begin on depositing double award.

Freight charges. SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate for freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Texas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or part thereof, shall be located, and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights, within their respective limits, by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate, at all times, the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State to another, or shall extend into more than one State or Territory: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And further provided*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Provisos. Passenger rates.

Regulations.

Interstate etc., transportation, limit.

Mails.

Additional compensation to tribes. SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to the compensation provided for in this Act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars, as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location, as set forth in section six of this Act, dissent from the allowance provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this Act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right to appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by the said railway company to said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall 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 company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed, through which said railway shall have been established, may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this Act.

Provisos. Appeal by general councils.

Ante, p. 311.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Additional taxes.

Survey, etc.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines in the Territory and through the Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chiefs of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months 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 the construction of any such section shall be begun.

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 and management of said railway shall be allowed to reside, when so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this Act and complete the remainder thereof within three years thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over its railway wherever said roads do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Construction.

—completion.

—forfeiture

Crossings, etc.

SEC. 9. That the said Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that it will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian Nation any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this Act.

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso. Violation to forfeit.

REF0073105

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 10. That all mortgages executed by such company, conveying any portion of its corporate property, railway, and franchises in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be notice and evidence of their execution, and shall convey all the rights, properties, and franchises of such company as therein expressed.

Amendment.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, or alter this Act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the railway, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Assignment, etc., of right of way.

Approved, March 23, 1898.

CHAP. 100. An Act Granting the right to the Omaha Northern Railway Company to construct a railway across, and establish stations on, the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

March 26, 1898.

Vol. 30, p. 311.

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 Omaha Northern Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Nebraska, and its successors and 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 center line of said railroad, except where such width shall be insufficient for the construction of said line of railroad, or the materials thereon shall be insufficient or objectionable for use in the construction of said railroad, the said company shall have the right to occupy, or to take from, any lands adjacent to the line of said railroad, any material, stones and earth necessary for the construction, maintenance or operation of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way, for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turnouts and water stations, not to exceed in amount one hundred feet in width and two thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of two stations within the limits of said reservation.

Omaha Northern Railway granted right of way across Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations, Nebr.

—width.

Materials for construction.

Grounds for buildings.

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 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 as are not occupied in severalty shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall 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, 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 reservations 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 reservations for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: *Provided*, That such 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 shall construct and maintain continually all fences, roads and highways, 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: *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.

—failure to settle, laws of Nebraska to apply.

Filing of plats, etc.

Surveys, etc.

Provisos

Restrictions on railway.

Crossings.

Construction.

Forfeiture.

SEC. 3. That Congress may at any time alter, amend, 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.

Amendment.

No assignment of right of way.

Approved, March 26, 1898.

CHAP. 102. An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Denison and Northern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes."

March 29, 1898.

Vol. 30, p. 315.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section eight of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Denison and Northern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, be, and the same is hereby, extended for a further period of one year from the passage of this Act, together with all the rights granted and duties imposed thereby. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Extension of time to Denison and Northern Railway for construction of road, Indian Territory.

Vol. 27, p. 339.

Repeal.

Approved, March 29, 1898.

CHAP. 101.—An Act Authorizing the Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

March 30, 1898.

Vol. 30, p. 317.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company along the south line of the county of Harper, State of Kansas, and running thence in a south and southeasterly direction, by way of Kingfisher, over the most practicable route, through the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma, to a point at or near Denison, State of Texas, thence to the city of Galveston, said State, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railway may build, etc., railway line through Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

Location.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway and telegraph and telephone line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through the said Territories for the said Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railway Company, the same to be fifty feet on either side of the track of said railway from the center thereof, and, in addition to the above right of way, to take and use a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet, for stations at such points as the said railway company may deem to their interest to erect, 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 and track, not exceeding fifty 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 said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and

Right of way.

—width

Land for stations.

—additional.

Provisos.

Limit.

Lands not to be leased; restricted use, etc.

REF0073106

convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians, or individual Indians, from which the same shall have been taken.

—reversion.

Damages.

SEC. 3. That before said railway and telegraph and telephone line shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants, according to the laws, usages, and customs of any of the Indian tribes or nations 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 and telegraph and telephone line. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the principal chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a judge or clerk of a United States court or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to, and filed with, the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filed by the judge of the United States court for the central district of the Indian Territory upon the application of the other party. A majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member after due notice. The chairman of such board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings: *Provided*, That the hearings shall be within the county where the property is situated for which compensation is being assessed for the taking thereof or damages thereto, and at a place as convenient as may be for said occupant, unless the said occupant and said railway company agree to have the hearing at another place. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day he is engaged in assessing compensation, with mileage of five cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in the discharge of his duties. Said board of referees shall have power to call for and examine witnesses under oath, and said witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed witnesses by the laws of the Territory or nation to which they belong. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by the said railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award.

Referees.

appointment—oath, etc.

Hearings.

Proviso.

Place of hearings, etc.

Compensation.

Witnesses—fees.

Costs.

Appeal.

SEC. 4. That either party being dissatisfied with the findings and award of the referees shall have the right, within sixty days after the filing of the award, as hereinbefore provided, and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the United States district court for the central district of the Indian Territory, sitting at the place nearest and most convenient to the land and property which is sought to be condemned, and said court shall then proceed, for determining the damage done to the property, in the same and like manner as other civil actions in the said court. The said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, and the same shall be heard and determined by said court in accordance with the laws now in force or hereafter enacted for the government of said court; and the measure of damages in condemning property authorized by this Act shall be that prescribed by the laws of the State of Arkansas, in so far as the same are not inconsistent with the laws now in force or hereafter enacted for the government of the United States courts in said Territories in such cases. If the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of the litigation shall be adjudged against the railway company; and if the judgment of the court shall be for the same as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages.

—to district courts, Indian Territory.

Measure of damages.

—costs.

When proceedings shall 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 shall have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned, and proceed with the construction of the railroad and telegraph and telephone line. If such appeal is not taken as hereinbefore set forth, the award shall be conclusive and final, and shall have the same force and effect as a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Work may begin on depositing double award.

SEC. 5. That said railway company is authorized, and hereby given the right, to connect or cross with its tracks the tracks and railroad of any other company or person owning or operating a railway in the said Territories. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any such corporation or person for such crossing, such compensation shall be determined in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for determining the compensation for land and other property taken and damaged.

Crossing the tracks of other roads.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territories a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territories within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located: and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits of said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Freight charges.

Provisos.

Passenger rates.

—regulations.

—interstate transportation.

—maximum rates.

Mails.

SEC. 7. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to the compensation provided for in this Act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territories, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location, as hereinafter set forth, dissent from the allowance hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to said nations or tribes under the provisions of this Act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territories are owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said nation. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this Act shall be disbursed by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force with said nations or tribes: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so 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 the benefit of

Additional compensation.

Provisos.

Appeal by general councils of tribes, etc.

—*ante*, p. 347.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Additional taxes.

REF00073107

said nations or tribes; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this Act.

Survey, etc.

Maps to be filed.

SEC. 8. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said Territories to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located. After the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in sections of twenty-five miles, before the construction of any such section shall be begun.

Proviso. Grading to begin on filing maps.

Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 9. That the officers, servants, and employées of said company necessary to the construction and management of said railroad shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Construction.

SEC. 10. That said railway company shall build at least seventy-five miles of its railway in said nation within three years after the passage of this Act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all 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.

—forfeiture of rights.

Crossings, etc.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 11. That the said Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the nations or tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this Act.

Proviso. —violation to forfeit.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 12. That all mortgages, deeds of trust, and other conveyances executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Territories shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Amendment.

SEC. 13. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this Act.

Assignment of right of way, etc.

SEC. 14. That the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, March 30, 1898.

April 11, 1898.
Vol. 30, p. 354.

CHAP. 120. An Act Extending the right of commutation to certain homestead settlers on lands in Oklahoma Territory, opened to settlement under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm the agreement with the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma Territory, and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect."

Public lands. Commutation to settlers on ceded Kickapoo lands, Oklahoma.
Vol. 27, p. 562.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 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 to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma Territory, and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and the President's proclamation thereon after fourteen months from the date of settlement, upon full payment for the lands at the price provided in said Act.

Vol. 28, p. 868.

Approved, April 11, 1898.

CHAP. 246. An Act To amend section nine of an Act entitled "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."

May 7, 1898.
Vol. 30, p. 369.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section nine of an Act approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An Act to grant the Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "within three years after the passage of this Act," and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway.
Vol. 28, p. 232.

"SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build not less than fifty miles of its railway in said Territory in each year after the passage of this Act. 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: *Provided also*, That the strip of land three thousand feet in length, granted in section two of said original Act, for stations along said line of railway, shall be limited to two thousand feet in length."

Construction for each year.

Crossings.

Stations
Vol. 28, p. 230.

Approved, May 7, 1898.

CHAP. 248. An Act Authorizing the Campbell-Lynch Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Webbers Falls, Indian Territory.

May 14, 1898.
Vol. 30, p. 407.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Campbell-Lynch Bridge Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas, its successors or assigns, to build, construct, and maintain a bridge and approaches thereto for the passage of wagons, cars, and vehicles of all kinds, for animals, horseback and foot passengers, across the Arkansas River at or near Webbers Falls, in said Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, upon and from the land owned, claimed, and occupied by William W. Campbell and Susan F. Lynch, members and citizens of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, and the owners, claimants, and occupants of the land on both sides of the Arkansas River at the point where said bridge is to be built.

Campbell-Lynch Bridge Company may bridge Arkansas River, Indian Territory.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be built with such length of spans and at such elevation as the Secretary of War may require, and the said company shall, at its own expense, build and maintain such dikes, wing dams, booms, and other work as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be necessary to maintain the channel of the river within the draw or main span of the bridge: *Provided*, That if said bridge be built as a drawbridge it shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats and other water craft; and whatever kind of bridge is constructed the company shall maintain thereon, at its own expense, such lights and other signals as the Light-House Board may prescribe: *Provided also*, That said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post route, upon which no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, troops, and munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or highways leading to said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for a postal telegraph across said bridge: *And provided further*, That the company availing itself of the privilege of this Act shall submit to the Secretary of War for his approval drawings showing the plan and location of the said bridge, and until he has approved the said plan and location the bridge shall not be com-

Maintenance, etc., of channel.

Provisos. Drawbridge.

Lights.

Post route.

Secretary of War to approve plans.

—changes.

menced or built; and no change in the said plans, either before or after completion, shall be made without the consent of the Secretary of War, but any change whatever in said bridge that he may order in the interests of navigation, either during construction or after construction, shall be made by the owners thereof at their own cost and expense.

Right of way for highway.

SEC. 3. That said Campbell-Lynch Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to take and use for all purposes of a highway or approaches to said bridge a right of way not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of the Arkansas River over the lands owned, occupied, and claimed by individuals under the laws and usages of the Cherokee Indians, or under the laws of the United States, and may contract for and obtain the same from such Indian or Indians by purchase: *Provided*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken be leased or sold by the said Campbell-Lynch Bridge Company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said highway; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used such portion shall revert to the individual Indian or Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Proviso. —limitations.

—reversion.

Compensation for land taken.

SEC. 4. That before said highway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of the Cherokee Nation, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such highway. In case of failure to make amicable settlements with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one, who shall act as chairman, by the President of the United States, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by the said Campbell-Lynch Bridge Company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appraisements, shall take and subscribe before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appraisement, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member after due notice.

Referees.

—appointment.

—failure to appoint.

And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the United States court held at Muskogee, Indian Territory, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place of all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day he is engaged in the trial of any cause submitted to him under this Act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the court of said nation. Costs, including compensation of said referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by the said Campbell-Lynch Bridge Company. In case the referees do not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of the petition, according to the laws of the State of Arkansas for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the said Campbell-Lynch Bridge Company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same or a less sum than the award made by the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court the said Campbell-Lynch Bridge Company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of said bridge.

Hearings.

Costs.

Appeal.

Construction to proceed on payment of double the award, etc.

SEC. 5. That the bridge authorized to be constructed under this Act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe. The jurisdiction is hereby vested in the United States court at Muskogee or Tahlequah, or in any United States court which may hereafter be established nearer to said bridge, over all controversies between the owners of said bridge, or between the owners and individuals, or between the members of any company which may hereafter be organized to own and operate said bridge, without regard to the race of the parties and the amount in controversy.

Regulations.

Jurisdiction of controversies.

SEC. 6. That the said bridge company, its successors or assigns, may charge such reasonable rate of tolls for the transit or passage over the same of wagons and vehicles of every description, for animals and foot passengers as shall be approved by the Secretary of War.

Tolls.

SEC. 7. That this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date of its approval.

Commencement and completion.

SEC. 8. That the right of Congress to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, May 14, 1898.

CHAP. 372. An Act To grant a right of way to the village of Flandreau, South Dakota.

June 2, 1898.

Vol. 30, p. 429

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a right of way be, and hereby is granted to the village of Flandreau, South Dakota, to extend a certain highway, known as Prospect street, through a certain tract of land owned by the Government of the United States and described as follows: One acre lot fronting the south line of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, township one hundred and seven, range forty-eight, in Moody County, South Dakota, said lot running one hundred and twenty feet on the south line of said described land by three hundred and sixty-three feet deep, and the southeast corner thereof being one thousand and sixteen feet east of the southwest corner of the above-mentioned quarter section: *Provided*, That the fee of the land occupied by the street shall remain in the United States with reversion of the use and occupancy in event of the closing or abandonment of that portion of the street.

Flandreau, S. Dak., granted right of way for street through Government tract.

Proviso. Reversion to United States, etc.

Approved, June 2, 1898.

CHAP. 376. An Act For the appointment of a commission to make allotments of lands in severalty to Indians upon the Uintah Indian Reservation in Utah, and to obtain the cession to the United States of all lands within said reservation not so allotted.

June 4, 1898.

Vol. 30, p. 429.

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 is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a commission consisting of not more than three persons, who shall, with the consent of the Indians properly residing on the Uintah Indian Reservation in Utah, allot in severalty to the said Indians, and to such of the Uncompahgre Indians as may not be able to obtain allotments within the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, agricultural and grazing lands 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

Uintah Indian Reservation, Utah.

Commission to allot lands to Indians.

Allotments.

Proviso.

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Desirable sites.

commission any adult Indian may select a less quantity of land, if more desirable on account of location.

Surveys.

All necessary surveys to enable said commission to complete the allotments shall be made under the direction of the General Land Office.

Cession to United States of unallotted lands.

SEC. 2. That said commission shall also obtain, by the consent of a majority of the adult male Indians properly residing upon and having an interest in the said Uintah Indian Reservation, the cession to the United States of all the lands within said reservation not allotted or needed for allotment as aforesaid. The agreement for such cession shall be reported by said commission and become operative when ratified by Act of Congress; and thereupon such ceded lands shall be held in trust by the United States for the purpose of sale to citizens thereof: *Provided*, That the United States shall pay no sum or amount whatever for said lands so ceded. Said lands shall be sold in such manner and in such quantities and for such prices as may be determined by Congress: *Provided*, That the amounts so received shall, in the aggregate be sufficient to pay said Indians in full the amount agreed upon for said lands. All sums received from the sales of said lands shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States for said Indians, and shall be exclusively devoted to the use and benefit of the Indians having interests in the lands so ceded.

—ratification, etc.

Provisos. Payment. Sale.

Aggregate amount from sales, etc.

Pay of commissioners.

SEC. 3. 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 five thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

—clerk.

Proviso. Limit for expenses, etc.

Approved, June 4, 1898.

June 4, 1898. — — Vol. 30, p. 430.

CHAP. 377. An Act Granting to the Washington Improvement and Development Company a right of way through the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington.

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 Washington Improvement and Development Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington, and to its assigns, a right of way for its railway, telegraph, and telephone lines through the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, beginning at a point on the Columbia River, near the mouth of the Sans Poil River; running thence in a northerly direction to a point in township thirty-seven north, of range thirty-two east, Willamette meridian; thence northerly to a point near the mouth of Curlew Creek; thence northerly to the international boundary line between British Columbia and the State of Washington; with the right to construct, use, and maintain such branches, spurs, switches, and side tracks as said company may deem necessary for the operation of said railway, together with all the rights granted to railroads by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act granting to railroads a right of way through the public lands of the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five. Such right of way shall be fifty feet wide on each side of the center line of said railroad, and said company shall have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way for station buildings and for necessary side tracks and switch tracks, not to exceed in amount two hundred feet in width and two 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 Colville Reservation.

Washington Improvement and Development Co. granted right of way through Colville Indian Reservation, Wash. —location

—branches, etc.

Vol. 18, p. 482.

—width.

Materials for construction.

Ground for stations, etc. —limit.

Damages to Indian allottees

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid to any Indian allottees whose lands may be taken by said company under this Act, and to provide the time and manner of payment thereof.

Maps of route.

SEC. 3. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said Colville Reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed herein as provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void, and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before the construction of any such section shall be begun.

Proviso.

Grading to commence on filing maps.

Approval of location.

Surveys, etc.

SEC. 4. That said company is hereby authorized to enter upon said reservation for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad.

Construction.

SEC. 5. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless at least twenty-five miles of said railroad shall be constructed through the said reservation within two years after the passage of this Act.

Amendment.

SEC. 6. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act in whole or in part.

Approved, June 4, 1898.

June 7, 1898. Vol. 30, p. 433.

CHAP. 391. An Act To amend section eight of the Act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, granting a right of way to the Fort Smith and Western Coal Railroad Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Fort Smith and Western Coal Railroad. Vol. 29, p. 42.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight of the Act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, granting a right of way to the Fort Smith and Western Coal Railroad Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Time extended to complete railway.

"SEC. 8. That said railway company shall build and complete its said railway on or before December thirty-first, nineteen hundred, or this grant shall be forfeited; that said railway company shall construct and maintain, continually, all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway whenever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Approved, June 7, 1898.

June 18, 1898. Vol. 30, p. 475.

CHAP. 465. An Act Granting to the Kettle River Valley Railway Company a right of way through the north half of the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington.

Kettle River Valley Railway granted right of way across Colville Indian Reservation, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the Kettle River Valley Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington, a right of way for a railroad, to the extent of one hundred feet on each side of the center line thereof, across the said north half of the said Colville Indian Reservation, and also a right of way to the extent of one hundred feet on each side of the center line of any branches of said line, commencing at a point on the line of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway, in Stevens County, Washington, crossing the Columbia River, and running thence westerly and northwesterly by the most feasible route through the north half of said reservation, said line or branches to connect at one or more points on the international boundary line with any road organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or Province of British Columbia, together with all the rights granted to railroads by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act granting to railroads a right of way through the public lands of the United States," approved March third, eighteen hun-

Location.

Connections.

Rights on public lands. Vol. 18, p. 482.

REF0073110

dred and seventy-five. And for the purpose of this grant and the construction of said railway all the provisions of said Act are hereby declared to be applicable thereto to the same extent as though the lands in said reservation were open to settlement and sale.

Damages to property.

SEC. 2. That any damages or injuries occasioned to private property, whether the same be a vested or inchoate right to the property injured, whether the same belong to a white man or an Indian, shall be ascertained, and compensation made therefor in accordance with the laws of Washington relating to the exercise of eminent domain or the taking of private property for public use.

Approved, June 18, 1898.

June 27, 1898.
Vol. 30, p. 492.

CHAP. 500. An Act To authorize the Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Chilocco Indian Reservation, Territory of Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway granted right of way through Chilocco Indian Reservation, Oklahoma.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a right of way one hundred feet in width through the Chilocco Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma, is hereby granted to the Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company, a railway corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of said Territory; and also is hereby granted to said company, where there are heavy cuts or fills, the right to use such additional grounds as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of the said right of way, or so much thereof as shall be included in the cuts or fills: *Provided*, That no part of the lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway and telegraph and telephone lines, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used for such purposes the same shall revert to the United States: *And provided further*, That a map of definite location, showing the entire route of said railway through the said Indian reservation, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any part of the said railway shall be constructed through or into said reservation.

Provisos.
Restrictions on use of land; reversion.

Filing of map of definite location.
—approval of.

Approved, June 27, 1898.

June 27, 1898.
Vol. 30, p. 493.

CHAP. 502. An Act To authorize the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company to straighten and restore the channel of the South Canadian River, in the Indian Territory, at the crossing of said railroad.

Preamble.

Whereas the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, heretofore, under and pursuant to authority conferred upon it by an act of Congress of the United States, built and constructed its line of railroad through the Indian Territory and through the Creek and Choctaw nations, and pursuant to said Congressional authority, as a part of its said line of railroad, many years since, at great expense, built and constructed a railroad bridge across the South Canadian River; and

Whereas the said South Canadian River, at the point it is crossed by said railroad bridge, and for a long distance on both sides, forms the established boundary line between the said Creek and Choctaw nations; and

Whereas recently unprecedented floods occurred in the South Canadian Valley, resulting in that river overflowing its banks at many points and flooding the contiguous territory and also resulting in the diversion of that river from its old channel at the point it was so bridged by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company and for some distance above and below, and the formation of a new course some distance to the north of said bridge, washing away the railroad and railroad bed for a distance of about two miles, seriously interrupting and impeding the transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, and interstate commerce generally; and

Whereas it is important that the course of said river be restored to the old channel at and below the bridge of said Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, and so established immediately above said bridge as to prevent as far as practicable any further shiftings of the channel of the river and breaking of the railway embankments and overflows of adjoining farm lands, and make possible the continued and uninterrupted use of said railroad and said railroad bridge: Therefore,

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad may restore South Canadian River to its original channel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company be, and it is hereby, authorized, at its sole expense, to restore the said river to its original channel, under and below said railroad bridge, and to that end to straighten and shorten the river above said bridge by excavating and constructing a channel for the river, commencing at said bridge and extending thence across sections twenty-eight and twenty-nine of township nine north, of range fifteen east, to the South Canadian River, at or near the northwest corner of said section twenty-nine, and for that purpose the said railway company is authorized to enter upon lands adjacent to said railroad.

—location.

Damages to Indian occupants.

SEC. 2. That before said channel shall be excavated and constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of the Creek and Choctaw nations, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damaged by reason of the construction of said channel. In case of failure to make amicable settlements with any occupant, the railway company may file its petition in the United States court in the Indian Territory for the district in which the lands lie, reciting its failure to make such amicable settlement, and thereupon said court shall appoint a commission of three disinterested persons, having the qualifications of jurors in said court, to view the premises and appraise the damages to be sustained by such occupant, who, before entering upon their duties, shall take and subscribe before said courts or the clerk thereof an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties imposed by their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award. The award of a majority of said commissioners shall be the award of the commission, and such award shall be filed within ten days after the appointment of said commission. Either party being dissatisfied with the award may file exceptions in said court thereto within ten days from the filing of the same, and a trial of the issues raised by such exceptions shall be had in said court as in other cases. If neither party files exceptions the railway company shall pay into court, before entering upon the land condemned, the amount of said award, together with all costs, assessed as in ordinary cases in said court: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall be allowed and paid four dollars per day, with mileage at five cents per mile. If either party files exceptions, then the railway company shall pay into court double the amount of the award to abide the judgment thereof, and may at once proceed with the construction of said channel.

—appointment of commission to appraise.

—award.

—exceptions to, etc.

Provisos.
—commissioners' compensation, etc.
—work to commence on deposit to abide judgment.

Boundary line between Creek and Choctaw nations to remain unchanged.

SEC. 3. That the boundary line between the Creek and Choctaw nations shall be and remain unchanged by reason of the work hereinbefore authorized to be done by said railway company.

Railroad's right to river not enlarged.

SEC. 4. That the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company by such condemnation proceedings and the construction of said channel, and the diversion of the river through same, shall have no other or further rights in and to said river than it now has.

Approved, June 27, 1898.

June 28, 1898.
Vol. 30, p. 495.

CHAP. 517. An Act For the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Indian Territory.
Protection of the people, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all criminal prosecutions in the Indian Territory against officials for embezzlement, bribery, and embracery the word "officer," when the same

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"Officer," defined.

appears in the criminal laws heretofore extended over and put in force in said Territory, shall include all officers of the several tribes or nations of Indians in said Territory.

Suits affecting tribal property, tribe to be made party.

SEC. 2. That when in the progress of any civil suit, either in law or equity, pending in the United States court in any district in said Territory, it shall appear to the court that the property of any tribe is in any way affected by the issues being heard, said court is hereby authorized and required to make said tribe a party to said suit by service upon the chief or governor of the tribe, and the suit shall thereafter be conducted and determined as if said tribe had been an original party to said action.

Jurisdiction over claimants who hold land as members of a tribe notwithstanding its objection.

SEC. 3. That said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in their respective districts to try cases against those who may claim to hold as members of a tribe and whose membership is denied by the tribe, but who continue to hold said lands and tenements notwithstanding the objection of the tribe; and if it be found upon trial that the same are held unlawfully against the tribe by those claiming to be members thereof, and the membership and right are disallowed by the commission to the Five Tribes, or the United States court, and the judgment has become final, then said court shall cause the parties charged with unlawfully holding said possessions to be removed from the same and cause the lands and tenements to be restored to the person or persons or nation or tribe of Indians entitled to the possession of the same: *Provided always*, That any person being a noncitizen in possession of lands, holding the possession thereof under an agreement, lease, or improvement contract with either of said nations or tribes, or any citizen thereof, executed prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, may, as to lands not exceeding in amount one hundred and sixty acres, in defense of any action for the possession of said lands show that he is and has been in peaceable possession of such lands, and that he has while in such possession made lasting and valuable improvements thereon, and that he has not enjoyed the possession thereof a sufficient length of time to compensate him for such improvements. Thereupon the court or jury trying said cause shall determine the fair and reasonable value of such improvements and the fair and reasonable rental value of such lands for the time the same shall have been occupied by such person, and if the improvements exceed in value the amount of rents with which such persons should be charged the court, in its judgment, shall specify such time as will, in the opinion of the court, compensate such person for the balance due, and award him possession for such time unless the amount be paid by claimant within such reasonable time as the court shall specify. If the finding be that the amount of rents exceed the value of the improvements, judgment shall be rendered against the defendant for such sum, for which execution may issue.

—removal of parties.

Proviso.
Extension of possession as compensation for valuable improvements.

Continuance of possession of intruders denied citizenship.

Vol. 29, p. 339.

SEC. 4. That all persons who have heretofore made improvements on lands belonging to any one of the said tribes of Indians, claiming rights of citizenship, whose claims have been decided adversely under the Act of Congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall have possession thereof until and including December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; and may, prior to that time, sell or dispose of the same to any member of the tribe owning the land who desires to take the same in his allotment: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to improvements which have been appraised and paid for or payment tendered by the Cherokee Nation under the agreement with the United States approved by Congress March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

—limit: sale of their improvements.

Proviso.
Cherokee Nation.

Vol. 27, p. 641.

Notice to quit to adverse party.

SEC. 5. That before any action by any tribe or person shall be commenced under section three of this Act it shall be the duty of the party bringing the same to notify the adverse party to leave the premises for the possession of which the action is about to be brought, which notice shall be served at least thirty days before commencing the action by leaving a written copy with the defendant, or, if he can not be found, by leaving the same at his last known place of residence or business with any person occupying the premises over the age of twelve years, or, if his residence or

—service of notice.

business address can not be ascertained, by leaving the same with any person over the age of twelve years upon the premises sought to be recovered and described in said notice; and if there be no person with whom said notice can be left, then by posting same on the premises.

Chief of tribe, etc., to file complaint, etc.

SEC. 6. That the summons shall not issue in such action until the chief or governor of the tribe, or person or persons bringing suit in his own behalf, shall have filed a sworn complaint, on behalf of the tribe or himself, with the court, which shall, as near as practicable, describe the premises so detained, and shall set forth a detention without the consent of the person bringing said suit or the tribe, by one whose membership is denied by it: *Provided*, That if the chief or governor refuse or fail to bring suit in behalf of the tribe then any member of the tribe may make complaint and bring said suit.

Proviso.
—refusal or failure.

Bond on continuance of case.

SEC. 7. That the court in granting a continuance of any case, particularly under section 3, may, in its discretion, require the party applying therefor to give an undertaking to the adverse party, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the judge of the court, conditioned for the payment of all damages and costs and defraying the rent which may accrue if judgment be rendered against him.

Judgment for restitution.

SEC. 8. That when a judgment for restitution shall be entered by the court the clerk shall, at the request of the plaintiff or his attorney, issue a writ of execution thereon, which shall command the proper officer of the court to cause the defendant or defendants to be forthwith removed and ejected from the premises and the plaintiff given complete and undisturbed possession of the same. The writ shall also command the said officer to levy upon the property of the defendant or defendants subject to execution, and also collect therefrom the costs of the action and all accruing costs in the service of the writ. Said writ shall be executed within thirty days.

—issuance of writ.

—costs, etc.

Extension of police powers, etc., of Fort Smith to contiguous land, Indian Territory.

SEC. 9. That the jurisdiction of the court and municipal authority of the city of Fort Smith for police purposes in the State of Arkansas is hereby extended over all that strip of land in the Indian Territory lying and being situate between the corporate limits of the said city of Fort Smith and the Arkansas and Poteau rivers, and extending up the said Poteau River to the mouth of Mill Creek; and all the laws and ordinances for the preservation of the peace and health of said city, as far as the same are applicable, are hereby put in force therein: *Provided*, That no charge or tax shall ever be made or levied by said city against said land or the tribe or nation to whom it belongs.

Proviso.
No tax on tribe to be levied.

Time within which actions for restitution of real property must be commenced.

SEC. 10. That all actions for restitution of possession of real property under this Act must be commenced by the service of a summons within two years after the passage of this Act, where the wrongful detention or possession began prior to the date of its passage; and all actions which shall be commenced hereafter, based upon wrongful detention or possession committed since the passage of this Act must be commenced within two years after the cause of action accrued. And nothing in this Act shall take away the right to maintain an action for unlawful and forcible entry and detainer given by the Act of Congress passed May second, eighteen hundred and ninety (Twenty-sixth United States Statutes, page ninety-five).

Actions for forcible entry, etc.

Vol. 26, p. 95.

Allotments.

SEC. 11. That when the roll of citizenship of any one of said nations or tribes is fully completed as provided by law, and the survey of the lands of said nation or tribe is also completed, the commission heretofore appointed under Acts of Congress, and known as the "Dawes Commission," shall proceed to allot the exclusive use and occupancy of the surface of all the lands of said nation or tribe susceptible of allotment among the citizens thereof, as shown by said roll, giving to each, so far as possible, his fair and equal share thereof, considering the nature and fertility of the soil, location, and value of same; but all oil, coal, asphalt, and mineral deposits in the lands of any tribe are reserved to such tribe, and no allotment of such lands shall carry the title to such oil, coal, asphalt, or mineral deposits; and all town sites shall also be reserved to the several tribes, and shall be set apart by the commission heretofore mentioned as incapable of allotment. There shall also be reserved from

—reservations from allotment.

REF0073112

allotment a sufficient amount of lands now occupied by churches, schools, parsonages, charitable institutions, and other public buildings for their present actual and necessary use, and no more, not to exceed five acres for each school and one acre for each church and each parsonage, and for such new schools as may be needed; also sufficient land for burial grounds where necessary. When such allotment of the lands of any tribe has been by them completed, said commission shall make full report thereof to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall in any way affect any vested legal rights which may have been heretofore granted by Act of Congress, nor be so construed as to confer any additional rights upon any parties claiming under any such Act of Congress: *Provided further*, That whenever it shall appear that any member of a tribe is in possession of lands, his allotment may be made out of the lands in his possession, including his home if the holder so desires: *Provided further*, That if the person to whom an allotment shall have been made shall be declared, upon appeal as herein provided for, by any of the courts of the United States in or for the aforesaid Territory, to have been illegally accorded rights of citizenship, and for that or any other reason declared to be not entitled to any allotment, he shall be ousted and ejected from said lands; that all persons known as intruders who have been paid for their improvements under existing laws and have not surrendered possession thereof who may be found under the provisions of this Act to be entitled to citizenship shall, within ninety days thereafter, refund the amount so paid them, with six per centum interest, to the tribe entitled thereto; and upon their failure so to do said amount shall become a lien upon all improvements owned by such person in such Territory, and may be enforced by such tribe; and unless such person makes such restitution no allotments shall be made to him: *Provided further*, That the lands allotted shall be nontransferable until after full title is acquired and shall be liable for no obligations contracted prior thereto by the allottee, and shall be nontaxable while so held: *Provided further*, That all towns and cities heretofore incorporated or incorporated under the provisions of this Act are hereby authorized to secure, by condemnation or otherwise, all the lands actually necessary for public improvements, regardless of tribal lines; and when the same can not be secured otherwise than by condemnation, then the same may be acquired as provided in sections nine hundred and seven and nine hundred and twelve, inclusive, of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas.

–report on allotments.

Provisos.
Vested rights, etc., unaffected.

Allotment out of lands in possession.

Ouster of illegal allottee.

Refund by allottee of amount paid him for his improvements.

Status of allotments before full title acquired.

Acquisition by town of land for public improvements.

Confirmation of allotments.

SEC. 12. That when report of allotments of lands of any tribe shall be made to the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinbefore provided, he shall make a record thereof, and when he shall confirm such allotments the allottees shall remain in peaceable and undisturbed possession thereof, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Leasing of minerals.

–extent of lease, etc.

Payment of advanced royalty on claim.

–to be credit on royalty, etc.

–failure to pay.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed from time to time to provide rules and regulations in regard to the leasing of oil, coal, asphalt, and other minerals in said Territory, and all such leases shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior; and any lease for any such minerals otherwise made shall be absolutely void. No lease shall be made or renewed for a longer period than fifteen years, nor cover the mineral in more than six hundred and forty acres of land, which shall conform as nearly as possible to the surveys. Lessees shall pay on each oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral claim at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the first and second years; two hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the third and fourth years, and five hundred dollars, in advance, for each succeeding year thereafter, as advanced royalty on the mine or claim on which they are made. All such payments shall be a credit on royalty when each said mine is developed and operated and its production is in excess of such guaranteed annual advanced payments; and all lessees must pay said annual advanced payments on each claim, whether developed or undeveloped; and should any lessee neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable on any lease, the lease on which default is

made shall become null and void, and the royalties paid in advance shall then become and be the money and property of the tribe.

Damages for mining operations on allotments, etc.

Where any oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral is hereafter opened on land allotted, sold, or reserved, the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting or mining, and the damage done to the other land and improvements, shall be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and paid to the allottee or owner of the land, by the lessee or party operating the same, before operations begin: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any holder or owner of a leasehold interest in any oil, coal rights, asphalt, or mineral which have been assented to by act of Congress, but all such interest shall continue unimpaired hereby, and shall be assured to such holders or owners by leases from the Secretary of the Interior for the term not exceeding fifteen years, but subject to payment of advance royalties as herein provided, when such leases are not operated, to the rate of royalty on coal mined, and the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and preference shall be given to such parties in renewals of such leases: *And provided further*, That when, under the customs and laws heretofore existing and prevailing in the Indian Territory, leases have been made of different groups or parcels of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits, and possession has been taken thereunder and improvements made for the development of such oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits, by lessees or their assigns, which have resulted in the production of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral in commercial quantities by such lessees or their assigns, then such parties in possession shall be given preference in the making of new leases, in compliance with the directions of the Secretary of the Interior; and in making new leases due consideration shall be made for the improvements of such lessee, and in all cases of the leasing or renewal of leases of oil, coal, asphalt, and other mineral deposits preference shall be given to parties in possession who have made improvements. The rate of royalty to be paid by all lessees shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Provisos.
Leasehold interests in minerals sanctioned by Congress unimpaired.

–advance royalties on, etc.

Preference in releasing to parties in possession.

–allowance for improvements.

Rate of royalty, how fixed.

Incorporation of towns.

SEC. 14. That the inhabitants of any city or town in said Territory having two hundred or more residents therein may proceed, by petition to the United States court in the district in which such city or town is located, to have the same incorporated as provided in chapter twenty-nine of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas, if not already incorporated thereunder; and the clerk of said court shall record all papers and perform all the acts required of the recorder of the county, or the clerk of the county court, or the secretary of state, necessary for the incorporation of any city or town, as provided in Mansfield's Digest, and such city or town government, when so authorized and organized, shall possess all the powers and exercise all the rights of similar municipalities in said state of Arkansas. All male inhabitants of such cities and towns over the age of twenty-one years, who are citizens of the United States or of either of said tribes, who have resided therein more than six months next before any election held under this Act, shall be qualified voters at such election. That mayors of such cities and towns, in addition to their other powers, shall have the same jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases arising within the corporate limits of such cities and towns as, and coextensive with, United States commissioners in the Indian Territory, and may charge, collect, and retain the same fees as such commissioners now collect and account for to the United States; and the marshal or other executive officer of such city or town may execute all processes issued in the exercise of the jurisdiction hereby conferred, and charge and collect the same fees for similar services, as are allowed to constables under the laws now in force in said Territory.

Qualified voters.

Powers of mayors.

Marshal.

All elections shall be conducted under the provisions of chapter fifty-six of said digest, entitled "Elections," so far as the same may be applicable; and all inhabitants of such cities and towns, without regard to race, shall be subject to all laws and ordinances of such city or town governments, and shall have equal rights, privileges, and protection therein. Such city or town governments shall in no

Elections, how conducted.

Equal rights, regardless of race.

REF0073113

Taxation.

case have any authority to impose upon or levy any tax against any lands in said cities or towns until after title is secured from the tribe; but all other property, including all improvements on town lots, which for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed and considered personal property, together with all occupations and privileges, shall be subject to taxation. And the councils of such cities and towns, for the support of the same and for school and other public purposes, may provide by ordinance for the assessment, levy, and collection annually of a tax upon such property, not to exceed in the aggregate two per centum of the assessed value thereof, in manner provided in chapter one hundred and twenty-nine of said digest, entitled "Revenue," and for such purposes may also impose a tax upon occupations and privileges.

Free schools.

Such councils may also establish and maintain free schools in such cities and towns, under the provisions of sections sixty-two hundred and fifty-eight to sixty-two hundred and seventy-six, inclusive, of said digest, and may exercise all the powers conferred upon special school districts in cities and towns in the State of Arkansas by the laws of said State when the same are not in conflict with the provisions of this Act.

Laws of Arkansas in force.

For the purposes of this section all the laws of said State of Arkansas herein referred to, so far as applicable, are hereby put in force in said Territory; and the United States court therein shall have jurisdiction to enforce the same, and to punish any violation thereof, and the city or town councils shall pass such ordinances as may be necessary for the purpose of making the laws extended over them applicable to them and for carrying the same into effect: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act, or in the laws of the State of Arkansas, shall authorize or permit the sale, or exposure for sale, of any intoxicating liquor in said Territory, or the introduction thereof into said Territory; and it shall be the duty of the district attorneys in said Territory and the officers of such municipalities to prosecute all violators of the laws of the United States relating to the introduction of intoxicating liquors into said Territory, or to their sale, or exposure for sale, therein: *Provided further*, That owners and holders of leases or improvements in any city or town shall be privileged to transfer the same.

Proviso.

Intoxicating liquor prohibited.

Leases, etc., transferable.

Commission to lay out town sites.

SEC. 15. That there shall be a commission in each town for each one of the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee tribes, to consist of one member to be appointed by the executive of the tribe, who shall not be interested in town property, other than his home; one person to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and one member to be selected by the town. And if the executive of the tribe or the town fail to select members as aforesaid, they may be selected and appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Surveys, etc.

Said commissions shall cause to be surveyed and laid out town sites where towns with a present population of two hundred or more are located, conforming to the existing survey so far as may be, with proper and necessary streets, alleys, and public grounds, including parks and cemeteries, giving to each town such territory as may be required for its present needs and reasonable prospective growth; and shall prepare correct plats thereof, and file one with the Secretary of the Interior, one with the clerk of the United States court, one with the authorities of the tribe, and one with the town authorities. And all town lots shall be appraised by said commission at their true value, excluding improvements; and separate appraisements shall be made of all improvements thereon; and no such appraisement shall be effective until approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and in case of disagreement by the members of such commission as to the value of any lot, said Secretary may fix the value thereof.

Filing of plats.

Appraisal of lands.

Preference right of purchase of lot to owner of improvements.

The owner of the improvements upon any town lot, other than fencing, tillage, or temporary buildings, may deposit in the United States Treasury, Saint Louis, Missouri, one-half of such appraised value; ten per centum within two months and fifteen per centum more within six months after notice of appraisement, and the remainder in three equal annual installments thereafter, depositing with the Secretary of the Interior one receipt for each payment,

and one with the authorities of the tribe, and such deposit shall be deemed a tender to the tribe of the purchase money for such lot.

—failure to purchase, how sold.

If the owner of such improvements on any lot fails to make deposit of the purchase money as aforesaid, then such lot may be sold in the manner herein provided for the sale of unimproved lots; and when the purchaser thereof has complied with the requirements herein for the purchase of improved lots he may, by petition, apply to the United States court within whose jurisdiction the town is located for condemnation and appraisement of such improvements, and petitioner shall, after judgment, deposit the value so fixed with the clerk of the court; and thereupon the defendant shall be required to accept same in full payment for his improvements or remove same from the lot within such time as may be fixed by the court.

—payment for improvements.

Unimproved lots, appraisal and sale.

All town lots not improved as aforesaid shall belong to the tribe, and shall be in like manner appraised, and, after approval by the Secretary of the Interior, and due notice, sold to the highest bidder at public auction by said commission, but not for less than their appraised value, unless ordered by the Secretary of the Interior; and purchasers may in like manner make deposits of the purchase money with like effect, as in case of improved lots.

Parks, cemeteries, etc.

The inhabitants of any town may, within one year after the completion of the survey thereof, make such deposit of ten dollars per acre for parks, cemeteries, and other public grounds laid out by said commission with like effect as for improved lots; and such parks and public grounds shall not be used for any purpose until such deposits are made.

Deeds of conveyance.

The person authorized by the tribe or tribes may execute or deliver to any such purchaser, without expense to him, a deed conveying to him the title to such lands or town lots; and thereafter the purchase money shall become the property of the tribe; and all such moneys shall, when titles to all the lots in the towns belonging to any tribe have been thus perfected, be paid per capita to the members of the tribe: *Provided, however*, That in those town sites designated and laid out under the provisions of this Act where coal leases are now being operated and coal is being mined there shall be reserved from appraisement and sale all lots occupied by houses of miners actually engaged in mining, and only while they are so engaged, and in addition thereto a sufficient amount of land, to be determined by the appraisers, to furnish homes for the men actually engaged in working for the lessees operating said mines and a sufficient amount for all buildings and machinery for mining purposes: *And provided further*, That when the lessees shall cease to operate said mines, then, and in that event, the lots of land so reserved shall be disposed of as provided for in this Act.

Per capita payment of proceeds of sales

Provisos.

Reservation of coal miners houses, lands, etc.

—sale on cessation of mining.

SEC. 16. That it shall be unlawful for any person, after the passage of this Act, except as hereinafter provided, to claim, demand, or receive, for his own use or for the use of anyone else, any royalty on oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral, or on any timber or lumber, or any other kind of property whatsoever, or any rents on any lands or property belonging to any one of said tribes or nations in said Territory, or for anyone to pay to any individual any such royalty or rents or any consideration therefor whatsoever; and all royalties and rents hereafter payable to the tribe shall be paid, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe to which they belong: *Provided*, That where any citizen shall be in possession of only such amount of agricultural or grazing lands as would be his just and reasonable share of the lands of his nation or tribe and that to which his wife and minor children are entitled, he may continue to use the same or receive the rents thereon until allotment has been made to him: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any member of a tribe to dispose of any timber contained on his, her, or their allotment.

Royalties and rents to be deposited in Treasury to credit of tribe.

Provisos.

Continuance until allotment of reasonable share of land.

Sale of timber on allotments.

SEC. 17. That it shall be unlawful for any citizen of any one of said tribes to inclose or in any manner, by himself or through another, directly or indirectly, to hold possession of any greater amount of lands or other property belonging to any such nation or tribe than that which would be his approximate share of the lands

Excessive holdings of land or property.

REF0073114

belonging to such nation or tribe and that of his wife and his minor children as per allotment herein provided; and any person found in such possession of lands or other property in excess of his share and that of his family, as aforesaid, or having the same in any manner inclosed, at the expiration of nine months after the passage of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penalty.

SEC. 18. That any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of sections sixteen and seventeen of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid (such commitment not to exceed one day for every two dollars of said fine and costs), and shall forfeit possession of any property in question, and each day on which such offense is committed or continues to exist shall be deemed a separate offense. And the United States district attorneys in said Territory are required to see that the provisions of said sections are strictly enforced and they shall at once proceed to dispossess all persons of such excessive holding of lands and to prosecute them for so unlawfully holding the same.

Dispossession.

No further payment to tribal governments.

SEC. 19. That no payment of any moneys on any account whatever shall hereafter be made by the United States to any of the tribal governments or to any officer thereof for disbursement, but payments of all sums to members of said tribes shall be made under direction of the Secretary of the Interior by an officer appointed by him; and per capita payments shall be made direct to each individual in lawful money of the United States, and the same shall not be liable to the payment of any previously contracted obligation.

Per capita payments, how made.

Clerical assistance for commission, etc.

SEC. 20. That the commission hereinbefore named shall have authority to employ, with approval of the Secretary of the Interior, all assistance necessary for the prompt and efficient performance of all duties herein imposed, including competent surveyors to make allotments, and to do any other needed work, and the Secretary of the Interior may detail competent clerks to aid them in the performance of their duties.

Commission to Five Civilized Tribes.

SEC. 21. That in making rolls of citizenship of the several tribes, as required by law, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized and directed to take the roll of Cherokee citizens of eighteen hundred and eighty (not including freedmen) as the only roll intended to be confirmed by this and preceding Acts of Congress, and to enroll all persons now living whose names are found on said roll, and all descendants born since the date of said roll to persons whose names are found thereon; and all persons who have been enrolled by the tribal authorities who have heretofore made permanent settlement in the Cherokee Nation whose parents, by reason of their Cherokee blood, have been lawfully admitted to citizenship by the tribal authorities, and who were minors when their parents were so admitted; and they shall investigate the right of all other persons whose names are found on any other rolls and omit all such as may have been placed thereon by fraud or without authority of law, enrolling only such as may have lawful right thereto, and their descendants born since such rolls were made, with such intermarried white persons as may be entitled to citizenship under Cherokee laws.

Enrollment of Cherokee citizens, etc.

of Cherokee freedmen.

It shall make a roll of Cherokee freedmen in strict compliance with the decree of the Court of Claims rendered the third day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

of citizens by blood of all other tribes.

Said commission is authorized and directed to make correct rolls of the citizens by blood of all the other tribes, eliminating from the tribal rolls such names as may have been placed thereon by fraud or without authority of law, enrolling such only as may have lawful right thereto, and their descendants born since such rolls were made, with such intermarried white persons as may be entitled to Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship under the treaties and the laws of said tribes.

to determine identity of Choctaws claiming rights in Choctaw lands.

Said commission shall have authority to determine the identity of Choctaw Indians claiming rights in the Choctaw lands under article fourteen of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nation concluded September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and to that end they may administer oaths, examine witnesses, and perform all other acts necessary thereto and make report to the Secretary of the Interior.

Vol. 7, p. 335.

—to enroll Creek freedmen.

The roll of Creek freedmen made by J. W. Dunn, under authority of the United States, prior to March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, is hereby confirmed, and said commission is directed to enroll all persons now living whose names are found on said rolls, and all descendants born since the date of said roll to persons whose names are found thereon, with such other persons of African descent as may have been rightfully admitted by the lawful authorities of the Creek Nation.

—Choctaw freedmen.

It shall make a correct roll of all Choctaw freedmen entitled to citizenship under the treaties and laws of the Choctaw Nation, and all their descendants born to them since the date of the treaty.

—Chickasaw freedmen.

Vol. 14, p. 769.

It shall make a correct roll of Chickasaw freedmen entitled to any rights or benefits under the treaty made in eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and their descendants born to them since the date of said treaty and forty acres of land, including their present residences and improvements, shall be allotted to each, to be selected, held, and used by them until their rights under said treaty shall be determined in such manner as shall be hereafter provided by Congress.

Claim of citizenship in two or more tribes, etc.

The several tribes may, by agreement, determine the right of persons who for any reason may claim citizenship in two or more tribes, and to allotment of lands and distribution of moneys belonging to each tribe; but if no such agreement be made, then such claimant shall be entitled to such rights in one tribe only, and may elect in which tribe he will take such right; but if he fail or refuse to make such selection in due time, he shall be enrolled in the tribe with whom he has resided, and there be given such allotment and distributions, and not elsewhere.

Settlement necessary to enrollment.

Proviso. Mississippi Choctaws.

No person shall be enrolled who has not heretofore removed to and in good faith settled in the nation in which he claims citizenship: *Provided, however*, That nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to militate against any rights or privileges which the Mississippi Choctaws may have under the laws of or the treaties with the United States.

Aids to commission in making rolls, etc.

—censes.

—access to tribal rolls.

Said commission shall make such rolls descriptive of the persons thereon, so that they may be thereby identified, and it is authorized to take a census of each of said tribes, or to adopt any other means by them deemed necessary to enable them to make such rolls. They shall have access to all rolls and records of the several tribes, and the United States court in Indian Territory shall have jurisdiction to compel the officers of the tribal governments and custodians of such rolls and records to deliver same to said commission, and on their refusal or failure to do so to punish them as for contempt; as also to require all citizens of said tribes, and persons who should be so enrolled, to appear before said commission for enrollment, at such times and places as may be fixed by said commission, and to enforce obedience of all others concerned, so far as the same may be necessary, to enable said commission to make rolls as herein required, and to punish anyone who may in any manner or by any means obstruct said work.

—enforced appearance for enrollment, etc.

Force of rolls when approved.

The rolls so made, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be final, and the persons whose names are found thereon, with their descendants thereafter born to them, with such persons as may intermarry according to tribal laws, shall alone constitute the several tribes which they represent.

Powers of commission.

The members of said commission shall, in performing all duties required of them by law, have authority to administer oaths, examine witnesses, and send for persons and papers; and any person who shall willfully and knowingly make any false affidavit or oath to any material fact or matter before any member of said commission, or before any other officer authorized to administer oaths, to any affidavit or other paper to be filed or oath taken before said commission, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as for such offense.

REF0073115

Indian of one tribe settled on lands of another tribe.

—intertribal agreements as to allotments to.

—compensation for improvements in case of removal.

SEC. 22. That where members of one tribe, under intercourse laws, usages, or customs, have made homes within the limits and on the lands of another tribe they may retain and take allotment, embracing same under such agreement as may be made between such tribes respecting such settlers; but if no such agreement be made the improvements so made shall be appraised, and the value thereof, including all damages incurred by such settler incident to enforced removal, shall be paid to him immediately upon removal, out of any funds belonging to the tribe, or such settler, if he so desire, may make private sale of his improvements to any citizen of the tribe owning the lands: *Provided*, That he shall not be paid for improvements made on lands in excess of that to which he, his wife, and minor children are entitled to under this Act.

Proviso.
—limit.

Termination of leases.

SEC. 23. That all leases of agricultural or grazing land belonging to any tribe made after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by the tribe or any member thereof shall be absolutely void, and all such grazing leases made prior to said date shall terminate on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and all such agricultural leases shall terminate on January first, nineteen hundred; but this shall not prevent individuals from leasing their allotments when made to them as provided in this Act, nor from occupying or renting their proportionate shares of the tribal lands until the allotments herein provided for are made.

Leasing allotments, etc.

Moneys paid at subtreasury, St. Louis.

SEC. 24. That all moneys paid into the United States Treasury at Saint Louis, Missouri, under provisions of this Act shall be placed to the credit of the tribe to which they belong; and the assistant United States treasurer shall give triplicate receipts therefor to the depositor.

Purchase of land from Cherokee Nation by Delaware Indians to be segregated from allotment.

SEC. 25. That before any allotment shall be made of lands in the Cherokee Nation, there shall be segregated therefrom by the commission heretofore mentioned, in separate allotments or otherwise, the one hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred acres purchased by the Delaware tribe of Indians from the Cherokee Nation under agreement of April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, subject to the judicial determination of the rights of said descendants and the Cherokee Nation under said agreement. That the Delaware Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation are hereby authorized and empowered to bring suit in the Court of Claims of the United States, within sixty days after the passage of this Act, against the Cherokee Nation, for the purpose of determining the rights of said Delaware Indians in and to the lands and funds of said nation under their contract and agreement with the Cherokee Nation dated April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; or the Cherokee Nation may bring a like suit against said Delaware Indians; and jurisdiction is conferred on said court to adjudicate and fully determine the same, with right of appeal to either party to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Court of Claims may determine claims of Delaware Indians.

—appeal

Termination of tribal laws.

SEC. 26. That on and after the passage of this Act the laws of the various tribes or nations of Indians shall not be enforced at law or in equity by the courts of the United States in the Indian Territory.

Indian inspector.

SEC. 27. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to locate one Indian inspector in Indian Territory, who may, under his authority and direction, perform any duties required of the Secretary of the Interior by law, relating to affairs therein.

Abolition of tribal courts.

SEC. 28. That on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, all tribal courts in Indian Territory shall be abolished, and no officer of said courts shall thereafter have any authority whatever to do or perform any act theretofore authorized by any law in connection with said courts, or to receive any pay for same; and all civil and criminal causes then pending in any such court shall be transferred to the United States court in said Territory by filing with the clerk of the court the original papers in the suit: *Provided*, That this section shall not be in force as to the Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek tribes or nations until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

—transfer of pending cases.

Proviso.
When to take effect as to Chickasaws, etc.

Agreement with Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians.

SEC. 29. That the agreement made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes with commissions representing the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians on the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, as herein amended, is hereby

ratified and confirmed, and the same shall be of full force and effect if ratified before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by a majority of the whole number of votes cast by the members of said tribes at an election held for that purpose; and the executives of said tribes are hereby authorized and directed to make public proclamation that said agreement shall be voted on at the next general election, or at any special election to be called by such executives for the purpose of voting on said agreement; and at the election held for such purpose all male members of each of said tribes qualified to vote under his tribal laws shall have the right to vote at the election precinct most convenient to his residence, whether the same be within the bounds of his tribe or not: *Provided*, That no person whose right to citizenship in either of said tribes or nations is now contested in original or appellate proceedings before any United States court shall be permitted to vote at said election: *Provided further*, That the votes cast in both said tribes or nations shall be forthwith returned duly certified by the precinct officers to the national secretaries of said tribes or nations, and shall be presented by said national secretaries to a board of commissioners consisting of the principal chief and national secretary of the Choctaw Nation, the governor and national secretary of the Chickasaw Nation, and a member of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, to be designated by the chairman of said commission; and said board shall meet without delay at Atoka, in the Indian Territory, and canvass and count said votes and make proclamation of the result; and if said agreement as amended be so ratified, the provisions of this Act shall then only apply to said tribes where the same do not conflict with the provisions of said agreement; but the provisions of said agreement, if so ratified, shall not in any manner affect the provisions of section fourteen of this Act, which said amended agreement is as follows:

—to be voted on; proclamation.

Proviso.
Ineligible to vote.

Board to canvass and count votes.

—act not to conflict with agreement.

Ante p. 499.

This agreement, by and between the Government of the United States, of the first part, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Frank C. Armstrong, Archibald S. McKennon, Thomas B. Cabaniss, and Alexander B. Montgomery, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the governments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes or nations of Indians in the Indian Territory, respectively, of the second part, entered into in behalf of such Choctaw and Chickasaw governments, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, viz: Green McCurtain, J. S. Standley, N. B. Ainsworth, Ben Hampton, Wesley Anderson, Amos Henry, D. C. Garland, and A. S. Williams, in behalf of the Choctaw Tribe or Nation, and R. M. Harris, J. O. Lewis, Holmes Colbert, P. S. Mosely, M. V. Cheadle, R. L. Murray, William Perry, A. H. Colbert, and R. L. Boyd, in behalf of the Chickasaw Tribe or Nation.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

Allotment of lands.

Witnesseth, That in consideration of the mutual undertakings, herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

That all the lands within the Indian Territory belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians shall be allotted to the members of said tribes so as to give to each member of these tribes so far as possible a fair and equal share thereof, considering the character and fertility of the soil and the location and value of the lands.

Reservations from allotment.

That all the lands set apart for town sites, and the strip of land lying between the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the Arkansas and Poteau rivers, extending up said river to the mouth of Mill Creek; and six hundred and forty acres each, to include the buildings now occupied by the Jones Academy, Tushkahoma Female Seminary, Wheelock Orphan Seminary, and Armstrong Orphan Academy, and ten acres for the capitol building of the Choctaw Nation; one hundred and sixty acres each, immediately contiguous to and including the buildings known as Bloomfield Academy, Lebanon Orphan Home, Harley Institute, Rock Academy, and Collins Institute, and five acres for the capitol building in the Chickasaw Nation, and the use of one acre of land for each church house now erected outside of the towns, and eighty acres of land each for J. S. Murrow, H. R. Schermerhorn, and the widow of R. S. Bell, who have been laboring as missionaries in the Choctaw and Chickasaw

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nations since the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with the same conditions and limitations as apply to lands allotted to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to be located on lands not occupied by a Choctaw or a Chickasaw, and a reasonable amount of land, to be determined by the town-site commission, to include all court-houses and jails and other public buildings not hereinbefore provided for, shall be exempted from division. And all coal and asphalt in or under the lands allotted and reserved from allotment shall be reserved for the sole use of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, exclusive of freedmen: *Provided*, That where any coal or asphalt is hereafter opened on land allotted, sold, or reserved, the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting or mining, and the damage done to the other land and improvements, shall be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and paid to the allottee or owner of the land by the lessee or party operating the same, before operations begin. That in order to such equal division, the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws shall be graded and appraised so as to give to each member, so far as possible, an equal value of the land: *Provided further*, That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall make a correct roll of Chickasaw freedmen entitled to any rights or benefits under the treaty made in eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and their descendants born to them since the date of said treaty, and forty acres of land, including their present residences and improvements, shall be allotted to each, to be selected, held, and used by them until their rights under said treaty shall be determined, in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by act of Congress.

—coal and asphalt reserved.

Provisos.
Payment to allottee for damages done by mining operations, etc.

Grading and appraisal of lands.

Chickasaw freedmen, roll of; temporary allotment.
Vol. II, p. 769.

That the lands allotted to the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen are to be deducted from the portion to be allotted under this agreement to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribe so as to reduce the allotment to the Choctaws and Chickasaws by the value of the same.

Allotments to freedmen; deduction, etc.

That the said Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen who may be entitled to allotments of forty acres each shall be entitled each to land equal in value to forty acres of the average land of the two nations.

That in the appraisement of the lands to be allotted the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes shall each have a representative, to be appointed by their respective executives, to cooperate with the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, or any one making appraisements under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in grading and appraising the lands preparatory to allotment. And the land shall be valued in the appraisement as if in its original condition, excluding the improvements thereon.

Indians to be represented in appraisal.

That the appraisement and allotment shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall begin as soon as the progress of the surveys, now being made by the United States Government, will admit.

—Secretary of the Interior to direct.

That each member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, including Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, shall, where it is possible, have the right to take his allotment on land, the improvements on which belong to him, and such improvements shall not be estimated in the value of his allotment. In the case of minor children, allotments shall be selected for them by their father, mother, guardian, or the administrator having charge of their estate, preference being given in the order named, and shall not be sold during his minority. Allotments shall be selected for prisoners, convicts, and incompetents by some suitable person akin to them, and due care taken that all persons entitled thereto have allotments made to them.

Selection of allotments.
—by Indians owning improvements.
—minors.
—prisoners, etc.

All the lands allotted shall be nontaxable while the title remains in the original allottee, but not to exceed twenty-one years from date of patent, and each allottee shall select from his allotment a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, for which he shall have a separate patent, and which shall be inalienable for twenty-one years from date of patent. This provision shall also apply to the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedman to the extent of his allotment.

Allotments not taxable.
—limit of time.
Selection of homestead.

Selections for homesteads for minors to be made as provided herein in case of allotment, and the remainder of the lands allotted to said members shall be alienable for a price to be actually paid, and to include no former indebtedness or obligation—one-fourth of said remainder in one year, one-fourth in three years, and the balance of said alienable lands in five years from the date of the patent.

—for minors.
Lands alienable.

That all contracts looking to the sale or incumbrance in any way of the land of an allottee, except the sale hereinbefore provided, shall be null and void. No allottee shall lease his allotment, or any portion thereof, for a longer period than five years, and then without the privilege of renewal. Every lease which is not evidenced by writing, setting out specifically the terms thereof, or which is not recorded in the clerk's office of the United States court for the district in which the land is located, within three months after the date of its execution, shall be void, and the purchaser or lessee shall acquire no rights whatever by an entry or holding thereunder. And no such lease or any sale shall be valid as against the allottee unless providing to him a reasonable compensation for the lands sold or leased.

Sale, etc., of allotments void.
—how leased.

That all controversies arising between the members of said tribes as to their right to have certain lands allotted to them shall be settled by the commission making the allotments.

Controversies as to rights to certain allotments.

That the United States shall put each allottee in possession of his allotment and remove all persons therefrom objectionable to the allottee.

Possession.

That the United States shall survey and definitely mark and locate the ninety-eighth (98th) meridian of west longitude between Red and Canadian rivers before allotment of the lands herein provided for shall begin.

Surveys, etc.

MEMBERS' TITLES TO LANDS.

Members' titles to lands.

That as soon as practicable, after the completion of said allotments, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation shall jointly execute, under their hands and the seals of the respective nations, and deliver to each of the said allottees patents conveying to him all the right, title, and interest of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in and to the land which shall have been allotted to him in conformity with the requirements of this agreement, excepting all coal and asphalt in or under said land. Said patents shall be framed in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and shall embrace the land allotted to such patentee and no other land, and the acceptance of his patents by such allottee shall be operative as an assent on his part to the allotment and conveyance of all the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and as a relinquishment of all his right, title, and interest in and to any and all parts thereof, except the land embraced in said patents, except also his interest in the proceeds of all lands, coal, and asphalt herein excepted from allotment.

Patents to allottees.
—forms, etc.
—acceptance of patent.

That the United States shall provide by law for proper records of land titles in the territory occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

Records of land titles.

RAILROADS.

Railroads.

The rights of way for railroads through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to be surveyed and set apart and platted to conform to the respective acts of Congress granting the same in cases where said rights of way are defined by such acts of Congress, but in cases where the acts of Congress do not define the same then Congress is memorialized to definitely fix the width of said rights of way for station grounds and between stations, so that railroads now constructed through said nations shall have, as near as possible, uniform rights of way: and Congress is also requested to fix uniform rates of fare and freight for all railroads through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; branch railroads now constructed and not built according to acts of Congress to pay the same rates for rights of way and station grounds as main lines.

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Town sites.

TOWN SITES.

Commission to lay out.

It is further agreed that there shall be appointed a commission for each of the two nations. Each commission shall consist of one member, to be appointed by the executive of the tribe for which said commission is to act, who shall not be interested in town property other than his home, and one to be appointed by the President of the United States. Each of said commissions shall lay out town sites, to be restricted as far as possible to their present limits, where towns are now located in the nation for which said commission is appointed. Said commission shall have prepared correct and proper plats of each town, and file one in the clerk's office of the United States district court for the district in which the town is located, and one with the principal chief or governor of the nation in which the town is located, and one with the Secretary of the Interior, [to] be approved by him before the same shall take effect. When said towns are so laid out, each lot on which permanent, substantial, and valuable improvements, other than fences, tillage, and temporary houses, have been made, shall be valued by the commission provided for the nation in which the town is located at the price a fee-simple title to the same would bring in the market at the time the valuation is made, but not to include in such value the improvements thereon. The owner of the improvements on each lot shall have the right to buy one residence and one business lot at fifty per centum of the appraised value of such improved property, and the remainder of such improved property at sixty-two and one-half per centum of the said market value within sixty days from date of notice served on him that such lot is for sale, and if he purchases the same he shall, within ten days from his purchase, pay into the Treasury of the United States one-fourth of the purchase price, and the balance in three equal annual installments, and when the entire sum is paid shall be entitled to a patent for the same. In case the two members of the commission fail to agree as to the market value of any lot, or the limit or extent of said town, either of said commissioners may report any such disagreement to the judge of the district in which such town is located, who shall appoint a third member to act with said commission, who is not interested in town lots, who shall act with them to determine said value.

Plats.

Appraisal of improved lots.

Purchase by owner of improvements.

—failure to purchase, sale of.

If such owner of the improvements on any lot fails within sixty days to purchase and make the first payment on same, such lot, with the improvements thereon, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of the aforesaid commission, and the purchaser at such sale shall pay to the owner of the improvements the price for which said lot shall be sold, less sixty-two and one-half per cent of said appraised value of the lot, and shall pay the sixty-two and one-half per cent of said appraised value into [the] United States Treasury, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior, in four installments, as hereinbefore provided. The commission shall have the right to reject any bid on such lot which they consider below its value.

Sale of unappraised lots.

All lots not so appraised shall be sold from time to time at public auction (after proper advertisement) by the commission for the nation in which the town is located, as may seem for the best interest of the nations and the proper development of each town, the purchase price to be paid in four installments as hereinbefore provided for improved lots. The commission shall have the right to reject any bid for such lots which they consider below its value.

Payments.

All the payments herein provided for shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior into the United States Treasury, a failure of sixty days to make any one payment to be a forfeiture of all payments made and all rights under the contract: *Provided*, That the purchaser of any lot shall have the option of paying the entire price of the lot before the same is due.

Proviso, —before due.

Taxes.

No tax shall be assessed by any town government against any town lot unsold by the commission, and no tax levied against a lot sold, as herein provided, shall constitute a lien on same till the purchase price thereof has been fully paid to the nation.

Disposition of proceeds of sale of town lots.

The money paid into the United States Treasury for the sale of all town lots shall be for the benefit of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted), and at the end of one year from the ratification of this agreement, and at the end of each year thereafter, the funds so accumulated shall be divided and paid to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted), each member of the two tribes to receive an equal portion thereof.

Conflicting laws, etc.

That no law or ordinance shall be passed by any town which interferes with the enforcement of or is in conflict with the laws of the United States in force in said Territory, and all persons in such towns shall be subject to said laws, and the United States agrees to maintain strict laws in the territory of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes against the introduction, sale, barter, or giving away of liquors and intoxicants of any kind or quality.

Intoxicants.

Cemeteries, location of, etc.

That said commission shall be authorized to locate, within a suitable distance from each town site, not to exceed five acres to be used as a cemetery, and when any town has paid into the United States Treasury, to be part of the fund arising from the sale of town lots, ten dollars per acre therefor, such town shall be entitled to a patent for the same as herein provided for titles to allottees, and shall dispose of same at reasonable prices in suitable lots for burial purposes, the proceeds derived from such sales to be applied by the town government to the proper improvement and care of said cemetery.

Expenses of surveying, etc.

That no charge or claim shall be made against the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes by the United States for the expenses of surveying and platting the lands and town sites, or for grading, appraising, and allotting the lands, or for appraising and disposing of the town lots as herein provided.

Disposition of lands excepted from allotment.

That the land adjacent to Fort Smith and lands for court-houses, jails, and other public purposes, excepted from allotment shall be disposed of in the same manner and for the same purposes as provided for town lots herein, but not till the Choctaw and Chickasaw councils shall direct such disposition to be made thereof, and said land adjacent thereto shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, for police purposes.

Exemption of church lands.

There shall be set apart and exempted from appraisement and sale in the towns, lots upon which churches and parsonages are now built and occupied, not to exceed fifty feet front and one hundred feet deep for each church or parsonage: *Provided*, That such lots shall only be used for churches and parsonages, and when they cease to be used shall revert to the members of the tribes to be disposed of as other town lots: *Provided further*, That these lots may be sold by the churches for which they are set apart if the purchase money therefor is invested in other lot or lots in the same town, to be used for the same purpose and with the same conditions and limitations.

Provisos. —limitations.

—sale by churches.

Coal and asphalt, property in.

It is agreed that all the coal and asphalt within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall remain and be the common property of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted), so that each and every member shall have an equal and undivided interest in the whole; and no patent provided for in this agreement shall convey any title thereto. The revenues from coal and asphalt, or so much as shall be necessary, shall be used for the education of the children of Indian blood of the members of said tribes. Such coal and asphalt mines as are now in operated, shall be under the supervision and control of two trustees, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, one on the recommendation of the Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, who shall be a Choctaw by blood, whose term shall be for four years, and one on the recommendation of the Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who shall be a Chickasaw by blood, whose term shall be for two years; after which the term of appointees shall be four years. Said trustees, or either of them, may, at any time, be removed by the President of the United States for good cause shown. They shall each give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Their salaries shall be fixed and paid by their

—revenues for education.

trustees to supervise mines.

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—report, etc. respective nations, each of whom shall make full report of all his acts to the Secretary of the Interior quarterly. All such acts shall be subject to the approval of said Secretary.

Royalties payable into the Treasury, etc. All coal and asphalt mines in the two nations, whether now developed, or to be hereafter developed, shall be operated, and the royalties therefrom paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn therefrom under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Confirmation of former contracts for operating. All contracts made by the National Agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations for operating coal and asphalt, with any person or corporation, which were, on April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, being operated in good faith are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the lessee shall have the right to renew the same when they expire, subject to all the provisions of this Act.

Avoidance of agreements with Indians individually for right to operate. All agreements heretofore made by any person or corporation with any member or members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, the object of which was to obtain such member or members' permission to operate coal or asphalt, are hereby declared void: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any holder or owner of a leasehold interest in any oil, coal rights, asphalt, or mineral which have been assented to by act of Congress, but all such interests shall continue unimpaired hereby and shall be assured by new leases from such trustees of coal or asphalt claims described therein, by application to the trustees within six months after the ratification of this agreement, subject, however, to payment of advance royalties herein provided for.

Proviso. Leaseholds sanctioned by Congress unimpaired.

Leases, extent of, etc. All leases under this agreement shall include the coal or asphaltum, or other mineral, as the case may be, in or under nine hundred and sixty acres, which shall be in a square as nearly as possible, and shall be for thirty years.

Royalty on coal. The royalty on coal shall be fifteen cents per ton of two thousand pounds on all coal mined, payable on the 25th day of the month next succeeding that in which it is mined.

—asphalt. Royalty on asphalt shall be sixty cents per ton, payable same as coal: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may reduce or advance royalties on coal and asphalt when he deems it for the best interests of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to do so. No royalties shall be paid except into the United States Treasury as herein provided.

Proviso. Reduction, etc., royalties, etc.

Advance annual royalty on claim. All lessees shall pay on each coal or asphalt claim at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the first and second years; two hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the third and fourth years; and five hundred dollars for each succeeding year thereafter. All such payments shall be treated as advanced royalty on the mine or claim on which they are made, and shall be a credit as royalty when each said mine is developed and operated, and its production is in excess of such guaranteed annual advance payments, and all persons having coal leases must pay said annual advanced payments on each claim whether developed or undeveloped: *Provided, however*, That should any lessee neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable on any lease, the lease on which default is made shall become null and void, and the royalties paid in advance thereon shall then become and be the money and property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Proviso. —failure to pay.

Surface, what included. In surface, the use of which is reserved to present coal operators, shall be included such lots in towns as are occupied by lessees' houses—either occupied by said lessees' employees, or as offices or warehouses: *Provided, however*, That in those town sites designated and laid out under the provision of this agreement where coal leases are now being operated and coal is being mined, there shall be reserved from appraisement and sale all lots occupied by houses of miners actually engaged in mining, and only while they are so engaged, and in addition thereto a sufficient amount of land, to be determined by the town-site board of appraisers, to furnish homes for the men actually engaged in working for the lessees operating said mines, and a sufficient amount for all buildings and machinery for mining purposes: *And provided further*, That when the lessees shall cease to operate said mines, then and in that event the lots of land so reserved shall be disposed of by the coal trustees for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

Provisos.

Reservation of land for coal miners' homes on town sites.

—buildings, etc.

—sale of on cessation of mining.

School taxes, etc. That whenever the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes shall be required to pay taxes for the support of schools, then the fund arising from such royalties shall be disposed of for the equal benefit of their members (freedmen excepted) in such manner as the tribes may direct.

Jurisdiction of United States courts. It is further agreed that the United States courts now existing, or that may hereafter be created, in the Indian Territory shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of the titles, ownership, occupation, possession, or use of real estate, coal, and asphalt in the territory occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes; and of all persons charged with homicide, embezzlement, bribery, and embracery, breaches, or disturbances of the peace, and carrying weapons, hereafter committed in the territory of said tribes, without reference to race or citizenship of the person or persons charged with such crime; and any citizen or officer of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations charged with such crime shall be tried, and, if convicted, punished as though he were a citizen or officer of the United States,

"Embezzlement." And sections sixteen hundred and thirty-six to sixteen hundred and forty-four, inclusive, entitled "Embezzlement," and sections seventeen hundred and eleven to seventeen hundred and eighteen, inclusive, entitled "Bribery and Embracery," of Mansfield's Digest of the laws of Arkansas, are hereby extended over and put in force in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and the word "officer," where the same appears in said laws, shall include all officers of the Choctaw and Chickasaw governments; and the fifteenth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish United States courts in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, limiting jurors to citizens of the United States, shall be held not to apply to United States courts in the Indian Territory held within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and all members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, otherwise qualified, shall be competent jurors in said courts: *Provided*, That whenever a member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is indicted for homicide, he may, within thirty days after such indictment and his arrest thereon, and before the same is reached for trial, file with the clerk of the court in which he is indicted, his affidavit that he can not get a fair trial in said court; and it thereupon shall be the duty of the judge of said court to order a change of venue in such case to the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or to the United States district court for the eastern district of Texas, at Paris, Texas, always selecting the court that in his judgment is nearest or most convenient to the place where the crime charged in the indictment is supposed to have been committed, which court shall have jurisdiction to try the case; and in all said civil suits said courts shall have full equity powers; and whenever it shall appear to said court, at any stage in the hearing of any case, that the tribe is in any way interested in the subject-matter in controversy, it shall have power to summon in said tribe and make the same a party to the suit and proceed therein in all respects as if such tribe were an original party thereto; but in no case shall suit be instituted against the tribal government without its consent.

"Embezzlement."

"Bribery and embracery."

"Officer," defined.

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Indians competent as jurors.

Proviso.

Indians indicted for murder, change of venue.

Equity powers United States courts.

Tribe to be made party where interested, etc.

Acts, ordinances, etc., to be approved by the President. It is further agreed that no act, ordinance, or resolution of the council of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes, in any manner affecting the land of the tribe, or of the individuals, after allotment, or the moneys or other property of the tribe or citizens thereof (except appropriations for the regular and necessary expenses of the government of the respective tribes), or the rights of any persons to employ any kind of labor, or the rights of any persons who have taken or may take the oath of allegiance to the United States, shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States. When such acts, ordinances, or resolutions passed by the council of either of said tribes shall be approved by the governor thereof, then it shall be the duty of the national secretary of said tribe to forward them to the President of the United States, duly certified and sealed, who shall, within thirty days after their reception, approve or disapprove the same. Said acts, ordinances, or resolutions, when so approved, shall be published in at least two newspapers having a

—publication.

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bona fide circulation in the tribe to be affected thereby, and when disapproved shall be returned to the tribe enacting the same.

Duration of agreement.

It is further agreed, in view of the modification of legislative authority and judicial jurisdiction herein provided, and the necessity of the continuance of the tribal governments so modified, in order to carry out the requirements of this agreement, that the same shall continue for the period of eight years from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. This stipulation is made in the belief that the tribal governments so modified will prove so satisfactory that there will be no need or desire for further change till the lands now occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes shall, in the opinion of Congress, be prepared for admission as a State to the Union. But this provision shall not be construed to be in any respect an abdication by Congress of power at any time to make needful rules and regulations respecting said tribes.

Intent

Per capita payments to be made to Indians individually.

That all per capita payments hereafter made to the members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations shall be paid directly to each individual member by a bonded officer of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, which officer shall be required to give strict account for such disbursements to said Secretary.

That the following sum be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, namely:

Appropriation for arrears of interest under treaty.

For arrears of interest, at five per centum per annum, from December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, on one hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and nine cents of the trust fund of the Chickasaw Nation erroneously dropped from the books of the United States prior to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty, and restored December twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, by the award of the Secretary of the Interior, under the fourth article of the treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for arrears of interest at five per centum per annum, from March eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty, to March third, eighteen hundred and ninety, on fifty-six thousand and twenty-one dollars and forty-nine cents of the trust fund of the Chickasaw Nation erroneously dropped from the books of the United States March eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty, and restored December twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, by the award of the Secretary of the Interior, under the fourth article of the treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, five hundred and fifty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-four cents, to be placed to the credit of the Chickasaw Nation with the fund to which it properly belongs: *Provided*, That if there be any attorneys' fees to be paid out of same, on contract heretofore made and duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the same is authorized to be paid by him.

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Proviso. Attorneys' fees.

Decision in pending case against United States and Wichita Indians to be basis of settlement for "Leased District" lands.

It is further agreed that the final decision of the courts of the United States in the case of the Choctaw Nation and the Chickasaw Nation against the United States and the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, now pending, when made, shall be conclusive as to the basis of settlement as between the United States and said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the remaining lands in what is known as the "Leased District," namely, the land lying between the ninety-eighth and one hundredth degrees of west longitude and between the Red and Canadian rivers, leased to the United States by the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, except that portion called the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country, heretofore acquired by the United States, and all final judgments rendered against said nations in any of the courts of the United States in favor of the United States or any citizen thereof shall first be paid out of any sum hereafter found due said Indians for any interest they may have in the so-called leased district.

Vol. 11, p. 633.

Per capita payment of tribal trust funds.

It is further agreed that all of the funds invested, in lieu of investment, treaty funds, or otherwise, now held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, shall be capitalized within one year after the tribal governments shall cease, so far as

the same may legally be done, and be appropriated and paid, by some officer of the United States appointed for the purpose, to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted) per capita, to aid and assist them in improving their homes and lands.

Acquisition of United States citizenship.

It is further agreed that the Choctaws and Chickasaws, when their tribal governments cease, shall become possessed of all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

ORPHAN LANDS.

Orphan lands.

To be acquired by the United States.

It is further agreed that the Choctaw orphan lands in the State of Mississippi, yet unsold, shall be taken by the United States at one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per acre, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Choctaw orphan fund in the Treasury of the United States, the number of acres to be determined by the General Land Office.

In witness whereof the said commissioners do hereunto affix their names at Atoka, Indian Territory, this the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

GREEN MCCURTAIN,
Principal Chief.
J. S. STANDLEY,
N. B. AINSWORTH,
BEN HAMPTON,
WESLEY ANDERSON,
AMOS HENRY,
D. C. GARLAND,
Choctaw Commission.

R. M. HARRIS,
Governor.
ISAAC O. LEWIS,
HOLMES COLBERT,
ROBERT L. MURRAY,
WILLIAM PERRY,
R. L. POYD,
Chickasaw Commission.

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Chairman.
ARCHIBALD S. MCKENNON,
THOMAS B. CABANISS,
ALEXANDER B. MONTGOMERY,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

H. M. JACOWAY, Jr.,
Secretary, Five Tribes Commission.

Agreement with Muscogee (or Creek) tribe of Indians.

SEC. 30. That the agreement made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes with the commission representing the Muscogee (or Creek) tribe of Indians on the twenty-seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, as herein amended, is hereby ratified and confirmed, and the same shall be of full force and effect if ratified before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by a majority of the votes cast by the members of said tribe at an election to be held for that purpose; and the executive of said tribe is authorized and directed to make public proclamation that said agreement shall be voted on at the next general election, to be called by such executive for the purpose of voting on said agreement; and if said agreement as amended be so ratified, the provisions of this Act shall then only apply to said tribe where the same do not conflict with the provisions of said agreement; but the provisions of said agreement, if so ratified, shall not in any manner affect the provisions of section fourteen of this Act, which said amended agreement is as follows:

Act not to conflict with agreement.

Ante, p. 639.

This agreement, by and between the Government of the United States of the first part, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Frank C. Armstrong, Archibald S. McKennon, Alexander B. Montgomery, and Tams Bixby, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the government of the Muscogee or Creek Nation in the Indian Territory of the second part, entered into in behalf of such Muscogee or Creek government, by its commission, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, viz, Pleasant Porter, Joseph Mingo, David N. Hodge, George A. Alexander, Roland Brown, William A. Sapulpa, and Conchartie Micco,

Witnesseth, That in consideration of the mutual undertakings herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

REF0073120

General allotment of land.

GENERAL ALLOTMENT OF LAND.

1. There shall be allotted out of the lands owned by the Muscogee or Creek Indians in the Indian Territory to each citizen of said nation one hundred and sixty acres of land. Each citizen shall have the right, so far as possible, to take his one hundred and sixty acres so as to include the improvements which belong to him, but such improvements shall not be estimated in the value fixed on his allotment, provided any citizen may take any land not already selected by another: but if such land, under actual cultivation, has on it any lawful improvements, he shall pay the owner of said improvements for same, the value to be fixed by the commission appraising the land. In the case of a minor child, allotment shall be selected for him by his father, mother, guardian, or the administrator having charge of his estate, preference being given in the order named, and shall not be sold during his minority. Allotments shall be selected for prisoners, convicts, and incompetents by some suitable person akin to them, and due care shall be taken that all persons entitled thereto shall have allotments made to them.

selection for minor

prisoners, etc.

Appraisal etc.

2. Each allotment shall be appraised at what would be its present value, if unimproved, considering the fertility of the soil and its location, but excluding the improvements, and each allottee shall be charged with the value of his allotment in the future distribution of any funds of the nation arising from any source whatever, so that each member of the nation shall be made equal in the distribution of the lands and moneys belonging to the nation, provided that the minimum valuation to be placed upon any land in the said nation shall be one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per acre.

minimum valuation.

Indians to be represented.

3. In the appraisement of the said allotment, said nation may have a representative to cooperate with a commission, or a United States officer, designated by the President of the United States, to make the appraisement. Appraisements and allotments shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and begin as soon as an authenticated roll of the citizens of the said nation has been made. All citizens of said nation, from and after the passage of this Act, shall be entitled to select from the lands of said nation an amount equal to one hundred and sixty acres, and use and occupy the same until the allotments therein provided are made.

Use of land pending allotment.

Controversies as to allotments.

4. All controversies arising between the members of said nation as to their rights to have certain lands allotted to them shall be settled by the commission making allotments.

Possession.

5. The United States shall put each allottee in unrestricted possession of his allotment and remove therefrom all persons objectionable to the allottee.

Equalizing allotments.

6. The excess of lands after allotment is completed, all funds derived from town sites, and all other funds accruing under the provisions of this agreement shall be used for the purpose of equalizing allotments, valued as herein provided, and if the same be found insufficient for such purpose, the deficiency shall be supplied from other funds of the nation upon dissolution of its tribal relations with the United States, in accordance with the purposes and intent of this agreement.

Sale of residue of land, etc.

7. The residue of the lands, with the improvements thereon, if any there be, shall be appraised separately, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and said lands and improvements sold in tracts of not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres to one person, to the highest bidder, at public auction, for not less than the appraised value per acre of land; and after deducting the appraised value of the lands, the remainder of the purchase money shall be paid to the owners of the improvement.

Patents

8. Patents to all lands sold shall be issued in the same manner as to allottees.

Special allotments.

SPECIAL ALLOTMENTS.

9. There shall be allotted and patented one hundred and sixty acres each to Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson and Mrs. H. F. Buckner (nee Grayson) as special recognition of their services as missionaries among the people of the Creek Nation.

10. Harrell Institute, Henry Kendall College, and Nazareth Institute, in Muscogee, and Baptist University, near Muscogee, shall have free of charge, to be allotted and patented to said institutions or to the churches to which they belong, the grounds they now occupy, to be used for school purposes only and not to exceed ten acres each.

Reservations.

RESERVATIONS.

11. The following lands shall be reserved from the general allotment hereinbefore provided:

All lands hereinafter set apart for town sites; all lands which shall be selected for town cemeteries by the town-site commission as hereinafter provided; all lands that may be occupied at the time allotment begins by railroad companies duly authorized by Congress as railroad rights of way; one hundred sixty acres at Okmulgee, to be laid off as a town, one acre of which, now occupied by the capitol building, being especially reserved for said public building; one acre for each church now located and used for purposes of worship outside of the towns, and sufficient land for burial purposes, where neighborhood burial grounds are now located; one hundred sixty acres each, to include the building sites now occupied, for the following educational institutions: Eufaula High School, Wealaka Mission, New Yaka Mission, Wetumpka Mission, Euchee Institute, Coweta Mission, Creek Orphan Home, Tallahassee Mission (colored), Pecan Creek Mission (colored), and Colored Orphan Home. Also four acres each for the six court-houses now established.

Titles.

TITLES.

Patents to allottees.

12. As soon as practicable after the completion of said allotments the principal chief of the Muscogee or Creek Nation shall execute under his hand and the seal of said nation, and deliver to each of said allottees, a patent, conveying to him all the right, title, and interest of the said nation in and to the land which shall have been allotted to him in conformity with the requirements of this agreement. Said patents shall be framed in accordance with the provisions of this agreement and shall embrace the land allotted to such patentee and no other land. The acceptance of his patent by such allottee shall be operative as an assent on his part to the allotment and conveyance of all the land of the said nation in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and as a relinquishment of all his rights, title, and interest in and to any and all parts thereof, except the land embraced in said patent; except, also, his interest in the proceeds of all lands herein excepted from allotment.

form, etc.

acceptance of patent.

Record of land titles.

13. The United States shall provide by law for proper record of land titles in the territory occupied by the said nation.

Town sites.

TOWN SITES.

Commission to lay out.

14. There shall be appointed a commission, which shall consist of one member appointed by the executive of the Muscogee or Creek Nation, who shall not be interested in town property other than his home, and one member who shall be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall lay out town sites, to be restricted as far as possible to their present limits, where towns are now located. No town laid out and platted by said commission shall cover more than four square miles of territory.

Appraisal of improved lots.

15. When said towns are laid out, each lot on which substantial and valuable improvements have been made shall be valued by the commission at the price a fee-simple title to the same would bring in the market at the time the valuation is made, but not to include in such value the improvements thereon.

Town lots, considerations of value.

16. In appraising the value of town lots, the number of inhabitants, the location and surrounding advantages of the town shall be considered.

Purchase of improvements by the owner.

17. The owner of the improvements on any lot shall have the right to buy the same at fifty per centum of the value within sixty days from the date of notice served on him that such lot is for sale, and

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if he purchase the same he shall, within ten days from his purchase, pay into the Treasury of the United States one-fourth of the purchase price and the balance in three equal annual payments, and when the entire sum is paid he shall be entitled to a patent for the same, to be made as herein provided for patents to allottees.

Failure of appraisers to agree.

18. In any case where the two members of the commission fail to agree as to the value of any lot they shall select a third person, who shall be a citizen of said nation and who is not interested in town lots, who shall act with them to determine said value.

Failure of owner of improvements to purchase same.—sale of lot, etc.

—payment to owner of improvements.

19. If the owner of the improvements on any lot fail within sixty days to purchase and make the first payment on the same, such lot, with the improvements thereon (said lot and the improvements thereon having been theretofore properly appraised), shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of said commission, at a price not less than the value of the lot and improvements, and the purchaser at such sale shall pay to the owner of the improvements the price for which said lot and the improvements thereon shall be sold, less fifty per centum of the said appraised value of the lot, and shall pay fifty per centum of said appraised value of the lot into the United States Treasury, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior, in four installments, as hereinbefore provided. Said commission shall have the right to reject a bid on any lot and the improvements thereon which it may consider below the real value.

Rejection of bids.

Sale of unimproved lots.

20. All lots not having improvements thereon and not so appraised shall be sold by the commission from time to time at public auction, after proper advertisement, as may seem for the best interest of the said nation and the proper development of each town, the purchase price to be paid in four installments, as hereinbefore provided for improved lots.

Preference right of purchase.

21. All citizens or persons who have purchased the right of occupancy from parties in legal possession prior to the date of signing this agreement, holding lots or tracts of ground in towns, shall have the first right to purchase said lots or tracts upon the same terms and conditions as is provided for improved lots, provided said lots or tracts shall have been theretofore properly appraised, as hereinbefore provided for improved lots.

Rejection of bids.

22. Said commission shall have the right to reject any bid for such lots or tracts which is considered by said commission below the fair value of the same.

Failure to make payments.

23. Failure to make any one of the payments as heretofore provided for a period of sixty days shall work a forfeiture of all payments made and all rights under the contract: provided that the purchaser of any lot may pay full price before the same is due.

Taxes

24. No tax shall be assessed by any town government against any town lot unsold by the commission, and no tax levied against a lot sold as herein provided shall constitute a lien on the same until the purchase price thereof has been fully paid.

Conflicting laws, etc.

25. No law or ordinance shall be passed by any town which interferes with the enforcement of or is in conflict with the constitution or laws of the United States, or in conflict with this agreement, and all persons in such towns shall be subject to such laws.

Cemetery, location, etc.

26. Said commission shall be authorized to locate a cemetery within a suitable distance from each town site, not to exceed twenty acres; and when any town shall have paid into the United States Treasury for the benefit of the said nation ten dollars per acre therefor, such town shall be entitled to a patent for the same, as herein provided for titles to allottees, and shall dispose of same at reasonable prices in suitable lots for burial purposes; the proceeds derived therefrom to be applied by the town government to the proper improvement and care of said cemetery.

Expenses of surveying, etc.

27. No charge or claim shall be made against the Muscogee or Creek Nation by the United States for the expenses of surveying and platting the lands and town site, or for grading, appraising and allotting the land, or for appraising and disposing of the town lots as herein provided.

Reservation of church lands.

28. There shall be set apart and exempted from appraisement and sale, in the towns, lots upon which churches and parsonages

are now built and occupied, not to exceed fifty feet front and one hundred and fifty feet deep for each church and parsonage. Such lots shall be used only for churches and parsonages, and when they cease to be so used, shall revert to the members of the nation, to be disposed of as other town lots.

Filing of town plat.

29. Said commission shall have prepared correct and proper plats of each town, and file one in the clerk's office of the United States district court for the district in which the town is located, one with the executive of the nation, and one with the Secretary of the Interior, to be approved by him before the same shall take effect.

Town, municipal, etc.—people to have voice in government of.

30. A settlement numbering at least three hundred inhabitants, living within a radius of one-half mile at the time of the signing of this agreement, shall constitute a town within the meaning of this agreement. Congress may by law provide for the government of the said towns.

CLAIMS.

Claims

Arbitration by the Senate. Vol. 14, p. 787. Vol. 7, p. 237.

31. All claims, of whatever nature, including the "Loyal Creek Claim" made under article 4 of the treaty of 1856, and the "Self Emigration Claim," under article 12 of the treaty of 1832, which the Muscogee or Creek Nation, or individuals thereof, may have against the United States, or any claim which the United States may have against the said nation, shall be submitted to the Senate of the United States as a board of arbitration; and all such claims against the United States shall be presented within one year from the date hereof, and within two years from the date hereof the Senate of the United States shall make final determination of said claim; and in the event that any moneys are awarded to the Muscogee or Creek Nation, or individuals thereof, by the United States, provision shall be made for the immediate payment of the same by the United States.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Jurisdiction of courts.

United States courts.

32. The United States courts now existing, or that may hereafter be created in the Indian Territory, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of the title, ownership, occupation, or use of real estate in the territory occupied by the Muscogee or Creek Nation, and to try all persons charged with homicide, embezzlement, bribery and embracery hereafter committed in the territory of said Nation, without reference to race or citizenship of the person or persons charged with any such crime; and any citizen or officer of said nation charged with any such crime shall be tried and, if convicted, punished as though he were a citizen or officer of the United States; and the courts of said nation shall retain all the jurisdiction which they now have, except as herein transferred to the courts of the United States.

—Indian courts.

ENACTMENTS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Enactments of national council.

Acts, etc., to be approved by the President.

33. No act, ordinance, or resolution of the council of the Muscogee or Creek Nation in any manner affecting the land of the nation, or of individuals, after allotment, or the moneys or other property of the nation, or citizens thereof (except appropriations for the regular and necessary expenses of the government of the said nation), or the rights of any person to employ any kind of labor, or the rights of any persons who have taken or may take the oath of allegiance to the United States, shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States. When such act, ordinance, or resolution passed by the council of said nation shall be approved by the executive thereof, it shall then be the duty of the national secretary of said nation to forward same to the President of the United States, duly certified and sealed, who shall, within thirty days after receipt thereof, approve or disapprove the same, and said act, ordinance, or resolution, when so approved, shall be published in at least two newspapers having a bona fide circulation throughout the territory occupied by said nation, and when disapproved shall be returned to the executive of said nation.

—publication.

REF0073122

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous.

Lands not subject to debts contracted prior to patent.

34. Neither the town lots nor the allotment of land of any citizen of the Muscogee or Creek Nation shall be subjected to any debt contracted by him prior to the date of his patent.

Payments.

35. All payments herein provided for shall be made, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, into the United States Treasury, and shall be for the benefit of the citizens of the Muscogee or Creek Nation. All payments hereafter to be made to the members of the said nation shall be paid directly to each individual member by a bonded officer of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, which officer shall be required to give strict account for such disbursements to the Secretary.

Intoxicants.

36. The United States agrees to maintain strict laws in the territory of said nation against the introduction, sale, barter, or giving away of liquors and intoxicants of any kind or quality.

United States citizenship.

37. All citizens of said nation, when the tribal government shall cease, shall become possessed of all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

Existing treaties.

38. This agreement shall in no wise affect the provisions of existing treaties between the Muscogee or Creek Nation and the United States, except in so far as it is inconsistent therewith.

In witness whereof, the said Commissioners do hereunto affix their names at Muscogee, Indian Territory, this the twenty-seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

HENRY L. DAWES,
Chairman.
TAMS BIXBY,
Acting Chairman.
FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
ARCHIBALD S. MCKENNON,
A. B. MONTGOMERY,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
ALLISON L. AYLESWORTH,
Acting Secretary.
PLEASANT PORTER,
Chairman.
JOSEPH MINGO,
DAVID M. HODGE,
GEORGE A. ALEXANDER,
ROLAND (his x mark) BROWN,
WILLIAM A. SAPULPA,
CONCHARTY (his x mark) MICCO,
Muscogee or Creek Commission.
J. H. LYNCH,
Secretary.

Approved, June 28, 1898.

July 1, 1898.

CHAP. 542. An Act To ratify the agreement between the Dawes Commission and the Seminole Nation of Indians.

Vol. 30, p. 567.

Agreement with Seminole Nation of Indians.

Whereas an agreement was made by Henry L. Dawes, Tams Bixby, Frank C. Armstrong, Archibald S. McKennon, Thomas B. Needles, the Commission of the United States to the Five Civilized Tribes, and Allison L. Aylesworth, secretary, John F. Brown, Okchan Harjo, William Cully, K. N. Kinkehee, Thomas West, Thomas Factor, Seminole Commission, A. J. Brown, secretary, on the part of the Seminole Nation of Indians on December sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, as follows:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES, AND THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE PART OF THE SEMINOLE NATION.

Commissioners.

This agreement by and between the Government of the United States of the first part, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Tams Bixby, Frank C. Armstrong, Archibald S. McKennon, and Thomas B. Needles, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the Government of the Seminole Nation in Indian Territory, of the second part, entered into on behalf of said Government by its Commission, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, viz, John F. Brown, Okchan Harjo, William Cully, K. N. Kinkehee, Thomas West, and Thomas Factor;

Witnesseth, That in consideration of the mutual undertakings herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

Appraisal.

All lands belonging to the Seminole tribe of Indians shall be divided into three classes, designated as first, second, and third class; the first class to be appraised at five dollars, the second class at two dollars and fifty cents, and the third class at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and the same shall be divided among the members of the tribe so that each shall have an equal share thereof in value, so far as may be, the location and fertility of the soil considered; giving to each the right to select his allotment so as to include any improvements thereon, owned by him at the time; and each allottee shall have the sole right of occupancy of the land so allotted to him, during the existence of the present tribal government, and until the members of said tribe shall have become citizens of the United States. Such allotments shall be made under the direction and supervision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in connection with a representative appointed by the tribal government; and the chairman of said Commission shall execute and deliver to each allottee a certificate describing therein the land allotted to him.

Allotment.

Encumbrances prior to patent void.

All contracts for sale, disposition, or encumbrance of any part of any allotment made prior to date of patent shall be void.

Leases.

Any allottee may lease his allotment for any period not exceeding six years, the contract therefor to be executed in triplicate upon printed blanks provided by the tribal government, and before the same shall become effective it shall be approved by the principal chief and a copy filed in the office of the clerk of the United States court at Wewoka.

Lease of minerals, etc.

No lease of any coal, mineral, coal oil, or natural gas within said Nation shall be valid unless made with the tribal government, by and with the consent of the allottee and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Division of royalties, minerals on allotments, etc.

Should there be discovered on any allotment any coal, mineral, coal oil, or natural gas, and the same should be operated so as to produce royalty, one-half of such royalty shall be paid to such allottee and the remaining half into the tribal treasury until extinguishment of tribal government, and the latter shall be used for the purpose of equalizing the value of allotments; and if the same be insufficient therefor, any other funds belonging to the tribe, upon extinguishment of tribal government, may be used for such purpose, so that each allotment may be equal in value as aforesaid.

Wewoka townsite, control, etc., of.

The townsite of Wewoka shall be controlled and disposed of according to the provisions of an act of the General Council of the Seminole Nation, approved April 23d, 1897, relative thereto; and on extinguishment of the tribal government, deeds of conveyance shall issue to owners of lots as herein provided for allottees; and all lots remaining unsold at that time may be sold in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

School fund.

Five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) of the funds belonging to the Seminoles, now held by the United States, shall be set apart as a permanent school fund for the education of children of the members of said tribe, and shall be held by the United States at five per cent interest, or invested so as to produce such amount of interest, which shall be, after extinguishment of tribal government, applied by the Secretary of the Interior to the support of Mekasuky and Emahaka Academies and the district schools of the Seminole people; and there shall be selected and excepted from allotment three hundred and twenty acres of land for each of said academies and eighty acres each for eight district schools in the Seminole country.

Reservations from allotment.—school lands.

churches.

There shall also be excepted from allotment one-half acre for the use and occupancy of each of twenty-four churches, including those

REF0073123

already existing and such others as may hereafter be established in the Seminole country, by and with consent of the General Council of the Nation; but should any part of same, at any time, cease to be used for church purposes, such part shall at once revert to the Seminole people and be added to the lands set apart for the use of said district schools.

—schools for children of non-citizens.

One acre in each township shall be excepted from allotment and the same may be purchased by the United States upon which to establish schools for the education of children of non-citizens when deemed expedient.

Deeds, force of, etc.

When the tribal government shall cease to exist the principal chief last elected by said tribe shall execute, under his hand and the seal of the Nation, and deliver to each allottee a deed conveying to him all the right, title, and interest of the said Nation and the members thereof in and to the lands so allotted to him, and the Secretary of the Interior shall approve such deed, and the same shall thereupon operate as relinquishment of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land embraced in said conveyance, and as a guarantee by the United States of the title of said lands to the allottee: and the acceptance of such deed by the allottee shall be a relinquishment of his title to and interest in all other lands belonging to the tribe, except such as may have been excepted from allotment and held in common for other purposes. Each allottee shall designate one tract of forty acres, which shall, by the terms of the deed, be made inalienable and nontaxable as a homestead in perpetuity.

Homestead.

Per capita payment of residue of funds, etc.

All moneys belonging to the Seminoles remaining after equalizing the value of allotments as herein provided and reserving said sum of five hundred thousand dollars for school fund shall be paid per capita to the members of said tribe in three equal installments, the first to be made as soon as convenient after allotment and extinguishment of tribal government, and the others at one and two years, respectively. Such payments shall be made by a person appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall prescribe the amount of and approve the bond to be given by such person; and strict account shall be given to the Secretary of the Interior for such disbursements.

Loyal Seminole claim

The loyal Seminole claim shall be submitted to the United States Senate, which shall make final determination of same, and, if sustained, shall provide for payment thereof within two years from date hereof.

United States court at Wewoka.

There shall hereafter be held at the town of Wewoka, the present capital of the Seminole Nation, regular terms of the United States court as at other points in the judicial district of which the Seminole Nation is a part.

Intoxicants.

The United States agrees to maintain strict laws in the Seminole country against the introduction, sale, barter, or giving away of intoxicants of any kind or quality.

Existing treaties.

This agreement shall in no wise affect the provisions of existing treaties between the Seminole Nation and the United States, except in so far as it is inconsistent therewith.

Jurisdiction United States courts.

The United States courts now existing, or that may hereafter be created, in Indian Territory shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of the title, ownership, occupation, or use of real estate owned by the Seminoles, and to try all persons charged with homicide, embezzlement, bribery, and embracery hereafter committed in the Seminole country, without reference to race or citizenship of the persons charged with such crime; and any citizen or officer of said nation charged with any such crime, if convicted, shall be punished as if he were a citizen or officer of the United States, and the courts of said nation shall retain all the jurisdiction which they now have, except as herein transferred to the courts of the United States.

—Indian courts.

Repeal Laws, 1st sess., 55th Congress, p. 72.

When this agreement is ratified by the Seminole Nation and the United States the same shall serve to repeal all the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, in any manner affecting the proceedings of the general council of the Seminole Nation.

Purchase of land from Creek Indians for Seminoles.

It being known that the Seminole Reservation is insufficient for allotments for the use of the Seminole people, upon which they, as citizens, holding in severalty, may reasonably and adequately maintain their families, the United States will make effort to purchase from the Creek Nation, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, two hundred thousand acres of land, immediately adjoining the eastern boundary of the Seminole Reservation and lying between the North Fork and South Fork of the Canadian River, in trust for and to be conveyed by proper patent by the United States to the Seminole Indians, upon said sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre being reimbursed to the United States by said Seminole Indians; the same to be allotted as herein provided for lands now owned by the Seminoles.

Ratification.

This agreement shall be binding on the United States when ratified by Congress and on the Seminole people when ratified by the general council of the Seminole Nation.

Signatures.

In witness whereof the said Commissioners have hereunto affixed their names at Muskogee, Indian Territory, this sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1897.

HENRY L. DAWES,
TAMS BIXBY,
FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
ARCHIBALD S. MCKENNON,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
ALLISON L. AYLESWORTH,
Secretary.

JOHN F. BROWN,
OSCHAN HARJO,
WILLIAM CULLY,
K. N. KINKEHEE,
THOMAS WEST,
THOMAS FACTOR,
Seminole Commission.
A. J. BROWN,
Secretary.

Agreement confirmed.

Therefore,
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the same be, and is hereby, ratified and confirmed, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed.
Approved, July 1, 1898.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

July 1, 1898.

CHAP. 545. An Act Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes.

Vol. 30, p. 571.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and in full compensation for all offices the salaries for which are specially provided for herein, for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and fulfilling treaty stipulations for the various Indian tribes, namely:

Indian Department appropriations.

* * * * * * *

CHIPPEWAS OF MINNESOTA, REIMBURSABLE.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 576.]

Surveys.

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 Act approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be reimbursed to the United States out of proceeds of the sale of their lands, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That all lands heretofore or

Proviso.

REF0073124

Aids to navigation.

hereafter acquired and sold by the United States under the "Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall be subject to the right of the United States to construct and maintain dams for the purpose of creating reservoirs in aid of navigation, and no claim or right of compensation shall accrue from the overflowing of said lands on account of the construction and maintenance of such dams or reservoirs. And the Secretary of War shall furnish the Commissioner of the General Land Office a list of such lands, with the particular tracts appropriately described, and in the disposal of each and every one of said tracts, whether by sale, by allotment in severalty to individual Indians, or otherwise, under said Act, the provisions of this paragraph shall enter into and form a part of the contract of purchase or transfer of title.

United States not liable for overflows.

—list of lands, etc.

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SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, EXCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX OF NEBRASKA.

[Vol. 30, p. 581.]

* * * * * * *

Schools.

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools, including purchase, erection, and repairs of school buildings, in accordance with article seven of the treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which article is continued in force for twenty years by section seventeen of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; in all, one million four hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall cause patents to issue to the Santee Sioux Indians who were assigned lands in the State of Nebraska under the Act approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An Act for the removal of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, and for the disposition of their lands in Minnesota and Dakota," which assignments were approved by the President May eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five. Said patents shall be of the form and legal effect prescribed by the fifth section of the Act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes."

Vol. 15, p. 66.

Vol. 24, p. 80.

Proviso.

Patents to Santee Sioux Indians.

Vol. 12, p. 819.

—form, effect, etc.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

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Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians.

SISSETON AND WAHPETON INDIANS.

[Vol. 30, p. 583.]

* * * * * * *

Leases to be approved by Secretary of the Interior, etc.

That all leases hereafter made of lands belonging to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians in the State of South Dakota shall, before they become valid, be approved by and filed with the Secretary of the Interior, and all subleases made by the persons leasing said lands shall be void.

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SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

[Vol. 30, p. 587.]

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Contracts.

That the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with contract schools, apportioning as near as may be the amount so contracted for among schools of various denominations, for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, but shall only make such contracts at places where non-sectarian schools can not be provided for such Indian children and to an amount not exceeding thirty per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-five: *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall not apply to public schools of any State, Territory, county, or city, or to schools herein or hereafter specifically provided for.

Public schools not included.

For construction, purchase, lease, and repair of school buildings and purchase of school sites, two hundred thousand dollars.

Buildings and sites.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 589.]

For support and education of three hundred and fifty pupils at the Indian school, Salem, Oregon, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, fifty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; for pay of superintendent at said school, one thousand eight hundred dollars; to purchase sixty acres of land at not exceeding eighty dollars per acre, and eleven acres of bearing orchard at not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; for remodeling school building into dining hall and kitchen, three thousand dollars; for general repairs and improvements, five thousand dollars; in all, seventy-four thousand seven hundred dollars.

Salem, Oreg.

Purchase of land.

Cost thereof.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 590.]

For the erection and equipment of one school building on the Kickapoo Reservation, in Brown County, Kansas, fifteen thousand dollars, to be immediately available: *Provided, however*, That said building shall be erected on said reservation as near as possible to the railway station of Germantown. For the erection at the Puyallup Indian Agency school, Washington, of a new boys' dormitory and a building for dining room, kitchen, and laundry, ten thousand dollars; and for water system, sewerage, and minor changes and improvements, ten thousand dollars; in all, twenty thousand dollars.

Kickapoo Reservation, Brown County, Kans.

Erection of building.

Proviso.

—site.

Puyallup Agency, Wash.

* * * * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Vol. 30, p. 591.]

* * * * * * *

Appeals shall be allowed from the United States courts in the Indian Territory direct to the Supreme Court of the United States to either party, in all citizenship cases, and in all cases between either of the Five Civilized Tribes and the United States involving the constitutionality or validity of any legislation affecting citizenship, or the allotment of lands, in the Indian Territory, under the rules and regulations governing appeals to said court in other cases: *Provided*, That appeals in cases decided prior to this Act must be perfected in one hundred and twenty days from its passage; and in cases decided subsequent thereto, within sixty days from final judgment; but in no such case shall the work of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes be enjoined or suspended by any proceeding in, or order of, any court, or of any judge, until after final judgment in the Supreme Court of the United States. In case of appeals, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Supreme Court to advance such cases on the docket and dispose of the same as early as possible.

Appeals in citizenship cases, etc., to Supreme Court.

Proviso.

Time to perfect appeals.

Work of commission not to be retarded, etc.

Cases to be advanced.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 591.]

For construction of ditches and reservoirs, purchase and use of irrigating tools and appliances, and purchase of water rights on Indian reservations, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his control, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the time for the completion of the canal, or any part thereof, authorized by an Act entitled "An Act granting to the Columbia Irrigation Company a right of way through the Yakima Indian Reservation, in Washington," be, and is hereby, extended two years from July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Works of irrigation, etc.

Proviso.

Extension of time to complete canal, Yakima Reservation, Wash.

Vol. 28, p. 119.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, directed, through an Indian inspector, to cause an investigation to be made of the kind, extent, character, and value of the improvements made by certain white men, citizens of the United States, since eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, upon tracts of land settled upon, occupied, and improved prior to the date of the treaty creating the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation, in the State of Wyoming, which embraced within said reservation the tracts of land so previously settled upon, and to report to Congress at the beginning of the next regular session the just and equitable value of said improvements made by the respective claimants thereof, who have been compelled

Investigation of value of certain improvements embraced in Wind River or Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.

—report.

REF0073125

to abandon the same and to remove from the said reservation, and such other facts respecting such settlement as may be of value in the adjustment of any claim arising from such removal.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 592.] —negotiation for relinquishment by Indians of right to reservation, etc.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior, who is hereby authorized and directed to negotiate through an Indian Inspector with said Klamath Indians for the relinquishment of all their right and interest in and to any part of said reservation, and also to negotiate with them as respects any and all matters growing out of their occupation of said reservation under said treaty, and the Secretary of the Interior shall also ascertain what portion of said reservation is occupied by citizens of the United States, and for what purpose and under what title, and to pay the necessary expenses incident to such negotiation and examination, two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, any agreement made hereunder to be submitted to Congress for its approval.

Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations, S. Dak., survey, etc.

For the survey of lands in the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Indian reservations in South Dakota, and to survey and mark the boundary line between said reservations, twenty thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

[Vol. 30, p. 593.] * * * * * * *

Colville Reservation, Wash., mineral lands subject to entry.

That the mineral lands only in the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, shall be subject to entry under the laws of the United States in relation to the entry of mineral lands: *Provided*, That lands allotted to the Indians or used by the Government for any purpose or by any school shall not be subject to entry under this provision.

Proviso. —reserved from entry.

—right to cut timber.

The right is hereby granted to cut timber for mining and domestic purposes, at such prices and subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, from that portion of the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, which

Vol. 27, p. 62.

was vacated and restored to the public domain by the Act of July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An Act to provide for the opening of a part of the Colville Reservation in the State of Washington and for other purposes," and the net proceeds arising

—sale of timber, disposition of proceeds.

from the disposition of said timber shall be set apart and disposed of according to the provisions of section two of said Act of July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, but primarily the expense incident to disposing of said timber, including compensation of such special agent as the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint, shall be paid out of any existing appropriation for the survey and allotment of said lands and shall be reimbursed and replaced from the proceeds arising from the disposition of the timber. The Indian allotments in severalty provided for in said act shall be selected and completed at the earliest practicable time and not later than six months after the proclamation of the President opening the vacated portion of said reservation to settlement and entry, which proclamation may be issued without awaiting the survey of the unsurveyed lands therein. Said allotments shall be made from lands which shall at the time of the selection thereof be surveyed, excepting that any Indian entitled to allotment under said Act who has improvements upon unsurveyed land may select the same for his allotment, whereupon the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be surveyed and allotted to him. At the expiration of six months from the date of the proclamation by the President, and not before, the non-mineral lands within the vacated portion of said reservation which shall not have been allotted to Indians as aforesaid, shall be subject to settlement, entry and disposition under said Act of July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two: *Provided*, That the land used and occupied for school purposes at what is known as Tonasket School, on Bonnpart Creek, and the site of the sawmill, gristmill, and other mill property on said reservation, are hereby reserved from the operation of this Act, unless other lands are selected in lieu thereof as provided in section six of the aforesaid Act of July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

Allotments in severalty.

—to be made from surveyed lands.

—Indian improvements

Unallotted lands, when subject to entry, etc.

Proviso.

Reservations from allotment.

Southern Ute Reservation, Colo., irrigation of, etc.

That the Secretary of the Interior shall make investigation as to the practicability of providing a water supply for irrigation purposes, to be used on a portion of the reservation of the Southern

Utes in Colorado, and he is authorized, in his discretion, to contract for, and to expend from the funds of said Southern Utes in the purchase of, perpetual water rights sufficient to irrigate not exceeding ten thousand acres on the western part of the Southern Ute Reservation, and for annual charges for maintenance of such water thereon, such amount and upon such terms and conditions as to him may seem just and reasonable, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of such perpetual water rights, and not exceeding a maximum of fifty cents per acre per annum for the maintenance of water upon land irrigated, provided that after such an investigation he shall find all the essential conditions relative to the water supply and to the perpetuity of its availability for use upon said lands, such as in his judgment will justify a contract for its perpetual use: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, upon making all such contracts, shall require from the person or persons entering into such contract a bond of indemnity, to be approved by him, for the faithful and continuous execution of such contract as provided therein.

Proviso. —Contractors' bond.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 594.] —Washoe County, Nev.

That the inhabitants of the town of Wadsworth, in the county of Washoe, State of Nevada, be, and they are hereby, authorized to proceed and acquire title to the town site of such town under the provisions of section twenty-three hundred and eighty-two of chapter eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands, and on compliance with the provisions of such town-site laws the inhabitants of said town of Wadsworth shall acquire title in manner and form as provided by the statutes aforesaid: *Provided*, That the proceeds of the sale of the land in such town site shall be paid into the Treasury, and be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the Pinto Indians of the Pyramid Lake Reservation: *Provided further*, That if there are any Indians residing in said town and in possession of lots of ground with improvements, they shall have the same rights of purchase under the town-site laws as white citizens: *And provided further*, That the tract of land situated near to and north of the town of Wadsworth, and upon which is located the Pyramid Lake Indian schoolhouse, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less, shall be, and hereby is, reserved from the town site hereby established, unless it shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior that said tract is not needed for Indian school purposes.

Wadsworth. R. S., sec. 2382, p. 436. Acquisition of title to town site.

Provisos. Proceeds of sale of lands to be used for Pinto Indians, etc. Indians' right to purchase. Reservation from town site.

For ascertaining the depth of the bed rock at a place on the Gila River in Gila County, Arizona, known as The Buttes, and particularly described in Senate Document Numbered Twenty-seven, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, and for ascertaining the feasibility, and estimating in detail the cost, of the construction of a dam across the river at that point for purpose of irrigating the Sacaton Reservation, and for ascertaining the average daily flow of water in the river at that point, twenty-thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be expended by the Director of the United States Geological Survey, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as in any way committing the United States to the construction of said dam. And said Director shall also ascertain and report upon the feasibility and cost of the Queen Creek project mentioned in said Senate Document.

Construction of dam, Gila River, Arizona, for irrigating Sacaton Reservation.

Proviso. United States not committed to construction. Queen Creek irrigation project.

[Vol. 30, p. 595.] Extension of time for payment to homesteaders on ceded Indian reservations.

That the settlers who purchased with the condition annexed of actual settlement on all ceded Indian reservations be, and they are hereby, granted an extension to July first, nineteen hundred, in which to make payments as now provided by law.

Indian agents to account for funds held as custodians, etc.

That hereafter Indian agents shall account for all funds coming into their hands as custodians from any source whatever, and be responsible therefor under their official bonds.

* * * * * * * [Vol. 30, p. 595.]

Flathead Indians, reappraisal of certain unsold lands of. —sale.

SEC. 9. That with the consent of the Indians, severally, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause a reappraisement of the unsold tracts of land of the Flathead Indians, situated in the Bitter Root Valley, Montana, by such person connected with the

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Indian service as he may designate, and that such lands shall then be sold, at the reappraised value, as provided for in the Act of Congress of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, chapter three hundred and ninety-one, Twenty-fifth Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and seventy-one.

Vol. 25, p. 871.

Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to send an inspector of his Department to the reservation of the Northern Cheyenne Indians, in the State of Montana, and said agent shall be instructed to make a full and complete report to the Secretary of the Interior upon the conditions existing upon said reservation, said report to be available for use on or before the fifteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

—report on existing conditions by inspector.

—duties of inspector.

It shall be the duty of the said inspector to ascertain if it is feasible to secure the removal of said Northern Cheyenne Indians from the present reservation to some portion of the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana. He shall also ascertain and report in detail the number and names of the white settlers legally upon the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, the number of acres of land owned by them, its location and the value thereof and of the improvements thereon. Also the number and names of white settlers who are alleged to be illegally settled upon the reservation, the circumstances attending their settlement thereon, and their location. He shall also enter into negotiations with the white settlers upon said reservation, who have valid titles, for the sale of their lands and improvements to the Government: and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make written agreements with such settlers, which agreements shall not be binding until ratified and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. He shall also make recommendations as to the settlement of the claims of such white settlers as have gone upon said reservation under circumstances which give them an equitable right thereon.

He shall investigate the subject of fencing in the said reservation and shall indicate the lines such fence should follow and the estimated cost of same, and shall report upon the number of cattle and sheep which may safely be pastured within the limits recommended to be fenced. He shall further report upon and make recommendations with reference to any and all matters which in his judgment have any bearing upon the question of securing an equitable adjustment of the difficulties now existing upon said reservation and with especial reference to bringing about a satisfactory settlement with the white settlers, both as to the sale of their lands to the Government and the adjustment of the reservation limits.

Payment of Creek warrants in hands of innocent holders.

Laws 1st sess., 55th Cong., p. 68.

SEC. 11. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to pay out of the appropriation of the Act of Congress of June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, such of the Creek warrants as are proven to be held by innocent holders who acquired them in good faith for value and without knowledge, actual or constructive, of irregularity or fraud in the issuance thereof, and such warrants shall upon payment be canceled by the Secretary of the Interior: and all the warrants so issued by said Creek Nation shall be presented to the Secretary of the Interior within ninety days from the passage of this Act, and all warrants not so presented are hereby declared null and void, and such warrants so presented which are not proven to have been issued or acquired in good faith for value and without knowledge, actual or constructive, of irregularity or fraud in the issuance thereof, shall be held by the Secretary and marked upon their face "fraudulent and void."

Warrants not presented void.

Approved, July 1, 1898.

July 1, 1898.

Vol. 30, p. 597.

CHAP. 546. An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes.

Appropriations for sundry civil expenses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, namely:

* * * * * * *

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

* * * * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

* * * * * * *

Vol. 30, p. 625. Investigation of alleged injuries of Seminole Indians.

INDIAN AFFAIRS: To enable the Secretary of the Interior to cause an examination and investigation to be made of outrages and injuries alleged to have been perpetrated on individual Indians belonging to the Seminole tribe by an armed mob or band of lawless persons who invaded the Seminole country during the months of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and if, upon such examination and investigation, it shall appear that outrages and injuries have been so perpetrated, and that the United States is under treaty obligations to pay for such outrages and injuries, he shall ascertain the amount which should be properly paid said Indian or Indians, or their legal heirs or representatives, and pay such sum or sums as he may deem just and reasonable, and for such purpose a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

V. 4, II, p. 704.

* * * * * * *

Approved, July 1, 1898.

July 7, 1898.

Vol. 30, p. 715

CHAP. 554. An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act to grant to the Gainesville, McAlester and Saint Louis Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section four of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an 'An Act to grant to the Gainesville, McAlester and Saint Louis Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory,'" approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Right of way of Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway through Indian Territory. Vol. 29, p. 41. amended.

"SEC. 4. That the Gainesville, McAlester and Saint Louis Railway Company shall have the right to begin the construction of its line of road as soon as a map of definite location of the route of said road from Red River through the Indian Territory to or near South McAlester is filed with the Secretary of the Interior and approved by him: *Provided*, That a map of definite location of said road from South McAlester to Fort Smith shall be filed and approved before construction work shall be begun between McAlester and Fort Smith."

Construction to begin on approval of map of location from Red River to South McAlester, etc.

Proviso. Construction between McAlester and Fort Smith.

Approved, July 7, 1898.

RESOLUTIONS.

May 27, 1898. Vol. 30, p. 735.

[No. 44] Joint Resolution Declaring the lands within the former Mille Lac Indian Reservation in Minnesota, to be subject to entry under the land laws of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all public lands formerly within the Mille Lac Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, be, and the same are hereby, declared to be subject to entry by any bona fide qualified settler under the public land laws of the United States; and all preemption filings heretofore made prior to the repeal of the preemption law by the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and all homestead entries or applications to make entry under the homestead laws, shall be received and treated in all respects as if made upon any of the public lands of the United States subject to preemption or homestead entry: *Provided*, That lot four in section twenty-eight, and lots one and two in section thirty-three, township forty-three north, of range twenty-seven west of the fourth principal meridian, be, and the same are hereby, perpetually reserved as a burial place for the Mille Lac Indians, with the right to remove and reinter thereon the bodies of those buried on other portions of said former reservation.

Public lands. Lands in Mille Lac Indian Reservation, Minn., open to entry.

Vol. 26, p. 1027.

Proviso. Reservation of Indian burial place.

Approved, May 27, 1898.

REF0073127

DECISIONS OF COURTS IN CITIZENSHIP CASES IN FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

CHOCTAW NATION.

OPINION OF WILLIAM H. H. CLAYTON, JUDGE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

There are upon the docket of this court, appealed from the commission to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes known as the Dawes Commission, 241 cases, involving the right of citizenship in the Choctaw Nation of about 2,500 applicants.

All of these cases have been by my predecessor, Judge Lewis, placed on the equity side of the docket, and in the case of Mary A. Sanders, No. 63, a motion to transfer to the law side of the docket was filed and argued and by him overruled. It is not my purpose in these cases to disturb or to go back and open up questions already decided, but to adopt the past rulings of the court and to proceed as rapidly as possible to a final disposition of them. In passing I will remark, however, that it seems to me that the peculiarity of these cases, the many suits brought by persons having a common interest and a common purpose against the same defendant, the difficulties of enforcing the rights by judgments at law, and the many equities claimed by both parties to these suits make them proper cases for a court of equity.

The question of the jurisdiction of this court to hear and determine these cases has been raised by the pleadings. The counsel on neither side, however, have seen fit to press this question or to point out, either by brief or oral argument, the reasons for this contention. The statute giving the court jurisdiction is plain, and I know of no constitutional objections. It has been said, however, that Congress does not possess the power, under the Constitution, to give to the courts of the United States appellate jurisdiction over the final orders and awards of commissions and other such tribunals. This very question was raised in the case of The United States *v.* Ritchie, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and reported in volume 58, United States Supreme Court Reports, page 524. In that case the proceedings were originally commenced before a board of commissioners to settle private land claims in California, under an act of Congress of March 3, 1851. Provisions were made by the act, at the suit of the losing party, for an appeal to the United States district court for the northern district of California. The board decided the case in favor of the claimant and against the Government. The United States appealed, in accordance with the provisions of the statute, to the aforesaid district court, where it was again tried de novo and an appeal regularly taken to the United States Supreme Court. In that court the question of the jurisdiction of the district court to try the case was raised. The contention is stated in the opinion. In deciding the case the court say:

> It is also objected that the law prescribing an appeal to the district court from the decision of the board of commissioners is unconstitutional, as this board, as organized, is not a court under the Constitution and can not, therefore, be vested with any of the judicial powers conferred upon the General Government.
>
> But the answer to this objection is that the suit in the district court is to be regarded as an original proceeding, the removal of the transcript, papers, and evidence into it from the board of commissioners being but a mode of providing for the institution of the suit in that court. The transfer, it is true, is called an appeal; but we must not, however, be misled by a name, but look to the substance and intent of the proceedings. The district court is not confined to a mere reexamination of the case as heard and decided by the board of commissioners, but hears the case de novo, upon the papers and testimony which had been used before the board, they being made evidence in the district court, and also upon such further evidence as either party may see fit to produce.

Following this decision, I will in these cases proceed as if they were originally brought in this court, try them de novo, and give to all of the parties all of the advantages of an original suit—that is, all cases brought here in conformity with the statute.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the claimants to the right of citizenship in these cases may have fifteen days from this date—that is, until the — day of July, 1897—in which to take and file further proof, and that the Choctaw Nation may have immediately thereafter fifteen days in which to take and file further rebuttal proof—that is, from the said — day of July, ——, until the — day of July, 1897—and that all legal testimony heretofore taken and filed with the so-called Dawes Commission shall be considered as competent proof on the trial of these cases.

And that the trial of all of these cases, except such as may be disposed of otherwise, are hereby set for trial on Tuesday, the — day of ——, 1897.

These cases naturally divide themselves into six heads or classes, to wit:

1. As to the right of citizenship of those Choctaws who, under the treaty of 1830, decided to remain in the State of Mississippi, called "Mississippi Choctaws," and have not since removed into the present Choctaw Nation.

2. As to the right to citizenship of those Mississippi Choctaws who have since the treaty of 1830 removed into the present Choctaw Nation.

3. As to the right to citizenship of others who are not Mississippi Choctaws who have removed from the Choctaw Nation into the States and are now residing there.

4. As to the right to citizenship of white men having married Indian women in violation of the marriage laws of the Choctaw Nation.

5. As to the right of white men to citizenship, by virtue of a legal marriage to Choctaw women and residence in the Choctaw Nation who had become lawful citizens, but their Indian wives having afterwards died, they married for their second wives white women.

6. As to the right to citizenship of white men who, having married Choctaw women in violation of the Choctaw laws, afterwards remarry the same women in conformity with their laws.

There are submitted to the court for final hearing on the proof already taken cases involving all of the above questions which I will now proceed to decide in the order following:

I.

(No. 75.)

Jack Amos et al. *v.* The Choctaw Nation.

In this case the proof shows that the claimants are Choctaw Indians by blood now living in the State of Mississippi; that neither they nor their ancestors have ever removed into the present Choctaw Nation.

The claimants base their right to be enrolled as Choctaw citizens upon the terms of the second and fourteenth articles of the treaty negotiated at Dancing Rabbit Creek on September 27, 1830, and of the conditions of the patent to the lands of the Choctaw Nation executed by President Tyler in the year 1842. (Durant Ed. Choctaw Laws, p. 31.)

Articles 2 and 14 of the treaty of 1830 are as follows:

> ARTICLE 2. The United States, under a grant specially to be made by the President of the United States, shall cause to be conveyed to the Choctaw Nation a tract of country west of the Mississippi River in fee simple to them and their descendants, to inure to them while they shall exist as a nation and live on it, beginning near Fort Smith, where the Arkansas boundary crosses the Arkansas River, running thence to the source of the Canadian Fork, if in the limits of the United States, or to those limits; thence due south to Red River and down Red River to the west boundary of the Territory of Arkansas; thence north along that line to the beginning. The boundary of the same to be agreeably to the treaty made and concluded at Washington City in the year 1825. The grant to be executed soon as the present treaty shall be ratified.
>
> ARTICLE 14. Each Choctaw head of a family being desirous to remain and become a citizen of the States shall be permitted to do so by signifying his intention to the agent within six months from the ratification of this treaty, and he or she shall thereupon be entitled to a reservation of one section of six hundred and forty acres of land, to be bounded by sectional lines of survey; in like manner shall be entitled to one half of that quantity for each unmarried child which is living with him over ten years of age, and a quarter section to such child as may be under ten years of age, to adjoin the location of the parent. If they reside upon said lands, intending to become citizens of the States for five years after the ratification of this treaty, in that case a grant in fee simple shall issue. Said reservation shall include the present improvements of the head of the family, or a portion of it. Persons who claim under this article shall not lose the privilege of a Choctaw citizen, but if they ever remove, are not to be entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity.

The conditions of article 2 of the treaty, that the land should be conveyed "to the Choctaw Nation in fee simple to them and their descendants, to inure to them while they shall exist as a nation and live on it," are carried into the patent, and are the only portions of that instrument which shed any light on the question now being considered, and therefore article 2 and the conditions of the patent may be considered together.

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The whole object of the treaty of 1830 was to procure the removal, as far as practicable, of the Choctaw people to the lands west of the Mississippi which they now occupy. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Choctaw Nation v. United States (119 U. S., 30), after reviewing the treaties of 1820 and 1825, says:

> In the meantime, however, under the pressure of the demand for settlement of the unoccupied lands of the State of Mississippi by emigrants from other States the policy of the United States in respect to the Indian tribes still dwelling within its borders underwent a change, and it became desirable, by a new treaty, to effect, as far as practicable, the removal of the whole body of the Choctaw Nation, as a tribe, from the limits of the state to the lands which had been ceded to them west of the Mississippi River. To carry out that policy the treaty of 1830 was negotiated.

Again, in the case, page 27, the court says:

> It is notorious as a historical fact, as it abundantly appears from the records of this case, that great pressure had to be brought to bear upon the Indians to effect their removal, and the whole treaty was evidently and purposely executed not so much to secure to the Indians the rights for which they had stipulated as to effectuate the policy of the United States in regard to their removal.

Article 3 of the treaty of 1830 stipulates that the Choctaws agree to remove all of their people during the years 1831, 1832, and 1833 to those lands. (7 Stat. L., 333.)

Article 14 of the treaty, however, provides for certain privileges and rights for those who might choose to remain in Mississippi with a view of becoming citizens of that State. They and their descendants were to receive certain lands and, after living on them for five years, intending to become citizens of the State, those lands were to be granted to them in fee simple. Then follows this very peculiar clause:

> Persons who claim under this article shall not lose the privilege of a Choctaw citizen, but if they ever remove are not to be entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity.

The difficulty in construing this clause of the treaty is to ascertain the meaning of the word "remove." To what does it relate and how shall we give it meaning? It certainly does not purpose to impose a penalty on the Choctaw who may choose to remove for removing, and for that reason forfeit his right to the annuity, because so long as he remained in Mississippi he was not entitled to any annuity, and therefore by removing he could not forfeit that which he did not have. If he removed he was to have no annuity, and if he remained he was to have no annuity. It is evident, therefore, that the word was not used for the purpose of forfeiting the annuity in case of removal. Then what are its uses? The very object of the treaty was to procure a removal of these people. The whole of the Choctaw Nation, with all of its sovereignty, its powers, and its duties, was to be transferred beyond the Mississippi. It was to exercise its powers, confer its privileges, and maintain the citizenship of its people in another place. Those who were left behind were to retain, not this Choctaw citizenship, but only the "privileges of a Choctaw citizen;" that is, that when they put themselves into a position that these privileges could be conferred upon them they were to have them and under the conditions and purposes of this treaty how would it be possible for them to put themselves in such a position without first removing within the territorial jurisdiction of the Choctaw Nation and within the sphere of its powers. What privilege would it be possible for the Choctaw Nation to confer on a Mississippi Choctaw to receive so long as he remained in Mississippi and out of the limits of the Choctaw Nation? By the very terms of the treaty they were to become citizens of another State, owing allegiance to and receiving protection from another sovereignty. If one Mississippi Choctaw were to commit a wrong against the person or property of another, the right would be enforced and the wrong redressed under the laws of Mississippi. The Choctaw Nation would be powerless to act in such a case. The Choctaws in that State can not vote, sit as jurors, or hold office as a Choctaw citizen or receive any other benefit or privilege as such. They can not participate in the rents and profits of the lands of the Choctaw Nation, because by the very terms of the grant the Choctaw people and their descendants must live upon them. If they do not, it is an act of forfeiture, made so by the provisions of article 2 of the treaty of 1830 and also of those of the patent to their lands afterwards executed.

The title of the Choctaw people to their lands is a conditional one, and one of the conditions of the grant, expressed in both the second article of the treaty of 1830 and the patent, is that the grantee shall live upon them. And who are the grantees? Who are these people who are to live upon the land? Unquestionably the Choctaw people and their descendants; for, while the grant is to the Choctaw Nation, the people seem to be included, both as grantees and beneficiaries. The language of the treaty is, and it is carried into the patent:

> The President of the United States shall cause to be conveyed to the Choctaw Nation a tract of country west of the Mississippi River, in fee simple, to them and their descendants, to inure to them while they shall exist as a nation and live on it.

The Choctaw Nation is not "them" and can not have "descendants." And while it may exercise its sovereignty and its national powers within certain defined territorial limits, it can not "live on land." Those provisions of the grant which are expressed in the plural and attach to "descendants" and which require as a condition that the land shall be lived on beyond doubt refer to the Choctaw people and their descendants. Whatever effect upon the title the limitation upon the right of alienation expressed in the patent, so that the lands can not be sold except to the grantor or by its consent, may have, there can be no question but that the second article of the treaty of 1830, negotiated twelve years before the execution of the patent, and in which no limitation on the right of alienation is expressed, was intended to convey a fee-simple title, burdened by two conditions subsequent, the one that the grantees should continue the corporate existence of their nation, and the other that the people of that nation and their descendants should forever live upon the land. A failure of either would work a forfeiture of the title to the grantor.

Now, why was it that this fee-simple title was to be burdened by the condition that the grantee must live on the land? In the light of the knowledge of the conditions that then existed the answer is plain. The policy of the Federal Government at that time, relating to the Indian tribes, was to move them upon a reservation and keep them there; and if the Indian, either singly or in numbers, should stray off, soldiers with guns and bayonets were used to drive them back. This very treaty was negotiated with the Choctaws for that very purpose. Hence the condition in the grant that they should live on the land or it should be subject to forfeiture to the United States. This condition was inserted for two reasons: First, to compel the grantees to remove upon the lands, and second, to compel them to remain on them after removal. It was not intended that some should go and locate on the lands and hold the title for themselves and also for the others who should choose to remain. This would defeat the very object of the condition. These lands were conveyed to the Choctaw people to be held by them as tenants in common. This intention of the second article of the treaty of 1830 is expressed by the use of the words "them and their descendants" and of the clause that they were to "live on the land." Both of these clauses are expressed in the plural and evidently do not relate to the nation as a corporate body. That a tenancy in common was intended is made clear by a consideration of section 3 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal west of the Mississippi River," approved May 28, 1830 (4 U. S. Stat. L., 412). The section reads as follows:

> *And be it further enacted*, That in the making of any such exchange or exchanges it shall and may be lawful for the President solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made that the United States will forever secure and guarantee to them and their heirs or successors the country so exchanged with them; and if they prefer it, that the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to them for the same: *Provided always*, That such lands shall revert to the United States if the Indians become extinct or abandon the same.

At the time the treaty of 1830 was negotiated (September 20, 1830) this act had been on the statute books of the United States for four months, and as a matter of course the commissioners to negotiate the treaty were familiar with it. But the language used in this act to limit the estate is "to them, their heirs, or successors." The language used in the treaty to limit the estate therein granted is "in fee simple to them and their descendants," and then conditions are attached not named in the statute. Why the word "successors" was left out of the treaty is plain. But why the word "heirs" was changed to the word "descendants," unless it was that a word should be used within the comprehension of those untutored Indians, who knew nothing of the technical phrases of the common law used in the conveyance of real estate, is not easy to determine. The word "successors" was omitted from the treaty because by its terms the Choctaw Nation was to have no successors. They were to live on the land forever, or it should be forfeited to the grantor. When the technical words "successors" and "heirs" were dropped and the common word "descendants" was used, these Indians could understand it. They knew what they and their offspring were. It was to them—the people and their children—that the land was sold; and when the condition was added that the grant was to be made to them and their descendants only in the event that they should live upon the lands, they could not but understand that this implied a removal to and a continual residence upon them.

As a further evidence that the parties understood that by this transaction the land was to be held in common by the people, the treaty of 1833, article 1, provides, after describing the lands, as follows:

> And pursuant to an act of Congress approved May 28, 1830, the United States do hereby forever secure and guarantee the lands embraced within the said limits to the members of the Choctaw

and Chickasaw tribes, their heirs and successors, to be held in common, so that each and every member of either tribe shall have an equal undivided interest in the whole: *Provided, however*, No part thereof shall ever be sold without the consent of both tribes and that said land shall revert to the United States if said Indians and their heirs become extinct or abandon the same. (4 U. S. Stat. L., 236.)

If this be true, there is no holding in trust by the corporate body of the Choctaw Nation for the benefit of the people, but the people themselves have the title and hold it in common.

A tenancy in common is a joint estate in which there is unity of possession, but separate and distinct title. The tenants have separate and independent freeholds or leaseholds in their respective share, which they manage and dispose of as freely as if the estate was one in severalty. * * * The interest of one tenant in common is so independent of that of his cotenant that in a joint conveyance of the estate it would be treated as a grant to each of his own share of the estate. (Tiedeman on Real Property, 355.)

And therefore any condition of the grant would be as binding on each of the tenants in common as if the estate was in severalty and vested in the individual tenant. And therefore the condition named in the second article of the treaty of 1830 and in the patent, that "they shall live on the land," is binding individually upon each and upon all of the grantees.

In the third article of the treaty the Choctaws agreed to move all of their people within three years, and the United States intended that they should go. But, by the fourteenth article of the treaty, provisions were made whereby those who should decide to remain and become citizens of the State of Mississippi, in the event that, because of the intolerance and persecutions of the whites, which they themselves had so bitterly experienced, or for any other cause, they might become dissatisfied with their altered conditions and their new citizenship and desire to follow them to their new homes, and thereafter exercise with them in their own country the privileges of citizenship, they could do so, except that they were not to participate with them in their annuities, the lands which they were to receive in Mississippi being deemed a compensation for that.

When the fourteenth article of the treaty was framed, the negotiating parties understood that the policy of the United States was that the Choctaws were to be removed. The Choctaws, in article 3, had just agreed that they should all go. The ink was not yet dry in article 2, whereby the condition was placed in this grant to the lands that they were to live upon them or they should be forfeited, and that no privilege of citizenship could be conferred or enjoyed outside of the territorial jurisdiction of their newly located nation. Understanding these conditions, the latter clause of article 14 was penned:

Persons who claim under this article shall not lose the privilege of a Choctaw citizen, but if they ever remove (that is, if they ever place themselves on the land and within the jurisdiction of the nation whereby those privileges may become operative), are not to be entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity.

In other words, if they ever remove, they are to enjoy all of the privileges of a Choctaw citizen except that of participating in their annuities. If this be not the meaning to be attached to the word "remove" as used in the clause of the treaty under consideration, it must be meaningless. But in the interpretation of statutes it is the duty of the court to so interpret them as to give to every word a meaning, and in doing so it must take into consideration the whole statute, its objects and purposes, the rights which are intended to be enforced and the evils intended to be remedied; it may go to the history of the transaction about which the legislation is had and call to its aid all legitimate facts proven or of which the courts will take judicial notice in order to find the true meaning of the word as used in the statute. Of course the same rule of interpretation applies to treaties. Adopting these rules in the interpretation of article 14 of the treaty of 1830, I arrive at the conclusion that the "privilege of a Choctaw citizen" therein reserved to those Choctaws who shall remain, thereby separating themselves, it may be forever, from their brethren and their nation, becoming citizens of another sovereignty and aliens of their own, situated so that it would be impossible, while in Mississippi, to receive or enjoy any of the rights of Choctaw citizenship, was the right to renounce his allegiance to the Commonwealth of Mississippi, move upon the lands conveyed to him and his people, and there, the only spot on earth where he could do so, renew his relations with his people and enjoy all of the privileges of a Choctaw citizen except to participate in the annuities.

As an evidence that the Choctaw people themselves took this view of the question, attention is called to the fact that their council has passed many acts and resolutions inviting these absent Choctaws to move into their country, and on one occasion appropriated a considerable sum of money to assist them on their journey; and, until the past two or three years, have always promptly placed those who did return on the rolls of citizenship, but never enrolled an absent Choctaw as a citizen.

On December 21, 1889, the general council of the Choctaw Nation passed the following resolution:

Whereas there are large numbers of Choctaws yet in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana who are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship in the Choctaw Nation; and
Whereas they are denied all rights of citizenship in said States; and
Whereas they are too poor to immigrate themselves into the Choctaw Nation: Therefore
Be it resolved by the general council of the Choctaw Nation assembled, That the United States Government is hereby requested to make provisions for the emigration of said Choctaws from said States to the Choctaw Nation," etc.

The language is, not that they are entitled to the rights and privileges of Choctaw citizenship in the States named, but "who are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship in the Choctaw Nation," and the prayer is that because of the fact that they are denied the rights of citizenship in the State that the United States will remove them to a place—their own country—where the rights of Choctaw citizenship may be enjoyed by them.

As a further evidence of the fact that all of the parties to the treaty, the United States, the Choctaw Nation, and the Mississippi Indians themselves, have always understood that the Mississippi Choctaws were entitled to none of the rights of a Choctaw citizen so long as they remained in that State, attention is called to the fact that the lands in Mississippi which were ceded to the United States by the Choctaw Nation by virtue of the treaty of 1830 were, under the laws of the United States, sold. The Choctaw Nation claimed that they had never been paid any consideration for them, and that the United States justly owed them the net proceeds arising out of the sale. For many years this contention was carried on before the departments of the Government, commissions, and other tribunals. Finally, by treaty, it was submitted to the Senate of the United States for decision. That body found in favor of the Choctaw Nation. The case then went to the Court of Claims, and from there to the United States Supreme Court, in which court judgment was finally rendered for nearly $3,000,000. This judgment was rendered in November, 1888. The money was turned over to the Choctaws by the United States, and by them, with the knowledge and consent of the United States, divided among their own people who lived in the nation. Not one farthing of it was ever paid to an absent Mississippi Choctaw, and no portion of it was ever claimed by them. During this whole litigation, running through many years, no effort was made to make themselves parties to the suit. And when the money was finally paid to the Choctaw authorities, to be divided among the people, they made no claim for any part of it and entered no protest to its being paid to the resident Choctaws, nor have they brought suit for their share since. The other party to the treaty, the United States Government, the guardian of these Indians, paid the money over without making any provision for the Mississippi Choctaws to get their share, or intimating that anything was due them. When it is remembered that this money was the proceeds of the sale of the lands in Mississippi belonging to the united Choctaw people while they lived in that State, and that the great bulk of the Mississippi Choctaws had never received one farthing for their share in the lands, if they, living in Mississippi, are entitled there to the rights of a Choctaw citizen, it is remarkable that they did not assert their rights.

Again, a few years ago, the interest of the Choctaws to lands lying west of their present boundaries was sold by them to the United States for a considerable sum of money. This, like the other, was promptly divided among the resident Choctaws with the knowledge and consent of the United States, and without protest or claim of the Mississippi Choctaws. If they are entitled to the privilege of Choctaw citizens without removing into the boundaries of the nation, they are and were entitled to their pro rata share of this money. If they do not understand that they have no claim to the rights of citizenship without moving into the country, why have they, for the past sixty-five years, silently stood by and permitted these kinds of transactions to be had without claim, protest, or suit?

The Eastern Band of Cherokees, now residing in North Carolina, sustained a relationship to the Cherokee Nation almost identical to that sustained by the Mississippi Choctaws to the Choctaw Nation. Like the Mississippi Choctaws, there were some among them who were averse to moving to their new country, west of the Mississippi River. Provisions were made for them by the treaty of New Echota (the treaty of 1835), between the Cherokee Nation and the United States, similar to those with the Choctaws by the treaty of 1830. When the Cherokee people moved to the present home of the Cherokees, these remained behind in North Carolina, where they have ever since resided. Like the Choctaw treaty of 1830, the treaty of New Echota provided that their lands should be ceded to them and their descendants, etc. The Cherokee Nation, by virtue of a treaty with the United States, afterwards sold some of these lands. The Eastern Band of Cherokees, in North Carolina, unlike their Mississippi Choctaw brethren, promptly

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demanded their pro rata of the proceeds of this sale, and, upon being denied, at once sought and obtained permission of the United States to sue the Cherokee Nation in the Court of Claims for this money, and also, in the same suit, to sue for another fund which was created by the treaty of New Echota, consisting of certain annuities in the sum of $214,000, of which the Eastern Band of Cherokees claimed a pro rata share. The suit was brought, and the Court of Claims, in a very elaborate and learned decision, decided against the right of the Eastern Band of Cherokees to recover, upon the ground that those Cherokees, by the act of remaining in North Carolina, had alienated themselves from the Cherokee Nation to such an extent that they could not claim any of the rights of a Cherokee citizen without moving into the Cherokee Nation and there being readmitted in accordance with the constitution and laws of that nation. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there the decision of the Court of Claims was affirmed. (Eastern Band of Cherokees *v.* United States, 117 U. S., 288.) In that case the Supreme Court, after reviewing all of the treaties and statutes relating to the matter, concluded by saying:

> If Indians in that State (North Carolina) or in any other State east of the Mississippi wish to enjoy the benefits of the common property of the Cherokee Nation, in whatever form it may exist, they must, as held by the Court of Claims, comply with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation, and be readmitted to citizenship as there provided. They can not live out of its territory, evade the obligations and burdens of citizenship, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of the funds and common property of the nation. Those funds and that property were dedicated by the constitution of the Cherokees and were intended by the treaties with the United States for the benefit of the united nation, and not in any respect for those who had separated from it and become aliens to their nation. We can see no just ground on which the claim of the petitioners can rest in either of the funds held by the United States in trust for the Cherokee Nation.

It seems to me that this decision of the Supreme Court, founded on a case so nearly similar to the one at hearing, conclusively settles the contention in favor of the Choctaw Nation. Indeed, in that case, the Supreme Court expresses a very strong intimation that those provisions of the treaty of New Echota relating to and providing for those Cherokees who should refuse to remove West were confined in their operation to that class of Cherokees then in esse, and the rights conferred by those provisions of the treaty did not descend to their offspring; that the descendants of those Cherokees did not succeed to the rights of their ancestors under the treaty. The language of the Supreme Court is:

> Nor is the band (Eastern Band of Cherokees), organized as it now is, the successor of any organization recognized by any treaty or law of the United States. Individual Indians who refused to remove West and preferred to remain and become citizens of the States in which they resided were promised certain moneys, but there is no evidence that the petitioners have succeeded to any of these rights. The original claimants have probably all died, for fifty years have elapsed since the treaty of 1835 was made, and no transfer from them to their legal representatives is shown (*Ib.*, 309.)

The court proceeds, however, to decide this case, as heretofore shown, on the ground that the Indians composing the Eastern Band of Cherokees had not removed into the Cherokee Nation and reassumed their citizenship under the constitution and laws of that nation.

I am disposed to the opinion, however, and will so hold, that the descendants of the Mississippi Choctaws, by virtue of the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830, are entitled to all of the rights of Choctaw citizenship, with all of the privileges and property rights incident thereto, provided they have renounced their allegiance to the sovereignty of Mississippi by moving into the Choctaw Nation in good faith to live upon their lands, renewing their allegiance to that nation, and putting themselves in an attitude whereby they will be able to share in the burdens of their government. The reason for this conclusion is, to my mind, made morally certain when it is remembered that ever since the treaty of 1830, now for the period of nearly sixty-seven years, with the exception of the past two or three years, the Choctaw Nation, by its legislative enactments, and by its acts so long continued that by custom they have become crystallized into law, have universally admitted all who should remove to this country and rehabilitate them in all of the rights and privileges of citizenship enjoyed by themselves.

The counsel for the claimants lay considerable stress on the effect of the provisions of article 13 of the treaty of 1866 between the United States and the Choctaw Nation. (14 Stat. —).

By the eleventh and twelfth articles of that treaty a scheme was devised by which the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations were to be surveyed and divided and allotted to the individual Indians, provided the councils of the respective nations should agree to it, which, however, they have refused to do. A land office was to be established at Boggy Depot, in the Choctaw Nation. When all of the surveys were completed, maps thereof were to be filed in the said land office, subject to the inspection of all parties interested, and immediately thereafter notice of such filing was to be given for ninety days, calling upon all parties interested to examine said maps, to the end that errors in the location of occupancies, which were to be noted on the maps, might be corrected. Then followed article 13 of the treaty, which is as follows:

> ARTICLE 13. The notice required in the above article shall be given, not only in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, but by publication in newspapers printed in the States of Mississippi and Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Alabama, to the end that such Choctaws and Chickasaws as yet remain outside of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations may be informed and have opportunity to exercise the rights hereby given to resident Choctaws and Chickasaws: *Provided*, That before any such absent Choctaw or Chickasaw shall be permitted to select for him or herself, or others, as hereinafter provided, he or she shall satisfy the register of the land office of his or her intention, or the intention of the party for whom the selection is to be made, to become bona fide resident in the said nation within five years from the time of selection; and should the said absentee fail to remove into said nation and occupy and commence an improvement on the land selected within the time aforesaid the said selection shall be canceled, and the land shall thereafter be discharged from all claim on account thereof.

From an examination of this article of the treaty it will be seen that the Choctaws and Chickasaws recognized the right of absent members of their nation to participate in the allotment and the subsequent ownership of their lands to the same extent as they themselves enjoyed, but on conditions, however: First, that they should satisfy the register of the land office of their intention to become bona fide residents in the said nation within five years from the time of said selection; and second, that within the said five years they should actually remove into the said nation (there is a statute of limitation), and third, that within the said five years they should occupy and commence an improvement upon the selected lands.

It will be observed that this latter clause imposes a condition on absent Indians nowhere required of the resident ones by any clause of the treaty. They were required to move into the country and show their good faith and their intention to remain bona fide citizens of the nation by actual occupancy of the land and an expenditure of money in its improvement. The notice was to be given them in order that they might have an opportunity of removing into the nation and there residing and resuming their rights as citizens; but care was to be taken, and safeguards provided by which their removal was to be actually had, and that it was to be done in good faith. First, the register of the land office was to be convinced, by such proof as might satisfy him, of the intention of the absent Indian to become a bona fide resident of the nation before he was allowed to make a selection; and, second, that was to be followed by an actual occupancy and improvement of the land; and if he failed in this, it worked a forfeiture of his rights. Nowhere within the whole treaty is any right recognized or conferred on an absent Indian except on the condition that he shall remove into the nation, and the right is not to be consummated or enjoyed until after actual removal. No treaty or act of the Choctaw council, or of any officer of the Choctaw Nation, since the treaty of 1830, can be cited, or at least I have not found them, whereby any right or privilege has been conferred, granted, or recognized in or to a Mississippi Choctaw, so long as he shall remain away from his people, but there are an infinitude of such acts and conduct granting and recognizing such rights and privileges to him after he shall have removed.

The provisions of the treaty of 1866, so far from being an authority in favor of the contention of claimants, seems to me to be strongly against them.

To permit men with, perchance, but a strain of Choctaw blood in their veins, who, sixty-five years ago, broke away from their kindred and their nation, and during that time, or the most of it, have been exercising the rights of citizenship and doing homage to the sovereignty of another nation, who have borne none of the burdens of this nation, and have become strangers to the people, to reach forth their hands from their distant and alien home and lay hold of a part of the public domain, the common property of the people, and appropriate to their own use, would be unjust and inequitable.

It is, therefore, the opinion of the court that absent Mississippi Choctaws are not entitled to be enrolled as citizens of the Choctaw Nation.

The action of the Dawes Commission is, therefore, affirmed, and a decree will be entered for the Choctaw Nation.

II.

[No. II.]

E. J. Horne *v.* The Choctaw Nation.

In this case the pleadings and proof show that the claimant is a Mississippi Choctaw, and that prior to his application to be enrolled he had, in good faith, moved into the Choctaw Nation, and on the 9th day of September, 1890, filed with

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the Dawes Commission his application to be enrolled as a Choctaw citizen. That he is a Choctaw by blood.

The act conferring jurisdiction on the commission to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes, called the "Dawes Commission," entitled "An act making appropriation for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department," etc., approved June 10, 1896 (Stat. L., 1895-96, p. 339), among other things provides that "every application for citizenship must be made to the commission within three months after the passage of the aforesaid act." And, therefore, the claimant in this case, having complied with that provision of the statute, and being a "Mississippi Choctaw," and having returned to the Choctaw Nation in good faith, under the rule laid down in the decision just rendered, in the case of Jack Amos et al. *v.* Choctaw Nation, he is entitled to be enrolled as a Choctaw citizen, unless the fact that he is a Choctaw of less than one-eighth blood shall deprive him of that right.

On November 5, 1886, the following act of the Choctaw council was approved and went in force:

AN ACT entitled "An act defining the quantity of blood necessary for citizenship."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the general council of the Choctaw Nation assembled*, That hereafter all persons noncitizens of the Choctaw Nation making or presenting to the general council petition for rights of Choctaws in this nation, shall be required to have one-eighth Choctaw blood, and shall be required to prove the same by competent testimony.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all applicants for rights in this nation shall prove their mixture of blood to be white and Indian.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That no person convicted of any felony or high crime shall be admitted to the rights of citizenship within this nation.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed to affect persons within the limits of the Choctaw Nation now enjoying the rights of citizenship.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. (Durant Digest, p. 296.)

By the fourteenth article of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, negotiated on the 27th day of September, 1830, as interpreted by this court in the aforesaid case of Jack Amos et al. *v.* The Choctaw Nation, all Mississippi Choctaws and their descendants were entitled, upon their removal to the Choctaw Nation, to all the privileges of a Choctaw citizen, except to the right to participate in their annuities. This right of citizenship being conferred by the treaty, no law afterwards enacted by the Choctaw council can deprive them of that right, because it would be in conflict with the treaty, which confers that right to them and their descendants, without reference to the quantity of Indian blood. If they are descendants of Choctaw ancestors, it is sufficient. As to them, therefore, the law does not apply.

In this case the claimant is entitled to be enrolled as a Choctaw citizen. The decision of the Dawes Commission is ——— and judgment will be entered for the claimant.

III.

[No. 160.]

Sidney J. Cundiff *v.* The Choctaw Nation.

The proof in this case shows that the claimant is a Choctaw Indian by blood; that on the 1st day of January, 1887, he moved from the Choctaw Nation into the State of Texas, where he has ever since resided, and still resides. On the 7th day of September, 1896, he filed his application for citizenship with the Dawes Commission, and was ———. The case is regularly appealed to this court.

The question in this case is, Can a Choctaw Indian who has moved off of the Choctaw lands, and into one of the States, where he now resides, be placed upon the rolls of Choctaw citizenship without first removing into the Choctaw Nation and upon their lands?

The very object of the treaty of 1830 between the Choctaws and the United States (7 Stat. L., p. 333) was to secure the removal of the Choctaw people to the lands they now possess west of the Mississippi River. (So held by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Choctaw Nation *v.* The United States, 119 U. S., 36, 37.) By the second article of that treaty, granting the lands now held by the Choctaw Nation to them, as well as by the terms of the patent afterwards executed by the United States, two conditions subsequent were attached to the grant; one, that the Choctaw people shall thereafter continue to exist as a nation, and the other, that they shall live upon the land.

In the case of Jack Amos et al. *v.* The Choctaw Nation, decided at the present term, it was held that the condition that they should live on the land applied to the Choctaw people individually as well as collectively. It was attempted to be

shown in that case, and I think successfully, that the object of this condition was to prevent these Indians from straying away from their lands, by imposing a forfeiture of the title as to all who should do so; that the individual Indian must himself live on the land; that one of the effects of this condition is to prevent the holding of the lands by an Indian in actual possession for others out of possession, as can be done in ordinary tenancy in common, when there are no conditions attached to the grant; that the Choctaw people, being tenants in common of the land, as declared by the eleventh article of the treaty of 1866 between the United States and the Choctaw Nation (14 Stat. L., ——), any conditions of the grant would be binding on each of the tenants individually. And, therefore, if any Choctaw, after having once moved on the land, should afterwards abandon it or move off of it and live elsewhere, this would be a breach of the condition, such a one as would work a forfeiture to the title.

But there is another condition to the grant, set out both in the second article of the treaty of 1830 and of the patent. It is that these grantees, these tenants in common, shall not only live on the land, but they shall exist as a nation, or their title shall be forfeited. Now, each one of these tenants in common possesses all of the rights, and is entitled to all of the privileges, and is required to perform all of the duties relating to the land that each of the others is entitled to and must perform; and, therefore, if none shall be allowed to abandon the land, or cease to live on it, each and all of the others may do the same thing, and if they should exercise the same right, and move off of the land and out of the nation, what would become of its existence? The individual Choctaw who moves away from his people, abandons their lands and separates himself from the sphere of their political organization as a nation, is not performing his part of the condition that these people shall "exist as a nation." He is also violating the very object of the treaty, and the policy of the Federal Government as well as of his own.

In my opinion, as long as he remains away from the nation and the lands, under these circumstances, he forfeits his right to that citizenship which he has abandoned, and which carries with it the right to the land; that the Choctaw Nation, in the exercise of its sovereign power, has the right to refuse to place him on its rolls of citizenship.

In the language of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Eastern Band of Cherokees *v.* United States (117 U. S., 331)—

> They (the Indians) can not live out of its (the nation's) territory, evade the obligations and burdens of citizenship, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of the fund and common property of the nation.

It can not be disguised that these Indians who are living away from the nation in the States, and are now seeking to be enrolled without removing upon their lands, are doing so for the purpose alone of sharing with those who, true to their treaty obligations, have remained on the land in this nation which they expect soon to be allotted. And it is possibly true that the object of the Government in causing these rolls to be made is that they shall be used as a basis of allotment. To allow these Indians who have abandoned their lands and their people, who have and do refuse to perform the duties of Choctaw citizenship, without any intention on their part to resume their relations with their people, to remain away, in violation of every duty of citizenship, and against the very terms of the deed to the lands which they now seek to possess themselves of, without performing the conditions, is not just, and it is not the law.

As to all such Indians who may have in good faith returned to the Choctaw Nation with the intention of resuming their relations of citizenship, I think they are entitled to do so, unless the Choctaw statute of November 6, 1886 (Durant's Dig., 266), has the effect of disqualifying from that date all of those who may have less than one-eighth Choctaw blood. This question I do not now decide.

The court is, therefore, of the opinion that the claimant in this case is not entitled to enrollment, and the action of the Dawes Commission is affirmed, and judgment for the Choctaw Nation.

IV.

[No. 218.]

W. R. Senter *v.* The Choctaw Nation.

The facts of this case, as found by the master in chancery, and not excepted to, are as follows:

That claimant, a white man, was married December 25, 1889, in the State of Texas, according to the laws of that State, to a registered Choctaw woman by

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blood, and that he is a resident of the Choctaw Nation, but that he was not married in conformity with the Choctaw laws relating to marriage.

The question in this case is, Is this marriage to this Indian woman, followed by a residence in the nation, so far valid as to confer upon the white husband the rights of citizenship in the Choctaw Nation?

Article 38 of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stat. L., --) is as follows:

Every white person who, having married a Choctaw or Chickasaw, resides in said Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, or who has been adopted by the legislative authorities, is to be deemed a member of said nation and shall be subject to the laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, according to his domicile, and to prosecution and trial before their tribunals and to punishment according to their laws, in all respects as though he was a native Choctaw or Chickasaw.

At the time of the negotiation and ratification of the treaty of 1866 the following act of the Choctaw Nation, approved October, 1840, was in force in that nation, to wit:

AN ACT in relation to white men marrying in the nation, etc.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the general council of the Choctaw Nation assembled*, That no white man shall be allowed to marry in this nation, unless he has been a citizen [evidently meaning a resident] of this nation for two years.

And be it further enacted, That he shall be required to procure a license from some judge or the district clerk and be lawfully married by a minister of the gospel, or some other authorized person, before he shall be entitled and admitted to the privileges of citizenship.

And be it further enacted, [That] should any officer or minister of the gospel who are authorized by law to marry in this nation perform such marriage ceremony not agreeable to this act, [he] shall be made to pay a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense, and the money shall be put into the district treasury in which said marriage ceremony may have taken place.

And be it further enacted, That no white man who shall marry a Choctaw woman shall have the disposal of her property without her consent, and any white man parting from his wife without just provocation shall forfeit and pay over to his wife such sum or sums as may be adjudged to her by the district court for said breach of the marriage contract, and be deprived of citizenship.

Of the four clauses in the above act, the last is the only one that is in conflict with the provisions of the treaty above cited. The treaty provides that the marriage and residence in the Choctaw Nation shall place the married man in every respect as if he were a native Choctaw. The last clause of the act puts him in a different attitude than that of the Indian. There was no law of the Choctaw Nation at that time providing that the penalty therein mentioned should be imposed on an Indian by blood for deserting his wife, and, therefore, if the act should stand, the white married man would not be situated in all respects as a native Choctaw. Hence there is a conflict between the treaty and the act, and of course the provisions of the treaty must prevail, and, therefore, so much of the act as is contained in this last clause must be considered as having been repealed by the treaty. But I observe no reason why the other three clauses of the act should not stand unrepealed as the law in force in the Choctaw Nation until some other act of the council or treaty shall have repealed it.

There was another act of the Choctaw council relating to white men marrying Indian women in force at the time of the ratification of the treaty of 1866, to wit:

SEC. 15. *Be it enacted by the general council of the Choctaw Nation assembled*, That every white man who is living with [an] Indian woman in this nation without being lawfully married to her shall be required to marry her lawfully or be compelled to leave the nation.

Be it further enacted, That no white man who is under a bad character will be allowed to be united to an Indian woman in marriage in this nation under any circumstances whatever. (Approved Oct., 1849.)

Surely, this most salutary act was not in conflict with the treaty. It required, as does the act now in force, to be presently cited, that the white man should be of good character before he could marry one of their Indian women and thereby secure the right of citizenship in their nation.

After the ratification of the treaty of 1866, on the -- day of ——, 1875, the following act was passed by the Choctaw council and approved by the governor:

1. *Be it enacted by the general council of the Choctaw Nation assembled*, Any white man, or citizen of the United States or of any foreign government, desiring to marry a Choctaw woman, citizen of the Choctaw Nation, shall be, and is hereby, required to obtain a license for the same from one of the circuit clerks or judges of a court of record, and make oath or satisfactory showing to such clerk or judge that he has not a surviving wife from whom he has not been lawfully divorced; and unless such information be freely furnished, to the satisfaction of the clerk or judge, no license shall issue; and every white man or person applying for a license as herein provided shall, before obtaining the same, be required to present to the said clerk or judge a certificate of good moral character signed by at least ten respectable Choctaw citizens by blood, who shall have been acquainted with him at least twelve months immediately preceding the signing of such certificate; and before any license, as herein provided, shall be issued, the person applying shall be, and is hereby, required to pay to the clerk or judge the sum of twenty-five dollars, and be also required to take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will honor, defend, and submit to the constitution and laws of the Choctaw Nation, and will neither claim nor seek from the United States Government or from the judicial tribunals thereof any protection, privilege, or redress incompatible with the same as guaranteed to the Choctaw Nation by the treaty stipulations entered into between them, so help me God."

2. Marriages contracted under the provisions of this act shall be solemnized as provided by the laws of this nation, or otherwise shall be void.

3. No marriage between a citizen of the United States, or of any foreign nation, and a female citizen of this nation, entered into within the limits of this nation, except as hereinbefore authorized and provided, shall be legal, and every person who shall engage and assist in solemnizing such marriage shall, upon conviction, be fined fifty dollars, and it shall be the duty of the district attorney in whose district such person resides to prosecute such person before the circuit court, and one-half of all fines arising under this act shall be equally divided between the sheriff and the district attorney.

4. Every person performing the marriage ceremony under the authority of a license, provided for herein, shall be required to attach a certificate of marriage to the back of the license and return it to the person in whose behalf it was issued, who shall, within thirty days therefrom, place the same in the hands of the circuit clerk, whose duty it shall be to record the same and return it to the owner.

5. Should any man or woman, a citizen of the United States or of any foreign country, become a citizen of the Choctaw Nation by intermarriage, as herein provided, and be left a widow or widower, he or she shall continue to enjoy the rights of citizenship, unless he or she shall marry a white man or woman or person, as the case may be, having no rights of Choctaw citizenship by blood. In that case all his or her rights acquired under the provisions of this act shall cease.

6. Every person who shall lawfully marry under the provisions of this act and afterwards abandon his wife or her husband shall forfeit every right of citizenship, and shall be considered an intruder and removed from this nation by order of the principal chief.

It is contended that this act is in violation of the treaty, because no forms or ceremonies of marriage or conditions are in the treaty prescribed, and hence any marriage to a Choctaw, if legal where made, must be held to be a legal marriage in the Choctaw Nation, and therefore must carry with it the right to Choctaw citizenship; that is, a marriage in Texas, solemnized as provided by its laws, being a legal marriage there, is by the law a legal marriage everywhere, and therefore a legal one in the Choctaw Nation which, by the terms of the treaty, carries with it Choctaw citizenship. Is this contention correct?

The fifth and sixth sections of the act relate to conditions that may arise after the marriage, and therefore have nothing to do with the question now being considered, and for the purposes of this case may be discarded.

The first section of the act provides that a white man, before he will be permitted to marry an Indian woman, must procure from the proper officer a marriage license, and before obtaining the license he must show, by his own oath or other satisfactory proof, that he has not a surviving wife from whom he has not been lawfully divorced. He shall further be required to present to the officer a certificate of good moral character signed by at least ten respectable Choctaw citizens by blood, who shall have been acquainted with him at least twelve months; he is further required to pay a fee of $25 (afterwards changed to $100 by act of council approved November 10, 1887), and, finally, he is required to take an oath of allegiance to the Choctaw Nation. The above-cited provisions are all of the requirements of the act, so far as the white man is concerned, relating to the marriage. The ceremony of the marriage may be performed by any person and in any manner known to the law. All that is required is:

1. That no white man having a living wife shall impose himself upon their women and live a bigamous life with them;
2. That they shall be of good moral character;
3. That they shall pay the fee for the license, and
4. That they shall, before being naturalized, take the oath of allegiance.

There is not a provision in it that is not required by every civilized nation on earth, under similar circumstances, both as relating to the marriage and to the naturalization. Is it possible that by mere inference, because the treaty is silent as to the ceremonies or as to the place of the marriage, that a tribe of Indians is to be deprived of the right to inquire into the character of strangers and aliens who seek to marry their daughters, and through this method to become their fellow-citizens and equally share with them their lands and property? Are they to be deprived of the right to require of these aliens the poor pittance of an oath binding them to their allegiance? If this is true, what becomes of the sovereignty of the Choctaw Nation? Every sovereign power has the right to pass upon the qualifications of its own citizens and to prescribe terms for those who seek citizenship with them. It is said that the Choctaw Nation is a limited and a dependent sovereignty; but it is only limited and dependent in so far as its powers are circumscribed by the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States.

By the seventh article of the treaty of 1855, which is still in force, it is provided that--

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 secured in the unrestricted right of self-government and the 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.

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This provision of the treaty seems to give to the Choctaws and Chickasaws the right to regulate marriage and prescribe all reasonable rules relating to the naturalization of white men in this country. These are the most simple and common, as well as the most necessary, attributes of sovereignty, and so essential to the virtue and welfare of the commonwealth that they ought not to be construed away from this Indian tribe except upon the most positive and certain terms of the law.

If a white man about to marry a Choctaw woman in good faith intends to become a citizen of the nation, why should he object to conforming to the requirements of this statute, which in its demands are so simple, so just, and so easily performed? Is it because he is unable to make oath or to otherwise prove that he has not a living wife; or that he is unable to prove his good character; or that he is too poor to pay a license fee which is to procure for him a wife and purchase for him an undivided share in all of the lands of the Choctaw Nation equal to that of any Choctaw in it? Or is it because he does not care to take the oath and make himself a Choctaw citizen, that he may, by the laws and customs of the Choctaw Nation, live on and enjoy their lands in the home of his Choctaw wife and children without submitting himself to their laws; that he may have all of the benefits of the usufruct of the Indian lands and United States citizenship combined?

When it is remembered that this law has been a public statute for twenty-two years past, and during all of that time the decision of every court having jurisdiction over this country has constantly and persistently been that the Choctaw statute was valid and not in conflict with the treaty, and that the law in this jurisdiction for all of that time has been enforced by the courts upon that theory, the people, by public statute and by the judgment of the courts, have had full notice of the condition, it would seem strange, indeed, that any man, under these circumstances, whose purpose it was by this method to become an Indian, who intended to abandon his United States citizenship and become a Choctaw, would refuse to follow the statute and do those things so simple and so plain which the courts were proclaiming he must do. A marriage of a white man to a Choctaw Indian, under these circumstances, without conforming to the requirements of the Choctaw statute, is the very strongest evidence of the fact that the man did not intend to become a Choctaw citizen, but that he did intend to retain that of his own country and race. As the laws were all along being administered, that was the effect of such a marriage. It will not do to say that the common people upon the subject of the law were wiser than the courts; that these men who were marrying Choctaw women knew all the time that the statute was void and that the courts were in error, and they would marry in accordance with their own superior views and wait until some wiser judge should take the bench and give a more proper exposition of the law. Of course, by these unlawful marriages they did not intend to become Choctaw citizens; the very object in marrying in this way was to avoid that very thing. I am not criticising them for marrying thus. The marriage was good so far as the marriage relations between them and their wives and the legitimacy of their children were concerned, but it did not change their citizenship. They did not want it to make them Choctaws; this was the thing they were trying to avoid, and can it be said that without any intention to become a citizen, without any renunciation of his allegiance to his old sovereignty or any oath of fidelity to the new, and against his will at the time it was solemnized, this marriage shall make him a Choctaw citizen?

Not only have the courts at Paris, Tex., and at Fort Smith, Ark., which, so far as the United States was concerned, for so long a time exercised exclusive jurisdiction over the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, decided the law in accordance with this view, but the statutory law of the United States recognizes the validity of these Indian statutes relating to marriage. The act of May 2, 1890, extending and enlarging the jurisdiction of the United States court for the Indian Territory (Sup. Rev. Stat., vol. 1, p. 742, sec. 38), after granting to the clerk and deputy clerks of the said court the right to issue marriage licenses and certificates, and to solemnize marriages in the Indian country, and extending the marriage laws of Arkansas over the said country, provides:

> That said chapter 16 of said laws of Arkansas (the marriage law) shall not be construed so as to interfere with the operation of the laws governing marriage, enacted by any of the civilized tribes, nor to confer any authority upon any officer of said court to unite a citizen of the United States in marriage to a member of any of the civilized nations until the preliminaries to such marriage shall have first been arranged according to the laws of the nation of which said Indian is a member: *And provided further*, That when such marriage is required by law of an Indian nation to be of record, the certificate of such marriage shall be sent for record to the proper officer, as provided in such law enacted by the Indian nation.

Here is a direct recognition of the validity of the Choctaw statute by the United States through its laws enacted by Congress. Surely the reason why the clerk of this court is not allowed by law to marry a white man to a Choctaw woman without it shall be in accordance with Choctaw law is because, in the judgment of Congress, it was necessary to the validity of the marriage, so far as to confer on the man citizenship in the Choctaw Nation. It is a statutory recognition of the sovereignty of these civilized nations to the extent that they may control their own marriage and naturalization laws, as they should do.

In the case of Nofire *v.* United States (116 U. S., 657) this question is inferentially, if not fairly, decided in favor of the validity of these Indian marriage statutes. The Cherokee statute is similar to the one under consideration. The case went up to the Supreme Court of the United States from the United States circuit court at Fort Smith, Ark. Judge Parker decided that because the party claimed to have been murdered by Nofire had not married his wife, a Cherokee Indian, in accordance with the Cherokee law, he was not a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, he being a white man. Judge Parker had held that because the license to marry had been issued by a son of the clerk, who was not a deputy clerk, but was performing the duties of one, the license was issued without authority, and that therefore the marriage was void. But the Supreme Court differed with the judge of the circuit court and held that the son of the clerk, acting as he did as to those who dealt with him, was de facto clerk, and as to them his acts were valid, and therefore the man had been married in accordance with the Cherokee laws, which made him a Cherokee, and ousted the jurisdiction of the United States courts over him. While it is true that in that case the question was not directly raised before the court, yet the whole opinion concedes, and the argument is made on the theory, that marriage in accordance with the Indian statute was necessary to confer citizenship.

It is argued that if a white man marry an Indian woman in one of the States, in accordance with the law of that State, that it is a valid marriage there, and by the well-known principle of the law that a marriage valid where contracted is valid everywhere, it must be valid in the Choctaw Nation.

The principle is conceded. But the effect of such a marriage in the State is only to create the relation of man and wife, legitimatize the offspring, and give to him such control over the wife's property as the law of the States prescribes. Such rights he carries with him wherever he may go, because they are personal; they affect nobody but the man and his wife; he can carry them with him; they do not attempt to interfere with the political, civil, or property rights of others. But if the effect of such a marriage is to be given to it as is claimed here it would decitizenize a citizen of the United States, making of him a citizen of a foreign country and a tenant in common with each and all of the people of that nation to every foot of land they own, and this, too, over the protest and against the laws of the foreign nation. No investigation into the character and fitness of the man to become a citizen is had, nor is any oath, binding him to his allegiance, administered. He may be the veriest vagabond that treads the earth and can turn traitor to his adopted country without violating any promise of allegiance made by him. Surely such unusual and important incidents connected with the marriage, affecting, as they do, the political, civil, and property rights of others, can not be said to be a part of such marriage. He carries with him into other countries only such marital rights as are conferred on him by the laws of the State where married, and as are recognized by the civilized world as pertaining to the marital relation, and such as affect only the parties to the marriage and their issue, and such rights, and such rights only, a white man who may marry a Choctaw woman in one of the States, in violation of the Choctaw laws, carries with him to the nation when he goes into it with his Indian wife, and such rights the Choctaws have always recognized; they allow the woman to retain her citizenship; the issue of the marriage is held to be legitimate, and the husband may live upon and cultivate their lands by virtue of the title of his wife and children, and enjoy all of the marital rights to the full extent that they could have been enjoyed in the State where he was married, as elsewhere in the civilized world. The rule of the law that "A marriage valid where consummated is valid everywhere" is not violated by holding that the marriage of an Indian woman by a white man, in violation of the Indian laws, in one of the States, does not confer upon him those rights of citizenship and of becoming vested to a title as tenant in common of the lands of the nation which a valid marriage, under the Choctaw laws, would confer.

The court is of the opinion, therefore, that in order to confer the right of citizenship by marriage in the Choctaw Nation, the marriage must be a valid one, under the provisions of the Choctaw laws.

Hence, in this case, the claimant is not entitled to be enrolled as a citizen of that nation. The action of the Dawes Commission, in placing him on the said rolls, is reversed, and the Choctaw Nation may have judgment.

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V.

F. R. Robinson *v.* The Choctaw Nation.

The facts of this case are, that the claimant, F. R. Robinson, is a white man; that on the 21st day of September, 1873, in the Choctaw Nation and according to their laws, he married a Choctaw woman by blood, a recognized citizen of the Choctaw Nation; that the said Indian wife died on the 21st day of April, 1881, and on August 10, 1881, claimant married a white woman, not a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

By the fifth section of the act of the Choctaw council, approved November 9, 1875 (Durant Dig., 226), it is enacted:

> Should any man or woman, a citizen of the United States or of any foreign country, become a citizen of the Choctaw Nation by intermarriage as herein provided, and be left a widow or widower, he or she shall continue to enjoy the rights of citizenship; unless he or she shall marry a white man or woman or person as the case may be having no rights of Choctaw citizenship by blood. In that case all his or her rights acquired under the provisions of this act shall cease.

The twenty-eighth article of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stat. L. —) provides:

> ARTICLE 28. Every white person who, having married a Choctaw or Chickasaw, resides in the said Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, or who has been adopted by the legislative authorities to be deemed a member of said Nations, and shall be subject to the laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, according to his citizenship, and be prosecuted and tried before their tribunals, and to punishment according to their laws, in all respects as though he was a native Choctaw or Chickasaw.

The question is, "Do the Choctaw statute and the treaty conflict?" If so, the statute must yield to the treaty, and the marriage is legal. If not, they both must stand and the marriage, being in violation of the statute, is void.

At the hearing the question was argued that the first marriage having been solemnized before the enactment of the statutes the rights of the claimant became vested by that act, and therefore it was contended that although the second marriage was after the statute became a law it could not divest the claimant of those rights which had been conferred upon him before the passage of that act. But the view to take of the legality of this statute relieves me of the necessity of deciding this point.

The treaty makes every white man who may marry a Choctaw or Chickasaw woman a citizen, to use the language of the last words of article 28, above set out, "in all respects as though he was a native Choctaw or Chickasaw." By this provision of the treaty there is to be no difference between a citizen by virtue of his marriage and a native Choctaw. They are to enjoy equally and alike all of the benefits of Choctaw citizenship, as well as share the burdens. Any act, therefore, of the Choctaw council passed after the ratification of the treaty which makes a distinction between them, granting to one greater privileges or rights, or imposing on him more burdens than the other, or which shall undertake to enlarge or curtail the rights and privileges which flow from citizenship as to the one and not as to the other, would be in violation of this provision of the treaty and therefore void. An act which puts the white man in any respect in a different attitude or condition than the Indian is void.

The Choctaw statute undertakes to deprive the white man who shall lose his Indian wife and afterwards marry a white woman of all the rights of citizenship. The marriage had vested a title to the lands in him. This is to be divested from him and he is thereafter to be considered an intruder, subject to be removed from the country under the intercourse laws of the United States. This, too, notwithstanding the fact that his children, the issue of his Indian marriage, are Indians by blood and entitled to remain.

Now, unless a marriage of a native Indian to a white woman, after his Indian wife shall have died, has the same effect on him—that is, de citizenizes him, divests him of all title to the Choctaw lands, and deprives him of the right to live in the country—the statute works an inequality, and the white man does not enjoy the same privileges as the native Indian. The citizenship is different, and the rights flowing therefrom are not the same. The one may do an act that the other can not do; the one has a privilege, that of marrying a white woman, that the other does not enjoy. The important right of unrestricted selection of a wife enjoyed by the native Indian is denied the white citizen by marriage; and therefore, the provisions of the statute being in conflict with the treaty, are absolutely void; and it makes no difference whether the first marriage was before or after the enactment of the statute. Of course the latter marriage must be in accordance with the laws of the Choctaw Nation.

I therefore find that the claimant is entitled to be enrolled. I hold also that the offspring of such a marriage would be entitled to be enrolled; the father being a lawful citizen, his children would follow his citizenship, and by inheritance take any property rights he may have acquired thereby; but I do not think that the commissioners who negotiated the treaty ever contemplated that it should extend further and enable a white man, whose Indian wife should have died, to be in a condition that by his second marriage to a white woman he could, by virtue of such marriage, confer on his white wife citizenship or fact that in case of his death she might remarry and confer on her white husband and her children by her second marriage the rights of Choctaw citizenship.

The action of the Dawes commission in enrolling the claimant is affirmed. Judgment for claimant.

VI.

Wm. N. Tucker *v.* Choctaw Nation.

The facts of this case are, that the claimant, on the [illegible] day of February, 1883, at South McAlester, in the Choctaw Nation and before a justice of the peace of the United States court for the Indian Territory, was married to a Choctaw woman, that in the solemnization of the said marriage [illegible] with the provisions of the Choctaw statute relating to marriages between white persons and Indians. Afterwards, learning that said marriage did not confer on him the right to become a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, he married the same woman in accordance with the provisions of the laws.

The question is, under the circumstances was the second marriage lawful, in so far as to confer on the claimant the right of Choctaw citizenship. The second section of the Choctaw statute relating to intermarriage (Durant Dig., 226) provides as follows:

> Marriages solemnized [illegible] laws of the nation [illegible]

Section 3 of the same act provides that

> No marriage between [illegible] of this nation [illegible] provided [illegible]

Then follows a provision making it a misdemeanor and imposing a penalty upon all persons, their aiders and abettors, who shall violate the act.

Under the provisions of this statute there can be no question but that, so far as the Choctaw Nation is concerned, the first marriage of the claimant was absolutely void; that is, it was as if it had never been solemnized, leaving the parties in the legal condition as if they had not been married at all. This being true as to them, how can they now say that the second marriage is void on the ground that the first was valid? Having declared by statute that the first was void, they are now estopped from contending that the second is void because the first was valid. As far as the Choctaw Nation is concerned, and it is the only party to this suit who can be heard to object, the second marriage is valid because the first was void, giving the parties the right to remarry as if the first had not occurred. It can not be said that there was anything fraudulent in the second marriage. It simply had the effect of naturalizing the party. It gave the Choctaw Nation the opportunity of inquiring into his character, which was proven good. He paid the license fee and took the oath. The whole object of the Choctaw law was accomplished in good faith, and the mistake made by him in the forms of his first marriage was corrected by the second.

As an evidence of the fact that this ruling is just, since the appeal in this case was taken it has been proven that the claimant has been duly and regularly enrolled by the Choctaw Nation. The action of the said commission in enrolling the said claimant is affirmed and judgment for claimant.

SUMMARY.

1. Absent Mississippi Choctaws are not entitled to enrollment.
2. All Mississippi Choctaws who may have removed into the Choctaw Nation are entitled to enrollment, without respect to the quantum of blood.
3. All absent Choctaws who have permanently moved away from the nation and have not returned are not entitled to enrollment.
4. All white persons married to Choctaws in accordance with their laws are entitled to be enrolled.
5. White persons married to Choctaws in violation of the Choctaw statute are not entitled to be enrolled.

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6. White men who have married Choctaws in accordance with their statutes, and the wife dies and the widower afterwards marries a white woman, are, with the children by such marriage, entitled to enrollment, but do not, in case of their death, confer on the white wife citizenship to such an extent that she may confer it on a second white husband and the children by such marriage.

7. A white man, having married a Choctaw woman not in accordance with the Choctaw laws, and afterwards marries her in accordance with such laws, is entitled to enrollment.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Indian Territory, Central District.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing are true copies of opinions handed down by me in the cases therein named, and which cases were actually tried before me.

WM. H. H. CLAYTON,
Judge United States Court for the Central District of the Indian Territory.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

OPINION OF HOSEA TOWNSEND, JUDGE.

In the southern district, Indian Territory.

In re Indian citizenship cases.

TOWNSEND, J.:

I have examined with some care the treaties between the United States Government and the Choctaws and Chickasaws in order that I might become familiar with all the negotiations. The first treaties were made in 1786, separately with each tribe or nation as they were called. Not, however, until 1820 was the subject mentioned of taking any land west of the Mississippi River. On October 18, 1820, near Doak's Stand, on the Natchez road, a treaty was entered into between the Choctaws and the Government of the United States, in which it was stated in the preamble the purpose was—

to promote the civilization of the Choctaw Indians by the establishment of schools amongst them, and to perpetuate them as a nation by exchanging for a small part of their land herein country beyond the Mississippi River where all who live by hunting and will not work may be collected and settled together.

Whereupon, in part consideration of the ceding of a part of their reservation then existing, the Government ceded "a tract of country west of the Mississippi River, situate between the Arkansas and Red rivers," and by its boundaries being substantially the country now embraced in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. In 1825 another treaty was entered into between the Choctaw Nation and the Government, by which the Choctaws ceded to the Government all the land ceded to them in 1820 "lying east of a line beginning on the Arkansas one hundred paces east of Fort Smith and running thence due south to Red River," in consideration for which the Government undertook to remove certain settlers, citizens of the United States, from the west to the east side of said line, and to pay certain money consideration for a series of years and certain other provisions not material for consideration in this connection.

On September 27, 1830, another treaty was entered into between the Choctaws and the Government, in the preamble to which it is recited that—

the State of Mississippi has extended the laws of said State to persons and property within the chartered limits of the same, and the President of the United States has said that he cannot protect the Choctaw people from the operation of these laws. Now, therefore, that the Choctaws may live under their own laws in peace with the United States and the State of Mississippi they have determined to sell their lands east of the Mississippi.

It is provided that, in consideration that the United States "shall cause to be conveyed to the Choctaw Nation a tract of country west of the Mississippi River in fee simple to them and their descendants, to inure to them while they shall exist as a nation and live on it," they "cede to the United States the entire country they own and possess east of the Mississippi River, and they agree to remove beyond the Mississippi River."

Under the fourteenth article it is provided that each head of a family who desires to remain shall have a reservation, and then states that persons who claim under this article shall not lose the privilege of a Choctaw citizen, but if they ever remove are not to be entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity.

On the 23d day of June, 1835, a treaty was entered into between the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and the Government, and this was the first treaty at which all three were represented. Its purpose was declared to be "a readjustment of their relations to each other and to the United States," and for a relinquishment by the Choctaws of "all claim to any territory west of one hundredth degree of west longitude." In the first article of said treaty it is provided that—

pursuant to act of Congress, approved May 28th, 1830, the United States do hereby forever secure and guarantee the lands embraced within the said limits to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, their heirs and successors, to be held in common.

On the 28th of April, 1866, another treaty was entered into between the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and the United States. This treaty seems to have been necessitated by the changed condition of affairs that resulted from the war of the rebellion

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and attempts to arrange civil government for the Choctaws and Chickasaws and an allotment of their lands in severalty. It provides for the survey and platting of the lands, and that when completed the maps, plats, etc., shall be returned to a land office that was to be established at Boggy Depot for inspection by all parties interested, and that a notice shall be given for a period of ninety days of such return by the legislative authorities of said nations, or, upon their failure, by the register of the land office; and in article 13 it is provided that the notice shall be given not only in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations—

but by publication in newspapers printed in the States of Mississippi and Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Alabama, to the end that such Choctaws and Chickasaws as yet remain outside of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations may be informed and have opportunity to exercise the rights hereby given to resident Choctaws and Chickasaws: *Provided*, That before any such absent Choctaw or Chickasaw shall be permitted to select for him or herself or others, as hereinafter provided, he or she shall satisfy the register of the land office of his or her intention or the intention of the party for whom the selection is to be made to become bona fide residents in the said nation within five years from the time of the selection; and should the said absentee fail to remove into said nation and occupy and commence an improvement on the land selected within the time aforesaid, the said selection shall be canceled and the land thereafter shall be discharged from all claims on account thereof.

This is the last treaty entered into between the Choctaws and the Chickasaws and the United States. But as late as December 24, 1889, the council of the Choctaw Nation passed a resolution calling upon Congress to defray the expense of moving the Choctaws in Mississippi and Louisiana to the Choctaw Nation.

It was not until 1832 that the Chickasaws took any steps by treaty to move West. On October 20, 1832, a treaty was entered into between the Chickasaws and the United States. In the preamble it is set forth that—

Being ignorant of the language and laws of the white man, they can not understand or obey them. Rather than submit to this great evil, they prefer to seek a home in the West, where they may live and be governed by their own laws.

In the first article of said treaty it is provided that—

The Chickasaw Nation do hereby cede to the United States all the land which they own on the east side of the Mississippi River, including all the country where they at present live and occupy.

It is provided by said treaty that their lands shall be surveyed and sold and the proceeds held for their benefit, and they would hunt for a country west of the Mississippi River. And in the fourth article it is provided:

But should they fail to procure such a country to remove to and settle on previous to the first public sale of their country here, then and in that event they are to select out of the surveys a comfortable settlement for every family in the Chickasaw Nation, to include their present improvements.

And in the supplementary articles entered into October 22, 1832, it is provided:

That whenever the nation shall determine to remove from their present country, that every tract of land so reserved in the nation shall be given up and sold for the benefit of the nation.

On May 24, 1834, another treaty was entered into between the Chickasaws and the United States, making some different provisions about the sale of their lands, but no change in the general purpose.

On January 17, 1837, a convention and agreement was entered into between the Chickasaws and the Choctaws, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, by the terms of which the Chickasaws agree to pay the Choctaws the sum of $530,000 for the territory that they now occupy. Excepting a treaty between the Chickasaws and the United States, adopted June 22, 1852, in regard to the disposition of their lands east of the Mississippi River, we are brought down in the history of the treaties of the Chickasaws to the treaty of 1855, heretofore mentioned, between the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and the United States.

In all these various treaties, solemnly entered into, there is not one line or one word to indicate that the Choctaws and Chickasaws who did not remove to the Western country were not Choctaw or Chickasaw citizens and members of their respective tribes. On the other hand, in the treaty of 1830 between the Choctaws and the United States it is expressly provided that those who remained should "not lose the privilege of a Choctaw citizen," but, if they ever remove, "are not to be entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity."

When it was supposed that the lands would be allotted in severalty under the treaty of 1866, it was expressly provided that notice should be published in the papers of several States that absent Choctaws and Chickasaws might come in and obtain the benefits of the allotment, and absentees were to be allowed five years to occupy and commence improvements, and all that was necessary was to satisfy the register of the land office that that was their intention. The allotment did not take place, but if they had not come in, they were only to lose their allotment

of land; it did not make them any the less Choctaws or Chickasaws or members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes.

It has been said that they could not be put upon the roll as citizens and members of those tribes unless they lived upon the land within the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation. I submit that the action of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations themselves when making the treaty of 1866 does not bear out the view, and if they were Choctaws and Chickasaws in 1866, what has occurred to change their relations to those tribes? I have heard of nothing whatever.

It is said the land was held in common, and certainly some of the tenants in common in possession could hold the possession for all their cotenants in common. The bulk of the nation living in the territory ceded and maintaining the tribal government or nation certainly met every requirement of residence and was a compliance in all respects with the treaty stipulations of living on the land.

I shall hold that nonresident Choctaws and Chickasaws who have properly filed their application and established their membership of the tribes shall be admitted to the roll as citizens.

Who is an intermarried citizen and who is an adopted citizen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations?

Article 38 of the treaty of 1866 is as follows:

ART. 38. Every white person who, having married a Choctaw or Chickasaw, resides in the said Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, or who has been adopted by the legislative authorities, is to be deemed a member of said nation, and shall be subject to the laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations according to his domicile, and to prosecution and trial before their tribunals, and to punishment according to their laws in all respects as though he was a native Choctaw or Chickasaw.

Does this article apply to future marriages and adoptions or only to those prior to its adoption? By article 26 of said treaty it is provided in regard to the rights to take land in severalty as follows:

ART. 26. The right here given to Choctaws and Chickasaws, respectively, shall extend to all persons who have become citizens by adoption or intermarriage of either of said nations or who may hereafter become such.

Under section 7 of the general provisions of the Chickasaw constitution, adopted August 16, 1867, both as originally adopted and as amended, said sections can have but one construction and that that they regarded the said thirty-eighth article as binding on their future action; and if this is so, it would not be within the power of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations to pass or adopt any constitution or law in violation of said article or that would take away the rights, privileges, or immunities that have attached to any white person under and by virtue of its provisions.

Under the constitution of the Chickasaws above referred to, section 10 of the general provisions gives the legislature power to admit or adopt as citizens of said nations "such persons as may be acceptable to the people at large."

This authority had been exercised frequently by the legislature of both nations, as I am informed, prior to the adoption of said treaty, as well as subsequent to its adoption.

On October 19, 1876, the legislature of the Chickasaws passed an act in relation to marriage between citizens of the United States and a member of the Chickasaw tribe or nation of Indians. The second section, among other things, provides:

Hereafter no marriage between a citizen of the United States and a member of the Chickasaw Nation shall confer any right of citizenship, or any right to improve or select lands within the Chickasaw Nation, unless such marriage shall have been solemnized in accordance with the laws of the Chickasaw Nation.

This act was amended September 24, 1887, in some particulars, but the above-quoted provision was retained.

Among all civilized nations it is conceded to be a right that each nation, and in the United States that each State, can exercise and determine by their laws the requirements to be observed in solemnizing marriages, but marriage among civilized nations does not confer citizenship; under the Choctaw and Chickasaw laws it does; besides, it is supposed to carry with it certain property rights. The general rule among civilized nations is that a marriage good where solemnized is good everywhere, but in some States, where marriage is prohibited between certain races of people, they have not been recognized, though they were lawful where solemnized. I think it is within the power of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations to say by legislation that before a white person shall become one of their citizens, with all the privileges of one, they shall be married according to the forms and requirements of their laws, and that such legislation is not in violation of the thirty-eighth article of the treaty of 1866; but when a white person has married

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a Choctaw or Chickasaw according to their laws, and resides in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, he is in all respects "as though he was a native Choctaw or Chickasaw," and his rights under the treaty attaches, and it is not within the power of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation to take the same away by legislation or otherwise. It has been said that when adoption takes place by an act of their legislature, the same power that granted can take away. I doubt this proposition, if by the adoption treaty rights have attached, and I am firmly of the opinion that property rights that have attached under the treaty can not be taken away and that only political rights could thus be abrogated.

Along the lines herein indicated the citizenship cases pending in this court will be disposed of.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Indian Territory, Southern District, ss:

I, C. M. Campbell, clerk of the United States court within and for the southern district of the Indian Territory, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing is a true, perfect, and literal copy of the general opinion of the Hon. Hosea Townsend, judge of the United States court of the southern district of the Indian Territory, filed in my office.

In testimony whereof witness my hand as clerk of said court and my official seal at my office at Ardmore, in said southern district, this 1st day of February, A. D. 1898.

[SEAL.] C. M. CAMPBELL, *Clerk.*

CHEROKEE NATION.

OPINION OF WILLIAM M. SPRINGER, JUDGE.

In the northern district of the Indian Territory, sitting at Muscogee.

In the matter of the application of certain persons to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

The subject of citizenship in the Cherokee Nation has occupied a large share of public attention in that nation during the past twenty-six years. It has been the cause of numerous acts of legislation by the nation and by Congress, and also has entered largely into the administration of the Interior Department of the Government.

One of the learned counsel for claimants to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation refers, in the opening of his argument, to the importance of the subject as follows:

> Of all the new questions and vexing problems that have come before and called for the judgment of this court, no one has been of such momentous consequence and so fraught with vexation as those this court must entertain and determine in the case of claimants to Cherokee citizenship which are now pending. (G. B. Denison's brief, p. 1.)

The number of persons interested in cases now pending before this court on appeal from the United States commission is believed to be in excess of 5,000, and that about 4,000 of these persons are applicants for citizenship in the Cherokee Nation. The property rights involved will aggregate many millions of dollars, to say nothing of the social and political conditions which are affected. This court approaches the subject with a conviction of inability to do justice to all who are concerned. No pains have been spared, however, for a thorough and exhaustive consideration of all the laws, decisions of the courts, and treaties which bear upon the question.

All persons whose interests are involved have had a fair and impartial hearing. The court is not responsible for the laws; it is only responsible for their application to pending cases. If injustice has been done to anyone, the court regrets it exceedingly. An honest purpose has actuated the court in all cases, and it asks that the consequences for any seeming injustice may be attributed, in part at least, to the law making power and not to the court, whose duty it is to construe and enforce the law as it may exist.

Congress has made the decision of this court final in these cases. It is possible that those who may be dissatisfied (and there will doubtless be many) will petition Congress for a reopening of their cases and for further judicial investigation and determination. To the granting of such petition this court can have no objection whatever. It only regrets that an appeal was not provided to a higher tribunal, in order that the responsibility could be divided and that a greater concurrence of judicial authority might be procured.

This court submits to all concerned, and especially to the legal profession, the result of its deliberations in these cases, with a conscientious belief that the law has been justly interpreted and impartially applied in all cases, and that its judgments may be approved by all fair-minded men.

On the 10th day of June, 1896, the act making appropriations for the Indian service for the year ending June 30, 1897, was passed. Prior thereto Congress had by act approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 645), authorized the appointment of a commission to enter into negotiation with the Five Civilized Tribes, known as the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muskogee or Creek, and the Seminole nations, for the purpose of extinguishment of tribal titles to the lands within the Indian Territory. This act conferred no powers upon the commission except to negotiate and report. The act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 321), for the first time conferred upon the commission powers of an executive and quasi judicial character, besides declaring a policy in regard to the government of the Indian Territory.

After making sundry appropriations for the Indian service, the act of June 10, 1896, authorized the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to hear and determine the applications of persons who may apply to them for citizenship in any of said

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nations and to make up the rolls of citizenship of the several tribes. As the provisions of this act not only define the powers and duties of the commission, but of this court, the text thereof on this subject is quoted at length, and is as follows:

That said commission is further authorized and directed to proceed at once to hear and determine the applications of all persons who may apply to them for citizenship in any of said nations, and after such hearing they shall determine the right of such applicant to be so admitted and enrolled: *Provided, however*, That such application shall be made to such commissioners within three months after the passage of this act. The said commission shall decide all such applications within ninety days after the same shall be made.

That in determining all such applications said commission shall respect all laws of the several nations or tribes, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, and all treaties with either of said nations or tribes, and shall give due force and effect to the rolls, usages, and customs of each of said nations or tribes: *And provided further*, That the rolls of citizenship of the several tribes as now existing are hereby confirmed, and any person who shall claim to be entitled to be added to said rolls as a citizen of either of said tribes and whose right thereto has either been denied or not acted upon, or any citizen who may within three months from and after the passage of this act desire such citizenship, may apply to the legally constituted court or committee designated by the several tribes for such citizenship, and such court or committee shall determine such application within thirty days from the date thereof.

In the performance of such duties said commission shall have power and authority to administer oaths, to issue process for and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to send for persons and papers and all depositions and affidavits and other evidence in any form whatsoever hereafter taken where the witnesses giving said testimony are dead or now residing beyond the limits of said Territory, and to use every fair and reasonable means within their reach for the purpose of determining the rights of persons claiming such citizenship, or to protect any of said nations from fraud and wrong, and the rolls so prepared by them shall be hereafter held and considered to be the true and correct rolls of persons entitled to the rights of citizenship in said several tribes: *Provided*, That if the tribe or person be aggrieved with the decision of the tribal authorities or the commission provided for in this act, it or he may appeal from such decision to the United States district court: *Provided, however*, That the appeal shall be taken within sixty days, and the judgment of the court shall be final.

Those persons whose rights to citizenship have either been denied or not acted upon, and others mentioned in the first proviso above, may apply to the legally constituted court or committee designated by the several tribes for such citizenship, with right of appeal to the United States court, as appears in the second proviso.

The provisions in the foregoing statute, conferring jurisdiction upon this court, are to the effect that any persons aggrieved with the decision of the tribal authorities or the United States commission may appeal from such decision to the United States court; that the appeal shall be taken within sixty days from the decision of the tribal authorities or the commission, and the judgment of this court shall be final.

There has been some contention as to whether the United States commission was such a judicial body as that appeals could be prosecuted from it to the United States court. It is not necessary to pass upon this question. Whether the cases which have been brought to this court are technically on appeal or whether they are instituted merely through the medium of the commission is immaterial. In either event this court may hear and determine them. By the rules of this court heretofore adopted each appellant or claimant has been practically accorded a trial de novo. All the testimony that was considered by the United States commission is before the court. In addition thereto the privilege has been extended to all who have applied therefor to take additional testimony. Every claimant has been accorded the privilege of bringing before this court every fact which he may deem essential to the establishment of his claim to citizenship in the nation. (See decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States *v.* Ritchie, 58 U. S. Rep., p. 524.)

A very careful and exhaustive consideration has been given to all the cases, and especially to the laws, treaties, and constitutional provisions, on which rights to citizenship depend.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE CASE OF THE EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHEROKEE NATION.

In order to thoroughly understand the question of Cherokee citizenship, a historical review of the Cherokee Nation will be of interest. The Supreme Court of the United States, March 1, 1886, decided a very important case, which is known as that of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians against the United States and the Cherokee Nation. This case is reported at length in volume 117, United States Reports, pages 288 to 312. It was taken to the Supreme Court on appeal from the Court of Claims, and was by that court decided June 1, 1885 (20th Court of Claims Reports, pp. 449 to 483). The opinion of the court in each case was concurred in by all the judges. The opinion of the Supreme Court was pronounced by Mr. Justice Field, and that of the Court of Claims by Chief Justice Richardson. I have thus specifically mentioned this case on account of its great importance and bearing upon the question of citizenship in the Cherokee Nation. I will adopt the

historical review of the case which is found in the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the reason that it shows the construction which the Supreme Court put upon the treaties made with the Cherokee Nation. It is as follows:

This case comes before us on appeal from the Court of Claims. It was brought to determine the right of the petitioners, called the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians, to a proportionate part of two funds held by the United States in trust for the Cherokee Nation. One of the funds was created by the treaty with the nation made December 29, 1835, at New Echota, in Georgia, commuting certain annuities into the sum of $214,000. The other arose from sales of certain lands of the nation lying west of the Mississippi River.

The suit by the petitioners was authorized by an act of Congress, and it is brought against the United States and the Cherokee Nation (22 Stat. L., 681, chap. 141); the United States, however, have no interest in the controversy, as they hold the funds merely as trustees. They stand neutral, therefore, in the litigation, although, as a matter of form, they have filed an answer traversing the allegations of the petition.

The general grounds upon which the petitioners proceed and seek a recovery is that the Cherokee Indians, both those residing east and those residing west of the Mississippi, formerly constituted one people and composed the Cherokee Nation; that by various treaty stipulations with the United States they became divided into two branches, known as the Eastern Cherokees and the Western Cherokees; and that the petitioners constitute a portion of the former, and as such are entitled to a proportionate share of the funds which the United States hold in trust for the nation.

This claim is resisted, upon the ground that the two branches, into which it is admitted the nation was once divided, subsequently became reunited, and have ever since constituted one nation, known as the Cherokee Nation; and that as such it possesses all the rights and property previously claimed by both; and that the petitioners have not, since the treaty of New Echota, constituted any portion of the nation.

To determine the merits of the respective claims and pretentions of the parties it will be necessary to give some account of the different treaties between the Cherokees and the United States, and to refer to the several laws passed by Congress to carry the treaties into effect and accomplish the removal of the Indians from their former home east of the Mississippi to their present country west of that river.

When that portion of North America which is now embraced within the limits of the United States east of the Mississippi was discovered, it was occupied by different tribes or bands of Indians. These people were destitute of the primary arts of civilization, and, with a few exceptions, had no permanent buildings, occupying only huts and tents. Their lands were cultivated in small patches, and generally by women. The men were chiefly engaged in hunting and fishing. From the chase came their principal food and the skins of animals were their principal clothing. The different tribes roamed over large tracts and claimed a right to the country as their territory and hunting grounds. Of these tribes the Cherokee Indians constituted one of the largest and most powerful. They claimed the principal part of the country now composing the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Their title was treated by the governments established by England and the governments succeeding them as merely usufructuary, affording protection against individual encroachment, but always subject to the control and disposition of those governments, at least so far as to prevent, without their consent, its acquisition by others. Such superior right rested upon the claim asserted by England of prior discovery of the country and was respected by other European nations. There was no nation, therefore, to oppose this assertion of superior right to control the disposition of the lands and to acquire the title of the Indians except the Indians themselves, and by treaties with them from time to time their title and interest were conceded to the United States.

On the 28th of November, 1785, the United States made its first treaty with the Cherokees (7 Stat. L., 18). It was concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, between commissioners representing the United States on the one part and the "head men and warriors of all the Cherokees on the other." By it the Indians, for themselves and their respective tribes and towns, acknowledged that all the Cherokees were under the protection of the United States and of no other sovereign. The treaty promised peace to them and the favor and protection of the United States, on the condition of the restoration to liberty of certain prisoners whom they had captured, and of the return of certain property which they had seized. It also prescribed the boundary between them and citizens of the United States of lands allotted to them for their hunting grounds. These lands embraced large tracts within the States mentioned. The ninth article provided that, for the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States should "have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians and of managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper." By this treaty the Cherokees were recognized as one people, composing one tribe or nation, but subject, however, to the jurisdiction and authority of the Government of the United States, which could regulate their trade and manage all their affairs.

On the 2d of July, 1791, another treaty was made with the Cherokees, in which they were described as the "Cherokee Nation" (7 Stat. L., 39). Its representatives were designated as the "chiefs and warriors of the Cherokee Nation of Indians," and the first article declared that "There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the Cherokee Nation of Indians." And the chiefs and warriors, "for themselves and all parts of the Cherokee Nation," acknowledged themselves and the Cherokee Nation to be under the protection of the United States and of no other sovereign. The treaty also renewed the agreement, on the part of the Cherokees, that the United States should have the sole and exclusive right of regulating their trade, and readjusting the boundary between the citizens of the United States and the "Cherokee Nation," by which the hunting grounds were reduced in quantity; and in consideration of this reduction the United States agreed to deliver certain valuable goods to the chiefs and warriors for the use of the nation, and to pay to the nation annually the sum of $1,000. A further article increased the amount to $1,500.

The boundaries of the hunting grounds were from time to time changed by subsequent treaties, and by each succeeding one their extent was reduced, in consideration of which a larger quantity of goods was promised to the nation, and the annuity was increased until, in the year of 1805, it amounted to $10,000 (7 Stat. L., 43, 62, 93). This annuity was regularly paid to the Cherokee Nation, as represented by the Indians occupying territory east of the Mississippi River, until the treaty of July 8, 1817 (7 Stat. L., 159). That treaty originated from a division of opinion among the Cherokees as to their mode of life, which existed when the first treaty with the

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United States was made in 1785 and which had from that time increased. There were numerous settlements or towns within the territory allotted to the Indians. Those who occupied the upper towns, which were mostly in the State of North Carolina, desired to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and civilized life, while those who occupied the lower towns in the valley of the Mississippi desired to continue the "hunter life," and owing to the scarcity of game where they lived to remove across the Mississippi River to vacant lands of the United States. As early as 1806 a deputation from the upper and lower towns, authorized by the Cherokee Nation, came to Washington to declare to the President their desires and inform him of the impracticability of uniting the whole nation in the pursuits of civilized life and to request the establishment of a division line between the two classes of towns. The treaty of 1817, which was made with "the chiefs, head men, and warriors of the Cherokee Nation east of the Mississippi River and the chiefs, head men, and warriors of the Cherokees on the Arkansas River," recites the action of this deputation and the reply of the President to the parties made on the 9th of January, 1809, which was, in substance, that the United States were the friends of both parties, and, as far as could be reasonably asked, were willing to satisfy the wishes of both; that those who remained might be assured of their patronage, aid, and good neighborhood; that those who wished to remove would be permitted to send an exploring party to reconnoiter the country on the west of the Arkansas and White rivers and higher up; that when this party should have found a tract of country suiting the emigrants and not claimed by other Indians the United States would arrange with them to exchange it for a just proportion of the country they should leave and to a part of which, according to their numbers, they had a right, and that every aid toward their removal and that would be necessary for them there would then be freely extended to them.

The treaty recites that, relying upon these promises of the President, the Cherokees explored the country on the west side of the Mississippi, and made choice of the country on the Arkansas and White rivers, and settled upon lands of the United States to which no other tribe of Indians had any just claim, and that they had duly notified the President thereof, and of their desire for a full and complete ratification of his promise. To that end, as notified by him, they had sent their agents with full powers to execute a treaty relinquishing to the United States their right, title, and interest to all lands belonging to them as part of the Cherokee Nation which they had left and which they were about to leave, proportioned to their numbers, including with those now on the Arkansas those who were about to remove thither. The treaty then proceeds to recite that, to carry into effect in good faith the promise of the President and to promote a continuation of friendship with their brothers on the Arkansas River, and for that purpose to make an equal distribution of the annuities secured by the United States to the whole Cherokee Nation, its articles were agreed upon. These were, in substance, that the chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the whole Cherokee Nation ceded to the United States certain lands lying east of the Mississippi, and the United States, in exchange for them, bound themselves to give to that branch of the Cherokee Nation on the Arkansas so much land on the river and the White River as they had received or might thereafter receive from the Cherokee Nation east of the Mississippi, "acre for acre, as the just proportion due that part of the nation on the Arkansas, agreeably to their numbers." The United States also agreed to give to each poor warrior who might remove to the western side of the Mississippi a rifle gun, with ammunition and other articles, to pay for all improvements of real value to their lands, and to give of the lands surrendered to the United States to every head of an Indian family residing on the east side of the Mississippi who might wish to become a citizen of the United States 640 acres. It was also agreed that the annuity due to the whole nation for the year 1818 should be divided between the two branches of the nation, according to their respective numbers, to be ascertained by a census to be taken. Previous treaties between the United States and the Cherokee Nation were to continue in force with both of its branches, each to be entitled to all the immunities and privileges which the "old nation" enjoyed under them.

On the 27th of February, 1819, another treaty was made with the Cherokee Nation (7 Stat. L., 195), represented by its chiefs and headmen. By it a further cession of lands was made to the United States, and it was agreed that the annuity to the nation should be paid as follows: Two-thirds to the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, and one-third to the Cherokees west of that river. This apportionment was based upon the estimate that those who had emigrated and those who were enrolled for emigration constituted one-third of the nation, instead of upon a census to be taken, as mentioned in the treaty of 1817. The annuity thus divided was regularly paid as stipulated until commuted by the treaty of December, 1835, of which we shall presently speak.

On the 6th of May, 1828, a treaty was made with the chiefs and headmen of the Cherokee Nation of Indians west of the Mississippi (7 Stat. L., 311). This was the first time that the Cherokees west of the river were recognized, so far as a distinct and separate political body from the Cherokees east of the river as to call for separate treaty negotiations with them. The treaty recited, as among the causes of its being made, that it was the anxious desire of the Government to secure to the Cherokee Nation of Indians, as well those then living within the limits of Arkansas as those of their friends and brothers residing in States east of the Mississippi who might wish to join their brothers west, a permanent home, which should, under the guaranty of the United States, remain forever theirs; and that the present location of the Cherokees in Arkansas was unfavorable to their repose and tended to their degradation and misery. By it the United States agreed to put the Cherokees in possession of, and to guarantee to them forever, 7,000,000 acres of land which were specifically described, and which are situated in what is now known as the Indian Territory, and also to give and guarantee to the Cherokee Nation a perpetual outlet west over these lands, and a free and unmolested use of the country, so far as their sovereignty and right of soil extended. They also agreed to pay for all improvements on the land abandoned; and, in order to encourage the emigration of their brothers remaining in the States, to give to each head of a Cherokee family then residing within any of the States east of the Mississippi, who might desire to remove west, on enrolling himself for emigration, a good rifle and certain other articles, to make just compensation for their property abandoned, to bear the cost of their emigration, and to procure provisions for their comfort, accommodation, and support by the way, and for twelve months after their arrival at the agency. On the other hand, the chiefs and headmen of the Cherokee Nation west receded to the United States the lands to which they were entitled on the Arkansas under the treaties of July 18, 1817, and of February 27, 1819, and agreed to remove from the same within fourteen months.

From this time until the treaty of New Echota, concluded December 29, 1835 (7 Stat. L., 478), the Cherokees were divided into two branches, so far as constituting distinct political bodies; that the United States had declared to negotiations with each; and on the 14th of February, 1833, by a treaty with the chiefs and headmen of the Cherokee Nation west of the Mississippi, the United States renewed their guaranty of the 7,000,000 acres of land, and of the perpetual outlet to the nation west of those lands, and of the free and unmolested use of the country west.

In the meantime (from the treaty of 1828 until the treaty of New Echota) the Cherokees remaining east of the Mississippi were subjected to harassing and vexatious legislation from the States within which they resided. The United States had, as early as 1802, agreed with Georgia, in consideration of her cession of western lands, to extinguish the Indian title to lands within the State. North Carolina claimed that the United States were under a similar obligation to extinguish the Indian title to lands within her limits, in consideration of a like cession of western lands, although there was no positive agreement to that effect. And with the extinguishment of their title it was expected that the Indians themselves would be removed to the territory beyond the bounds of those States. At the time the treaty of 1828 was made, a great deal of impatience had been exhibited by the people of those States at the little progress made in the extinguishment of the Indian title, and at the continued presence of the Indians. Severe and oppressive laws were passed by Georgia, in order to compel them to leave; and, though less severity was practiced in North Carolina toward the Indians in that State, an equally pronounced desire for their departure was expressed. Angry and violent disputes between them and the white people in both States, but more particularly in Georgia, were of frequent occurrence. (See case of Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, as reported in a separate volume by Richard Peters in 1831; see 30 U. S. Bk., 8, L. ed. 1; also a document called The Public Domain, prepared by the Public Land Commission, and published as Ex. Doc. 47 of H. of R., Forty-sixth Congress, third session, and Doc. No. 71 of H. of R., Twenty-third Congress, first session.)

The treaty of New Echota was made to put an end to these troubles and to secure the reunion of the divided nation. It recites as motives to its negotiation, among other things, that the Cherokees were anxious to make some arrangement with the Government of the United States whereby the difficulties they had experienced from residence within the settled parts of the country under the jurisdiction and laws of the State governments might be determined and adjusted and they be reunited into one body, and be secured a permanent home for themselves and their posterity in the country selected by their forefathers, without the territorial limits of the State sovereignties, and where they could establish and enjoy a government of their choice, and perpetuate such state of society as might be most consonant with their views, habits, and conditions, and as might tend to their individual comfort and their own advancement in civilization. By its stipulations the Cherokees ceded to the United States all the lands owned, claimed, or possessed by them east of the Mississippi River, and all claims for spoliations of every kind, for the sum of $5,000,000, and agreed to remove to "their new home" west of the Mississippi within two years from its ratification.

The treaty also recited the cession to the Cherokee Nation by previous treaties of the 7,000,000 acres, and the guaranty of a perpetual outlet west of those lands, and a free and unmolested use of all the country so far as the sovereignty of the United States and their right to the soil extended; and also that it was apprehended by the Cherokees that in this cession there was not a sufficient quantity of land for the accommodation of the whole nation, and therefore the United States agreed, in consideration of $500,000, to convey by patent to the Indians and their descendants an additional tract of 800,000 acres; and that the lands previously ceded, including the outlet, should be embraced in the same patent (article 2). They also agreed to remove the Indians to their new home and to subsist them one year after their arrival there, except that such persons and families as in the opinion of "the emigrating agent" were capable of subsisting and removing themselves should be permitted to do so, and should be allowed for all claims for the same $20 for each member of their families; and, in lieu of their one year's rations, should be paid the sum of $33.33 if they preferred it (article 8).

It was also agreed that after deducting the amount which should be actually expended for the payment for improvements, claims for spoliations, removal, subsistence, and debts and claims upon the Cherokee Nation, and for the additional quantity of lands and goods for the poorer class of Cherokees, and the several sums to be invested for the general national funds provided for in the several articles of the treaty, the balance, whatever the same might be, should be equally divided among all the people belonging to the Cherokee Nation east, according to the census completed, and such Cherokees as had removed west after June, 1833; and that those individuals and families that were adverse to removal and were desirous to become citizens of the State wherein they resided, and such as were qualified to take care of themselves and their property, should be entitled to receive their due proportion of all the personal benefits arising under the treaty for their claims, improvements, and their per capita as soon as an appropriation was made to carry out the treaty (articles 12, 15).

By the eleventh article "the Cherokees, believing it would be for the interest of their people to have all their funds and annuities under their own direction and future disposition," agreed to commute their permanent annuity of $10,000 for the sum of $214,000, the same to be invested by the President of the United States as part of the general fund of the nation.

In the following year Congress made the requisite appropriation for the commutation and, according to the tenth article of the treaty, the money was invested "for the benefit of the whole Cherokee Nation," which had removed or shall subsequently remove to the lands assigned to it west of the Mississippi. This is one of the funds of which the petitioners claim a part, in proportion to their numbers as compared with the citizens of the Cherokee Nation living west of the Mississippi on the territory ceded. The provisions of the treaty as to the investment, custody, and distribution of the income of this fund, and all other funds belonging to the nation, remained in force until the treaty of July 19, 1866. The interest was paid over annually to the agents of the Cherokee Nation authorized to receive the same, and was subject to application by its council to such purposes as they deemed best for the general interest of their people. The treaty of 1866 (article 23, 14 Stat. L., 805) provided that all funds then due the nation, or that might thereafter accrue from the sale of its lands by the United States, as provided for, should be invested in United States registered stocks at their current value, and the interest on said funds should be paid semiannually on the order of the Cherokee Nation, and be applied to the following purposes, to wit: 35 per cent for the support of the common schools of the nation and educational purposes, 15 per cent for the orphan fund, and 50 per cent for general purposes, including reasonable salaries of district officers.

Immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1835 measures were taken by the Government to secure its execution and commissioners were appointed to adjust claims for improvements and facilitate the emigration of the Indians. But emigration proceeded slowly. Great reluctance to go was manifested by large numbers, and at last it became necessary to make a display of force to compel their removal. Major-General Scott was sent to the country with troops and instructed to remove all the Indians except such as were entitled to remain and become citizens under the twelfth article of the treaty. The number that remained was between 1,100 and 1,200. They were without organization or a collective name. They ceased to be a part of the Cherokee Nation, and henceforth they became citizens of and were subject to the laws of the State in which they resided. The name of the Eastern Cherokees accom-

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panied those who emigrated, to distinguish them from those who had preceded them and who were called "old settlers."

After the reunion of the Cherokee people on their lands west of the Mississippi, resulting from the execution of the treaty, and on the 12th of July, 1839, the following act of union between the Eastern and Western Cherokees was adopted:

"*Act of union between the Eastern and Western Cherokees.*

"Whereas our fathers have existed as a separate and distinct nation, in the possession and exercise of the essential and appropriate attributes of sovereignty, from a period extending into antiquity, beyond the records and memory of men; and whereas these attributes, with the rights and franchises which they involve, remain still in full force and virtue, as do also the national and social relation of the Cherokee people to each other and to the body politic, excepting in those particulars which have grown out of the provisions of the treaties of 1817 and 1819 between the United States and the Cherokee people, under which a portion of our people removed to this country and became a separate community (but the force of circumstances having recently compelled the body of the Eastern Cherokees to remove to this country, thus bringing together again the two branches of the ancient Cherokee family), it has become essential to the general welfare that a union should be formed and a system of government matured adapted to their present condition and providing equally for the protection of each individual in the enjoyment of all his rights:

"Therefore we, the people composing the Eastern and Western Cherokee Nation, in national convention assembled, by virtue of our original unalienable rights, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree to form ourselves into one body politic, under the style and title of the Cherokee Nation.

"In view of the union now formed, and for the purpose of making satisfactory adjustment of all unsettled business which may have arisen before the consummation of this union, we agree that such business shall be settled according to the provisions of the respective laws under which it originated, and the courts of the Cherokee Nation shall be governed in their decisions accordingly. Also, that the delegation authorized by the Eastern Cherokees to make arrangements with Major-General Scott for their removal to this country shall continue in charge of that business, with their present powers, until it shall be finally closed; and, also, that all rights and titles to public Cherokee lands on the east or west of the river Mississippi, with all other public interests which may have vested in either branch of the Cherokee family, whether inherited from our fathers or derived from any other source, shall henceforth vest entire and unimpaired in the Cherokee Nation as constituted by this union

"Given under our hands at Illinois camp grounds this 12th day of July, 1839.

"By order of the national convention.

"GEORGE LOWRY,
"*President of the Eastern Cherokees.*
his
"GEORGE x GUESS,
mark
"*President of the Western Cherokees.*"

On the 6th of September following they adopted a constitution of government, in which they recited that the Eastern and Western Cherokees had become reunited in one body politic, under the style and title of the Cherokee Nation. The second clause of its first article is as follows:

"The lands of the Cherokee Nation shall remain common property; but the improvements made thereon, and in 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 person or persons who may at any time desire to return to the nation, on memorializing the national council for such readmission."

But notwithstanding this declared reunion of the divided Cherokees, there was much bitter feeling between the old settlers and the newcomers, leading to violent contests and causing, in many instances, great loss of property and life. The newcomers, being the more numerous, claimed to control the government of the country, and endeavored to compel the old settlers to submit to their rule. The old settlers had an organization of their own and complained that the newcomers occupied their lands and overthrew their organization. And among the newcomers also there was bitterness between those who had favored the treaty of removal from the east side of the Mississippi and those who had opposed it. The former sided with the old settlers, but the latter outnumbered both. Violent measures were resorted to on both sides to carry out their purposes and there was little security for person or property. The situation became intolerable, and in 1845 the contending factions—the old settlers, the treaty party, and the anti-treaty party—sent delegates to Washington to lay their grievances before the officials of the United States Government, in the hope that some relief might be afforded them. The old settlers and the treaty party desired the division of the people into two nations and a division of the territory. Demands also were made by each party against the United States under the stipulations of the treaty of New Echota. These circumstances led to the treaty of August 6, 1846. It was negotiated on the part of the Cherokees by delegates appointed by the regularly constituted authorities of the Cherokee Nation and by delegates appointed by and representing that portion of the tribe known and recognized as Western Cherokees, or the old settlers. It recited that serious difficulties had for a considerable time existed between the different parties of the people constituting and recognized as the Cherokee Nation of Indians, which it was desirable should be speedily settled, so that peace and harmony might be restored among them, and that certain claims existed on the part of the Cherokee Nation and portions of the Cherokee people against the United States, and that, with a view to the final and amicable settlement of these difficulties and claims, the parties had agreed to the treaty. (9 Stat. L., 871.)

It declared that all difficulties and differences existing between the several parties of the Cherokee Nation were settled and adjusted, and that they should, as far as possible, be forgotten and forever buried in oblivion; that all party distinctions should cease, except as far as they might be necessary to carry the treaty into effect; that a general amnesty should be proclaimed, and that all offenses and crimes committed by a citizen or citizens of the Cherokee Nation against the nation or an individual were pardoned. It was agreed also that all parties were to unite to enforce laws against future offenders, and that laws should be passed for equal

protection and for security of life, liberty, and property. Thus the personal dissensions were to a great extent healed.

The treaty also declared that the lands occupied by the Cherokee Nation should be secured to the whole Cherokee people for their common use and benefit, and that a patent should be issued for the same, including the 800,000 acres purchased, together with an outlet west, thus recognizing that all the lands ceded by the United States for the benefit of the Cherokees west of the Mississippi belonged to the entire nation, and not to any of the factions into which the nation was divided. The treaty also made provision for the adjustment and payment of the claims of different parties. The ninth article is as follows:

"The United States agree to make a fair and just settlement of all moneys due to the Cherokees and subject to the per capita division under the treaty of the 29th December, 1835, with said settlement shall exhibit all money properly expended under said treaty; shall embrace all sums paid for improvements, ferries, spoliations, removal and subsistence and commutation therefor, debts and claims upon the Cherokee Nation of Indians for the additional quantity of land ceded to said nation; and the several sums provided in the several articles of the treaty to be invested as the general funds of the nation; and also all sums which may be hereafter properly allowed and paid under the provisions of the treaty of 1835. The aggregate of the said several sums shall be deducted from the sum of $9,047,607; and the balance thus found to be due shall be paid over per capita in equal amounts to all those individuals, head of families, or their legal representatives, entitled to receive the same under the treaty of 1835 and the supplement of 1836, being all those Cherokees residing east at the date of said treaty and the supplement thereto."

By the treaty of July 19, 1860 (14 Stat. L., 797), provision was made for the settlement of friendly Indians on certain unoccupied lands of the Cherokees west of the Mississippi and for the sale of their interest, and also for the sale of other lands belonging to them in the State of Kansas and the investment of the proceeds in registered stock of the United States for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation. Under it and pursuant to other laws sales were made of the lands mentioned, and also other lands west of the Mississippi ceded to the Cherokees under the different treaties to which we have referred, and the proceeds have been duly invested as required by article 23 of the treaty. The investment constitutes one of the funds of which the petitioners seek a proportionate part. * * *

Chief Justice Richardson, in his opinion in the Court of Claims, also recites at length the history of negotiations and treaties with the Indians which led up to and formed the basis of the case. It will be seen by careful examination of the foregoing treaty stipulations that the Indians who constituted the Eastern Band of Cherokees separated themselves from the Cherokee Nation proper. This separation was provided for in article 12 of the treaty of 1835, which was concluded at New Echota. The article is as follows:

ARTICLE 12. Those individuals and families of the Cherokee Nation that are averse to a removal to the Cherokee country west of the Mississippi and are desirous to become citizens of the States where they reside, and such as are qualified to take care of themselves and their property, shall be entitled to receive their due portion of all the personal benefits accruing under this treaty for their claims, improvements, and per capita as soon as an appropriation is made for this treaty.

The condition of the Eastern Band and their political status are thus described in the opinion in the Court of Claims by Chief Justice Richardson:

The fact that those who remained were Cherokee Indians by blood and race could not be blotted out, and they were so called, but their connection with the Cherokee Nation was completely severed.

They had no further voice in its councils nor in its affairs. They were not subject to its laws and they owed to it no allegiance. The Cherokee Nation, as a body politic, never afterwards recognized them as a part of the nation in any form or manner whatever. The only privilege ever accorded them by the nation was that they might become citizens and subject upon removal within its territorial boundaries, and they accord that to all those who are Cherokee by blood or race, wherever they may come from.

They had expatriated themselves from the Cherokee Nation and had become denizens and subjects, if not citizens, of the States where they resided. Thomas, their agent and attorney, wrote that by the constitution and laws of the State they had the right to vote though they seldom exercised it, lest by identifying themselves with one political party they should give offense to the other (Ex. Doc. No. 288, first session Twenty-ninth Congress, p. 181). Whatever organizations they subsequently affected must have been mere social organizations, with no power, as an independent nation of their own, to make laws or do other national acts. That follows from their relations to the State of North Carolina.

They were never afterwards recognized by the United States as any part of the Cherokee Nation as a body politic.

Congress has passed acts from time to time by which there was paid to every Cherokee Indian in the Eastern Band his proportion of the per capita money, and Congress has funded an amount of money equal to the removal and subsistence allowance of each of said Indians and paid the interest to them regularly, and the principal sum of $53.50 to each one who subsequently went west until 1852. Chief Justice Richardson, in his opinion, page 478, says:

The claimant relies much upon the language of the first article of the treaty of 1846, securing the lands west to the "whole Cherokee people, for their common use and benefit," as giving the North Carolina Cherokees and the claimant band an interest therein whenever any part should be sold. Even independently of the contemporaneous construction by all parties, which strengthens our views, we have no doubt that the "whole Cherokee people" there referred to were the three parties into which the Cherokee Nation was then divided by dissensions, and not by locality, first, the "Eastern Cherokees," meaning those who removed west after the treaty of 1835-36, and who constituted the governing party, or, as their delegates signed themselves, the "government party;" second, the "treaty party," and third, the "old settlers," all mentioned in that treaty.

If, however, the "whole Cherokee people" there mentioned included the North Carolina Cherokees, the very language repels the idea of any partition between them. To enjoy the

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benefit of the common lands they must go and enjoy the same with their brethren, according to the customs, laws, and usages of the nation. There is not a single word in either of the treaties that implies a partition of land or a division of the funds of the Cherokee Nation. All is distinctly either declared or implied to be "in common." In clear violation of the idea of common property, the present claimant is seeking a division of it.

The concluding portion of the decision of the Court of Claims is as follows:

The demands of the present Eastern Band of Cherokees and its members are in conflict with these express provisions of the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation, to which they are claiming to belong. They are demanding a division of trust funds which the United States holds as the common property, and that, too, while they are living without the limits of the nation and are to all intents and purposes citizens of another government, in utter disregard of the traditions, constitution, and laws of the Cherokee people.

Throughout this opinion we have treated the proceeds of the sale of the common lands as the common property of the nation, precisely as were the lands before such sale. Those proceeds have been invested, and the income of the investments is paid out, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1891 (14 Stat. L., 799), for the benefit of the Cherokee Nation as a body politic.

If the Indians east of the Mississippi River wish to enjoy the common benefits of the common property of the nation, in whatever form it may be, whether in permanent fund or in the proceeds of the sale of common lands, they must comply with the constitution and laws and become readmitted to citizenship as therein provided. They can not have a divided share of the common property of the nation, and thus gain rights and privileges not accorded to any other Cherokee Indians—the living out of the national territory, avoiding subjecting themselves to the laws of the nation, dividing its common fund and common property, and managing their affairs wholly independent of national authority. Such an admission of right might break the nation into innumerable bands and scatter into fractions funds which, by treaties with the United States and by the constitutions and laws of the Indians themselves, have been dedicated as common funds to the common and not divided benefit of the nation.

In our opinion the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, claimants in this case, have no rights in law or in equity in and to the moneys, stocks, and bonds held by the United States in trust for the Cherokees, arising out of the sales of lands lying west of the Mississippi River, nor in and to a certain other fund, commonly called the permanent-annuity fund, mentioned in the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 555), referring the case to this court; and a decree will be entered to that effect.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in this case concludes as follows:

Their claim (Eastern Band of Cherokees), however, rests upon no solid foundation. The lands from the sales of which the proceeds were derived belonged to the Cherokee Nation as a political body, and not to its individual members. They were held, it is true, for the common benefit of all the Cherokees, but that does not mean that each member had such an interest as a tenant in common that he could claim a pro rata share of the proceeds of the sale made of any part of them. He had a right to use parcels of the land thus held by the nation, subject to such rules as its governing authority might prescribe; but that right neither prevented nor qualified the legal power of that authority to cede the lands and the title of the nation to the United States. Our Government, by its treaties with the Cherokees, recognized them as a distinct political community and so far independent as to justify and require negotiations with them in that character. Their treaties of cession must, therefore, be held not only to convey the common property of the nation, but to divest the interest therein of each of its members. Such was substantially the language and such the decision of the Attorney-General of the United States in a communication made to the President in 1845 with reference to the treaty of New Echota. "The Executive of the United States," he said, "must, therefore, regard the treaty of New Echota as binding on the whole Cherokee tribe; and the Indians, whether in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, or North Carolina, are bound by its provisions. As a necessary consequence, they are entitled to its advantages. The North Carolina Indians, in asking the benefit of the removal and subsistence commutation, necessarily admit the binding influence of the treaty on them and their rights. They can not take its benefits without submitting to its burdens. The Executive must regard the treaty as the supreme law, and as a law construe its provisions." (4 Ops. Attys. Gen., 437.)

Whatever rights, therefore, the Cherokees in North Carolina, who refused to join their countrymen in the removal to the lands ceded to them west of the Mississippi, can claim in the funds arising from the sales of portions of such lands, or in the fund created by a commutation of the annuities granted upon cessions of the lands of the Cherokee Nation, must depend entirely upon the treaties out of which those funds originated. They have as yet received nothing from either of them, and they can claim nothing by virtue of the fact that the lands of the nation, which its authorities ceded to the United States, were held for the common benefit of all the Cherokees. All public property of a nation is supposed to be held for the common benefit of its people; their individual interest is not separable from that of the nation.

The Cherokees in North Carolina dissolved their connection with their nation when they refused to accompany the body of it on its removal, and they have had no separate political organization since. Whatever union they have had among themselves has been merely a social or business one. It was formed in 1883, at the suggestion of an officer of the Indian Office, for the purpose of enabling them to transact business with the Government with greater convenience. Although its articles are drawn in the form of a constitution for a separate civil government, they have never been recognized as a separate nation by the United States; no treaty has been made with them; they can pass no laws; they are citizens of that State and bound by its laws. As well observed by the Court of Claims in its exhaustive opinion, they have been in some matters fostered and encouraged by the United States, but never recognized as a nation in whole or in part. (30 C. Cls.)

Nor is the band, organized as it now is, the successor of any organization recognized by any treaty or law of the United States. Individual Indians who refused to remove west and preferred to remain and become citizens of the States in which they resided were promised certain moneys, but there is no evidence that the petitioners have succeeded to any of their rights. The original claimants have probably all died, for fifty years have elapsed since the treaty of 1835 was made, and no transfer from them or their legal representatives is shown. But assuming that the petitioners probably represent all rightful demands of the Cherokees living in North Carolina when the treaty was made, what were those demands? As designated by articles 13 and 15 of the treaty, those Cherokees were to receive "their due portion of all the personal benefits

accruing under the treaty for their claims, improvements, and per capita." The term "claims" had reference to demands for spoliations of their property, which existed prior to the treaty. The improvements were those made on the property ceded. By per capita was meant the appropriate amount, given to each Cherokee east not choosing to emigrate, of the money received on the cession of the lands east of the Mississippi, after deducting certain expenditures mentioned in article 15. Whatever may have remained for the per capita distribution of the $5,000,000 received for the lands after the deductions mentioned, it is plain that it constituted no portion of the moneys that formed the fund of which the petitioners seek by this suit a proportionate part. By the treaty of 1846 certain sums were allowed in addition to the $5,000,000 specified in the treaty of 1835, and from the whole amount certain items, other than those three designated, were to be deducted, and the balance was to be paid over per capita in equal amounts to all the individuals heads of families or their legal representatives, entitled to receive it under that treaty. But this change in no respect affects the case.

While the treaty of 1846 was under negotiation one William H. Thomas appeared in Washington as the representative of Cherokees in North Carolina and urged a recognition of their demands for the per capita money and the removal and subsistence money under articles 8 and 12 of the treaty of 1835. He had obtained a statement from one of the commissioners who negotiated that treaty on the part of the United States, from several respectable persons who were privy to the negotiations, and from some of the Cherokees who signed the treaty as to the meaning which should be given to certain terms used in it, and we are referred to these documents as though they should have some influence upon the construction of those terms. But it is too plain for controversy that they can not be used to control the language of the treaty or guide in its construction.

The per capita money and the removal and subsistence money had not been paid when the treaty of 1846 was made, but the Court of Claims finds that since then they have been paid. The claim now presented by the Cherokees of North Carolina to a share of the commuted annuity fund of $214,000, and of the fund created by the sales of lands west of the Mississippi ceded to the Cherokee Nation, resting, as it does, upon the designation in the treaty of the lands originally possessed by the Cherokees and ceded to the United States, or subsequently acquired by them from the United States, as "the common property of the nation," or as held for the common use and benefit "of the Cherokee people," has no substantial foundation. If Indians in that State or in any other State east of the Mississippi wish to enjoy the benefits of the common property of the Cherokee Nation, in whatever form it may exist, they must, as held by the Court of Claims, comply with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation and be readmitted to citizenship as there provided. They can not live out of its territory, evade the obligations and burdens of citizenship, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of the funds and common property of the nation. Those funds and that property were dedicated by the constitution of the Cherokees, and were intended by the treaties with the United States, for the benefit of the united nation, and not in any respect for those who have separated from it and become aliens to their nation.

We see no just ground on which the claim of the petitioners can rest to share in either of the funds held by the United States in trust for the Cherokee Nation; and the decree of the Court of Claims must, therefore, be affirmed; and it is so ordered.

We have quoted thus extensively from this important case for the reason that the historical review given in the opinions in this case and the legal principles involved are of the utmost importance in determining the rights of many persons to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation at this time. In some of the briefs of attorneys for claimants it is contended that the opinion of the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims in the case of the Eastern Band of Cherokees are mere dicta and not applicable to the cases now pending in this court. It will be seen, however, in the further consideration of the case now pending, that the opinions in the case of the Eastern Band of Cherokees are very important and controlling upon many features which may be presented.

It is true that the parties now applying for citizenship in the Cherokee Nation were not all parties to the treaty concluded at New Echota, and were not interested in the suit decided by the Court of Claims and affirmed by the Supreme Court. But many of the applicants for citizenship now before this court claim to be the descendants of the North Carolina or Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and in so far as the rights of the Indians belonging to that band were determined by the Supreme Court the decision would be applicable and decisive as to all claiming through them.

LEGAL PROPOSITIONS ESTABLISHED.

In the opinion of this court the following propositions are clearly established by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and the United States Court of Claims in the case of the Eastern Band of Cherokees against The Cherokee Nation and The United States, viz:

First. That the lands and other property of the Cherokee Nation belong to it as a political body and not to its individual members. The lands are held as communal property, not vested in the Cherokees as individuals, either as tenants in common or joint tenants. (See also opinion by Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court, in the case of the United States against The Old Settlers, 148 U. S., 427).

Second. That the North Carolina Cherokees, who are now known as the Eastern Band, who refused to join their countrymen in the removal to the lands ceded to the Cherokee Nation west of the Mississippi River, thereby dissolved their connection with what is now known as the Cherokee Nation. They became citizens of the States and subject to the laws of the States in which they resided, and have

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no right, title, or interest in the lands or other property of the Cherokee Nation as now constituted. They have received their due proportion of all the personal benefits accruing under the treaty of 1835-36 for their claims, improvements, and per capita. Since their separation from the Cherokee Nation they have had no right to any portion of the lands or common property of the nation, or to any lands or property held for the common use and benefit of the Cherokee people who constitute said nation.

Third. That the phrase "the whole Cherokee people," used in the treaty of 1846, refers to those Cherokees only whose representatives participated in the making and ratification of the treaty, viz, the Cherokee Nation proper, the treaty party, and the Old Settlers, or Western Cherokees. Those Cherokees only were the recognized citizens of the united Cherokee Nation, and no other Cherokees were entitled to the rights and privileges of citizens of the Cherokee Nation as now constituted.

Fourth. If the Eastern Band of Cherokees, or the Cherokees in all the States of the Union, wish to enjoy the benefits of the common property of the Cherokee Nation, in whatever form it may exist, they must, as held by the Supreme Court and by the Court of Claims, comply with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation and be readmitted to citizenship as therein provided. They can not live out of its territory, evade the obligations and burdens of citizenship, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of the lands, funds, and common property of the nation. These lands, funds, and property were dedicated by the Cherokee constitution, and were intended by the treaties with the United States for the use and benefit of the United States, and not in any respect for the use and benefit of those who have separated themselves from it and become aliens to the nation.

THE LAND TENURE.

The constitution of the Cherokee Nation, article 1, section 2, provides that the lands of the Cherokee Nation shall remain common property, but the improvements made thereon and in possession of the citizens of the nation are the exclusive and indefeasible property of the citizens, respectively, who made or may be rightfully in possession of them.

The patent of the United States to the Cherokee Nation, issued on the 31st day of December, 1838, provides as follows:

Therefore, in the execution of the agreements and stipulations contained in the said several treaties, the United States have given and granted unto the said Cherokee Nation the two tracts of land so surveyed and hereinbefore described, containing in the whole 14,374,135 and $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre, to have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging, to the said Cherokee Nation forever; subject, however, to the right of the United States to permit other tribes of red men to get salt on the salt plains of the Western Prairie, referred to in the second article of the treaty of the 29th of December, 1835, &c.

And subject, among other things, to the further condition "that the lands hereby granted shall revert to the United States if the said Cherokee Nation becomes extinct or abandons the same."

It will be seen from the text of the patent by which the Cherokee Nation holds the lands belonging to it that the title is in fee simple with certain conditions, called a base or qualified fee. The citizens who occupy the lands of the Cherokee Nation have no title to the soil, but merely a right to occupy such portions of the soil as they may cultivate, under the laws of the nation. The citizen occupant not having any title to the land, but owning the improvements only, can not be said to be either a tenant in common or a joint tenant with any other citizen of the nation, because such tenure implies title of some kind in the tenant. Tenants in common have a unity of possession, because no man can tell which part is his own. (Browne's Blackstone's Commentaries, p. 263.)

Hence the possession of one citizen of a portion of the land of the nation is in no sense a tenancy in common; nor are the citizens of the nation joint tenants, for joint tenants of the land hold in fee simple or otherwise, and there must be a unity of interest, a unity of title, a unity of time, and a unity of possession. In other words, the joint tenants have one and the same interest secured by one and the same conveyance, commencing at one and the same time, and held as one individual possession. (Ib., 256.)

These definitions, therefore, do not apply to any condition existing in the Cherokee Nation as to land tenure and occupancy. A citizen of the Cherokee Nation has the exclusive right to the occupancy of the land upon which he has made improvements or of which he is rightfully in possession. No other citizen of the nation has a right to occupy the particular tract occupied by another citizen; therefore, the citizens of the nation are neither joint tenants with other citizens of the nation nor tenants in common. They occupy the land in severalty, each holding the possession in his own right only, without any other person being joint or connected with him in point of interest during his occupancy. They are merely occupants in severalty.

THE UNITED NATION.

The Indians who, by the treaty of 1835, agreed with the United States to emigrate west of the Mississippi River were finally located in what is known as the Cherokee Nation. The Western Cherokees, known as the Old Settlers, had preceded them to this country. A new nation was formed to consist of the Eastern and Western Cherokees. This act of union between the Eastern and Western Cherokees was agreed to on the 12th of July, 1838. In September following, as heretofore set forth in the opinion of the Supreme Court, a constitution of government was adopted in which it was recited that the Eastern and Western Cherokees had become united in one body politic under the style and title of the Cherokee Nation. Notwithstanding the formation of this union and the establishment of a new constitution and a new nation, all was not peace and harmony. Dissension arose which led to the formation of the treaty of 1846. This treaty was made and concluded between the following parties:

First. The United States.

Second. The Cherokee Nation.

Third. The treaty party, which was a faction of the Cherokee tribe of Indians at that time.

Fourth. By the Old Settlers, or Western Cherokees.

This treaty recites the fact that serious difficulties, for a considerable time past, had existed between the different portions of the people constituting and recognized as the Cherokee Nation of Indians, which it was desirable should be speedily settled, so that peace and harmony might be restored among them. With a view to final and amicable settlement of these difficulties, that treaty was agreed to.

The first article provides, among other things, that "the lands now occupied by the Cherokee Nation shall be secured to the whole people for their common use and benefit."

The words "the whole Cherokee people" mentioned in this article evidently refer to the parties who participated in the formation of the treaty, and, as Chief Justice Richardson held in his opinion to which reference is made, these words did not embrace what is known as the Eastern Band of Cherokees. Nor do they embrace the Cherokees who have separated themselves from the tribe and taken up their residence in the States.

THREE CLASSES OF CHEROKEES.

From these treaties and from provisions in the Cherokee constitutions it will be seen that there were, and have been since the establishment of the present Cherokee Nation west of the Mississippi River, three classes of Cherokee Indians.

First. Those who are citizens of the united Cherokee Nation, the nation as now constituted, and which occupies the lands ceded to the nation west of the Mississippi River;

Second. The Eastern Band of Cherokees, which constitute all those individuals and families of the old Cherokee Nation who were averse to the removal to the Cherokee country west of the Mississippi River, and who were desirous to become citizens of the States in which they lived and where they then resided; and

Third. Those Cherokees mentioned in the constitution of the united Cherokee Nation, and also in the constitution of the old Cherokee Nation, who were described as follows: "Citizens who shall remove, with their effects, out of the limits of this nation and become citizens of another government." Such Indians were declared by the Cherokee constitution to have forfeited all their rights and privileges as citizens of the nation. It was provided, however, with reference to this latter or third class, "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 their memorializing the national council for such readmission."

Those who are now claiming the right to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation come within one or the other of the last two classes mentioned.

WHO MAY BE ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP.

This court has no jurisdiction or power under the acts of Congress by means of which the pending cases are being considered to exercise any discretion as to who should or who should not be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation. It has

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the power simply to determine who are legally citizens thereof, and who ought to be so regarded, but who are now denied the rights and privileges of citizenship by said nation. The law of Congress conferring jurisdiction on this court to consider these cases provides that the United States commission—

shall respect all laws of the several nations or tribes not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, and all treaties with either of said nations or tribes, and shall give due force and effect to the rolls, usages, and customs of each of said nations or tribes.

While no rule or decision is laid down in the act of Congress for this court, it will be assumed that the same provisions of law apply to this court that were made applicable to the United States commission. The direction is to "respect" all laws of the several nations. What is meant by the word "respect" as used in this connection? There can be but one meaning, and that is that the court and the United States commission should give effect to all such laws. The next phrase in the statute is as follows: "And all treaties with either of said nation or tribes." The word "respect," therefore, applies equally to the treaties as to the law. The next phrase is as follows: "And shall give due force and effect to the rolls, usages, and customs of each of said nations or tribes."

This court must, therefore, respect or give effect to all laws of the several nations not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, and must give effect to all treaties with either of said nations, and must give due force and effect to the rolls, usages, and customs, of each of said nations or tribes. In this last provision Congress has recognized the fact that the Cherokee Nation has a right to determine who shall be and who shall not be citizens of the nation. The national council may, in its discretion, confer citizenship upon any person, or it may establish courts or commissions to hear and determine applications for citizenship in the nation. In determining, therefore, who among those now claiming citizenship should be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation, this court will look to the laws of the nation and consider whether those laws are in conflict with the laws of the United States. It will also ascertain who have been lawfully adjudged to be citizens by tribunals or commissions duly authorized to pass upon their applications. And it will consider the treaties that have been made between the United States and the nation, and it will give due force and effect to the rolls, usages, and customs of the nation in dealing with citizenship cases.

In order to determine what is the law of the Cherokee Nation, the same rules of construction must be applied as would be applied to the laws of Congress or of any State in this Union. If the law should be found to be in conflict with the constitution of the Cherokee Nation it would be null and void, just as the law of Congress in conflict with the Constitution of the United States would be null and void.

In considering the treaties which have been made between the nation and the United States they must be carried into effect and the true intent and meaning of them must govern. If it should appear that any of the treaties had been abrogated by Congress, such treaties would no longer be in force.

In order to give due force and effect to the rolls, usage, and customs of the nation, this court will inquire into such rolls, usages, and customs. Congress has already defined what is meant in the act of June 10, 1896, by the words "rolls of citizenship." The rolls of citizenship as defined by Congress have been confirmed. The amendment act, which is found in the Indian appropriation bill passed June 7, 1897, is as follows:

Provided that the words "rolls of citizenship," as used in the act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, 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-seven, shall be construed to mean the last authenticated rolls of each tribe which have been approved by the council of the nation, and the descendants of those appearing on such rolls, and such additional names and their descendants as have been subsequently added, either by the council of such nation, the duly authorized courts thereof, or the commission under the act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six. And all other names appearing upon such rolls shall be open to investigation by such commission for a period of six months after the passage of this act. And any name appearing on such rolls and not confirmed by the act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, as herein construed, may be stricken therefrom by such commission where the party affected shall have ten days' previous notice that said commission will investigate and determine the right of such party to remain upon such roll as a citizen of such nation: *Provided, also*, That anyone whose name shall be stricken from the roll by such commission shall have the right of appeal, as provided in the act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

This provision, of course, will take effect from the date of its passage, and this court will give such construction to the words "rolls of citizenship," used in the act of June 10, 1896, as is provided for in this amendment.

It is competent for Congress by subsequent acts to declare the meaning which should be given to acts previously passed, and this court will carry into effect the meaning which Congress subsequently provided should be given.

SUMMARY OF CITIZENSHIP ACT.

The Cherokee Nation has from time to time passed laws for the purpose of ascertaining who were entitled to citizenship in the nation. It is contended by counsel for the Cherokee Nation that some of the acts of the Cherokee council in reference to citizenship are in conflict with the constitution of the nation. None of these citizenship acts, so far as this court is advised, have been declared unconstitutional by the courts of the Cherokee Nation. They have been recognized as binding upon that nation. The constitution of the nation, section 14, article 2, reads as follows:

The national council shall have power to make all laws and regulations which they shall deem proper for the good of the nation, which shall not be contrary to the constitution.

Congress has always conceded to the nation the right to enact all laws which are not in conflict with the Constitution or laws of the United States or with the treaties made with the nation.

The following tribunals and commissions have been created by the acts of the Cherokee council for the purpose of considering citizenship cases:

First. The supreme court of the nation was authorized by an act of December 3, 1869, to consider the claims of all persons whose citizenship was doubtful. Such persons were required to appear before the supreme court on the first Monday of December, 1870, to establish their rights. The decision of the court was made final and conclusive.

Second. By an act of council November 18, 1878, North Carolina Cherokees were authorized to enroll themselves before the chief justice of the supreme court within two months after their arrival and make satisfactory showing of being Cherokees. This act was in force one year and twenty days. During this time the chief justice was authorized to place on the rolls such of those Cherokees as he should find entitled to citizenship. By act of December 7, 1871, the act was amended so as to limit the power of the chief justice to merely receive and hear petition of all persons claiming the rights of Cherokee citizenship, and to transmit all evidence to the national council at each regular session for final action. This act was repealed December 5, 1876, and was in force five years.

Third. By act of the council December 5, 1877, a commission on citizenship was created, which was authorized to take cognizance of and exercise complete jurisdiction over all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation involving the right of citizenship in said nation as specified in said act. By act of December 5, 1878, the act authorizing this commission was amended so as to extend its jurisdiction to the cases of all claimants to the rights of citizenship who may be at the time of the passage of the act actually residing within the limits of the nation, and whose cases have not been determined adversely to the claimants by the commission. The commission expired by limitation of law on the 30th day of June, 1879, and was in force one year and six months.

Fourth. By act of council of November 20, 1879, another commission was created to have cognizance of all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation involving the right to citizenship as therein specified. This act was repealed November 26, 1884, and was in effect five years.

Fifth. By act of the council December 8, 1886, a third commission was created. This commission was authorized to hear all persons applying for citizenship in the Cherokee Nation upon the ground of Cherokee blood or descent, but such applicants must be of the lineal descent of persons whose names appear upon the census rolls taken by the United States after the treaty of 1835, and the roll of 1848, known as the Mullay rolls, and the roll known as the Sila roll and the census rolls taken by the United States in 1852, known as the Chapman rolls.

The commission was required to decide these cases in accordance with the constitution of the Cherokee Nation, conferring upon the national council the power to readmit persons to citizenship, and with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Eastern Band of Cherokees against the Cherokee Nation. This jurisdiction embraced all classes of Cherokees by blood, except the Old Settlers, who were provided for by an amendment of the council passed May 23, 1887. This commission expired on the second Monday of November, 1889, and was in existence three years.

Numerous other acts in reference to citizenship were from time to time passed by the national council.

By an act of council October 12, 1846, the time within which persons might appear before the council was extended until November, 1846. On October 15, 1841, the Cherokee council passed the following act:

AN ACT relating to persons returning to the nation.

Be it enacted by the national council, That all Cherokees, and other persons having Cherokee privileges, who may have been residing out of the limits of the nation previously to the adoption

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of the constitution are hereby exempted from being required to memorialize the national council for admission to the rights and privileges of citizenship. It is considered that they have the right of returning without the action of the council.
Tahlequah, October 15, 1841.

By act of council November 20, 1868, the foregoing act was repealed, the repeal act being as follows:

AN ACT repealing an act authorizing persons to move into the Cherokee Nation, etc.

Be it enacted by the national council, That the act passed on the 15th of October, 1841, authorizing certain classes of persons to move into the Cherokee Nation without memorializing the national council, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.
Approved, November 20, 1868.

The following provision will be found in the Cherokee constitution of 1839, viz:

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 mother's side, shall be eligible to hold any office of profit, honor, or trust under this government.

The following amendment thereto was adopted in 1866, and is now in force:

SEC. 5. * * * 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 descendents, who reside within the limits of the Cherokee Nation, shall be taken and deemed to be citizens of the Cherokee Nation.

It will thus be seen that from October 15, 1841, until November 20, 1868, a period of twenty-seven years, a general invitation was extended by the Cherokee Nation to all Cherokees who may have been residing out of the limits of the nation previous to the adoption of the constitution to return to the nation and enjoy the rights and privileges of citizenship without being required to memorialize the national council for admission.

TEXT OF CITIZENSHIP ACTS.

In view of the fact that the jurisdiction of the tribunals which have been created to pass upon citizenship cases in the Cherokee Nation has been called in question in some cases, the text of the acts creating such tribunals will be set forth in full in this opinion. These acts are as follows:

The act conferring jurisdiction upon the supreme court is as follows:

That all persons whose rights to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation shall be called in question, and who shall be reported by the persons authorized by this act to take a census of the Cherokee people, or a list of doubtful persons, shall be required to appear before the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation, at Tahlequah, on the first Monday in December, 1870, then and there to establish their right to citizenship in the nation, and the said supreme court is hereby specially empowered to act as a court of commissioners on behalf of the nation for the hearing and determination of all cases of doubtful citizenship which shall be reported to them by the census takers or by the solicitors of the several districts. And the decision of the said court shall be deemed final and conclusive in the premises as to the rights of said persons to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation. And the said court shall cause a correct list of the names and ages of all persons whose rights they may confirm, and one of all those whose rights they may reject, to be placed on record in their office, and a copy of the same to be furnished to the principal chief for the use of the executive department.
Approved, December 3, 1869, the date of presentation.

Counsel for the Cherokee Nation contend that by this act the supreme court was not empowered to readmit persons to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, but to determine whether such persons residing in the Cherokee Nation and claiming to be citizens were in fact such, and that if such court went outside of this and admitted persons to citizenship who had come from the adjoining States and had at no time been citizens of the nation it exceeded its jurisdiction. This court does not agree with this contention. The authority conferred upon the supreme court was to hear and determine the cases of all persons whose rights to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation should be called in question, and who would be reported to the court by the census takers, or, as expressed in another part of the act, "to hear and determine all cases of doubtful citizenship which shall be reported to them by the census takers." The decision of the court, as will be seen, was made final and conclusive in the premises as to the rights of such persons to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation.

The act conferring jurisdiction upon the chief justice of the supreme court is as follows:

Whereas the national council, under a joint resolution approved December 10, 1869, entitled "A joint resolution of the national council in regard to the North Carolina Cherokees," has

invited the said North Carolina Cherokees to emigrate West and become identified with the Cherokee Nation as citizens thereof: Therefore,
Be it enacted by the national council, That all such Cherokees as may hereafter remove into the Cherokee Nation and permanently locate therein as citizens thereof shall be deemed as Cherokee citizens, provided said Cherokees shall enroll themselves before the chief justice of the supreme court within two months after their arrival in the Cherokee Nation and make satisfactory showing to him of their being Cherokees. And the said chief justice is hereby required to report the number, names, ages, and sex of all persons admitted by him to be entitled to Cherokee citizenship, and also the number, names, ages, and sex of the persons denied the right of citizenship, to the annual session of the national council in each year.
Tahlequah, C. N., November 18, 1870. Approved.

The joint resolution to which reference is made is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION of the national council in regard to North Carolina Cherokees.

Whereas sundry petitions have been transmitted to the national council by the North Carolina Cherokees, from which it appears that the said Cherokees (or a portion of them) are desirous of removing and becoming members of the Cherokee Nation;
And whereas the principal chief has transmitted a communication to the national council, inclosing one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from which it appears that the honorable Commissioner desires to know of the wishes of the Cherokee Nation in reference to the removal of the said North Carolina Indians; Therefore,
Be it resolved by the national council, That the principal chief be, and he is hereby, authorized to inform the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the willingness of the Cherokee Nation to receive the said "North Carolina Cherokees" into the Cherokee Nation: *Provided*, That they remove without any expense to the treasury of the Cherokee Nation: *And provided further*, That these resolutions shall not be so construed as to admit any Cherokee rights or benefits until they shall have removed West and been identified as citizens of the Cherokee Nation.
Be it further resolved, That the principal chief be, and he is hereby, authorized to notify the said "North Carolina Cherokees" of the willingness of the Cherokee Nation to receive them as citizens of the Cherokee Nation, upon the terms hereinbefore expressed.
Tahlequah, C. N., December 10, 1869.

This court has endeavored to secure a copy of the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs referred to in this act, but has been unable so far to do so. It appears, however, from the two acts mentioned, that they relate to what is known as the "North Carolina Cherokees"—those Cherokees who are denominated "the Eastern Band of Cherokees" in the decision of the Supreme Court reported in 117 United States, page 288.

All such Cherokees who might thereafter remove into the Cherokee Nation and permanently locate therein as citizens thereof were declared to be Cherokee citizens, provided they should enroll themselves before the chief justice of the supreme court within two months after their arrival in the Cherokee Nation and make satisfactory showing to him of their being Cherokees.

It is the opinion of this court that no jurisdiction was conferred upon the chief justice of the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation except to enroll North Carolina Cherokees, and if it should appear that he enrolled Cherokees not within this designation he would be acting without jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction conferred upon the chief justice by the act of December 7, 1871, was merely to take evidence with regard to persons applying for citizenship and transmit the petitions to the council for its final action. The act is not deemed important in this connection and it will not be quoted. The power of the council to admit persons to citizenship has never been questioned. It is, however, of interest, in order to determine the construction to be given to the act conferring jurisdiction upon the chief justice, to refer to a portion of the text of the amendatory act. The amendatory act recites that the act relative to the North Carolina Cherokees, approved November 17, 1870, "is hereby so amended as to require the chief justice of the Cherokee Nation to receive and hear the petitions of all persons claiming the right to Cherokee citizenship."

Attention is called to the persons covered by each act. By the first act North Carolina Cherokees are mentioned. By the second act all persons claiming the rights to Cherokee citizenship are referred to, clearly indicating that the two acts had reference to different classes of persons; that the first act had reference to North Carolina Cherokees only, while the latter or amendatory act had reference to all persons claiming the rights of Cherokee citizenship.

The act creating the first commission of citizenship, passed December 5, 1877, is as follows:

The commission on citizenship shall have cognizance of and exercise complete jurisdiction over all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation involving the right of citizenship of said nation as hereinafter specified.
First. Of all cases wherein claimant to citizenship has applied to the supreme court or to the national council and wherein the court or council has failed to adjudicate the same, whether it originated in the national council or was transmitted thereto for review from the supreme court.
Second. Of all cases where the national council had adjudicated the same by a decision adverse to claimants and where such rejected claimants have appealed from the jurisdiction of the Cherokee Nation to that of the United States subsequent to the date of the Cherokee treaty of

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July 10, 1869, and whose cases have been reported by the United States agent under instructions from the Department of the Interior to the principal chief and are now on file in his office.

Third. Of all cases where the claimants have ignored the authorities of the Cherokee Nation and appealed to those of the United States.

Fourth. Of all cases where citizenship has been granted and there is presumptive evidence of fraud having been perpetrated to secure the same; or where citizens of the United States have married into this nation in violation of the law prohibiting the marriage of persons previously married without having obtained a divorce.

Fifth. Of all cases of persons of African descent arising under the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, where the applicant claims to have complied with the requirements of the treaty, but has failed to receive recognition as a citizen by competent authority.

In decreeing the right of citizenship in the Cherokee Nation the commission shall be governed by the provisions contained in the fifth section, amendments to article 3 of the constitution, to wit: "All native-born Cherokees, all Indians and whites legally members of the nation by adoption, and all freemen 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 resident 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," and in addition thereto shall include all applicants bona fide residents, and who are of Cherokee parentage, and who may be of not less than half blood. The recognition of the right of citizenship in the Cherokee Nation by virtue of the foregoing provisions shall not be deemed as conferring the like right upon any persons not an Indian who may be connected by such person by blood or affinity unless such person shall comply with the provisions of article 15, chapter 10, New Code, relating to intermarriages.

The commissioners on citizenship may admit as evidence in any of the cases named herein the oral testimony of witnesses under oath, the decisions, records, or other papers, or the certified copies thereof, in the clerk's office of the national council, or of the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation, or by other affidavits taken before any court of record in the United States, duly authenticated, pertaining to any case brought before it under this act, and shall give such weight to the credibility of such evidence in making up their judgment thereon as they may deem it entitled to. They may in their discretion limit the number of witnesses that may be introduced to establish the same fact in any one case, and fix the period of hearing and determining the same.

Approved December 5, 1877.

This act was amended December 5, 1878, as follows:

Be it enacted by the national council, That an act approved December 5, 1877, entitled "An act creating a commission on citizenship to try and settle claims to citizenship," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to extend the jurisdiction of the commission on citizenship to embrace and determine the cases of all claimants to the rights of citizenship who may at the passage of the act be actually residing within the limits of the nation and whose cases have not heretofore been determined adversely to the claimants by the present commission.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the principal chief be authorized and requested to direct the solicitors of the several districts to report, by the 1st day of January, 1879, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to the commission on citizenship, the names of all persons who allege that they have claims to Cherokee citizenship and who are now residing within their respective districts.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the commission on citizenship shall expire on the 30th day of June, 1879, and shall then report their proceedings to the principal chief, for the information of the national council, and shall turn over to the executive department all their records.

Approved December 5, 1878.

It will be seen that this act embraced all claimants who at the passage of the act actually resided within the limits of the nation, and whose cases had been theretofore determined adversely by said commission.

The act creating a second commission on citizenship was passed November 20, 1879, and is as follows:

They shall also have the right to command the presence and services of the sheriff of Tahlequah district, or his deputy, during their sessions, who shall be allowed one dollar per day while attending the sessions of the said commission on citizenship, separate from his salary. The said sheriff shall have authority to send summons to the several sheriffs of the several districts, to be served without delay by them and returned, without any other compensation than that of their salaries.

The commission on citizenship shall have cognizance of and exercise complete jurisdiction over all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation involving the right to citizenship of said nation as hereinafter specified.

First. Wherein a claimant to citizenship has applied to the late commission on citizenship and no final action taken, or to the national council since the expiration of the commission on citizenship, or where application for citizenship may be made to the national council prior to the first meeting of the commission on citizenship herein created.

Second. Of all cases where the national council has adjudicated the same by a decision adverse to the claimants, and where such rejected claimants have appealed from the jurisdiction of the Cherokee Nation to that of the United States, subsequent to the date of the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, and whose cases have been reported by the United States agent under instructions from the Department of the Interior to the principal chief, and are now on file in this office, and which have not been investigated and final decision given by the late commission on citizenship.

Third. Of all cases where the claimants have ignored the authorities of the Cherokee Nation and appealed to those of the United States.

Fourth. Of all cases where citizens of the United States have married into this nation in violation of the law prohibiting marriage of persons previously married without having obtained a divorce.

Sixth. Of all cases of claimants petitioning for citizenship not embraced in the foregoing classification of claimants.

Seventh. Of all cases of persons of African descent, arising under the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, where the applicant claims to have complied with the treaty, but has failed to receive recognition as a citizen by competent authority, and who have not had decisions adverse to them by competent authority.

In decreeing the right to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation the commission shall be governed by the provisions contained in the fifth section, amendments to article 3 of the constitution. The recognition of the right of citizenship in the Cherokee Nation by virtue of the foregoing provision shall not be deemed as conferring the like right upon any person not an Indian who may be connected with such person by blood or affinity, unless such person shall comply with the provisions of article 15, chapter 10, New Revised Code, relating to intermarriage.

The third commission, as heretofore stated, was authorized by council, passed December 8, 1886. The jurisdiction conferred upon it was embraced in section 7, which is as follows:

SEC. 7. The commission, when organized, shall give a hearing to any person applying for citizenship in the Cherokee Nation upon the ground of Cherokee blood or descent, but such applicant must be a person, or the lineal descendant of a person, whose name appears upon the census rolls of the Cherokees taken by the United States after the treaty of 1835, and known as the rolls of 1835, and the rolls of 1848, known as the "Mullay rolls," and the census rolls of the Cherokees taken by the United States in 1851, and known as the "Silla roll," and the census rolls of the Cherokees taken by the United States in 1852, known as the "Chapman rolls;" and the commission shall decide in accordance with the constitution of the Cherokee Nation, conferring upon the national council the power to readmit persons to citizenship, and with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered March 1, 1885, in the case of the North Carolina Cherokees v. The Cherokee Nation.

This act was amended May 23, 1887, as follows:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act for the appointment of a commission to try and determine applications for Cherokee citizenship."

Be it enacted by the national council, That section seven (7) of an act of the national council, approved December 8, 1886, and entitled "An act for the providing for the appointment of a commission to try and determine applications for Cherokee citizenship," shall be so amended that the commission shall be authorized to try and determine all claims to Cherokee citizenship wherein the claimant claims by virtue of Cherokee descent, who left or emigrated from the Cherokee Nation prior to the year 1835.

This amendment conferred jurisdiction to hear and determine the claims of those who emigrated from the old Cherokee Nation prior to the year 1835. Such persons were known as Old Settlers or Western Cherokees. As before stated, this commission expired in 1889. Since that time no commission or tribunal of the Cherokee Nation has been authorized to pass upon citizenship cases. All persons admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation since that time have been admitted by act of the Cherokee Council. An act of the Cherokee Council of December 5, 1888, passed during the existence of this commission, provided that all persons admitted by the commission should become bona fide residents of the nation within one year from the date of their admission. The last act of the Cherokee Council of general legislation in regard to citizenship is as follows:

Be it enacted by the national council, That all persons who have been or may hereafter be readmitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation are hereby required to permanently locate within the limits of the Cherokee Nation within six months from the passage of this act, or from the date of readmission of persons hereafter readmitted, or no rights whatever shall accrue to such persons by reason of such readmission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall bar minors and orphans.

Approved December 4, 1894.

ADJUDICATIONS IN CITIZENSHIP CASES.

In all cases wherein it appears that applicants for citizenship in the Cherokee Nation filed their claims before the proper tribunal or commission, and in all cases where the tribunal or commission acted within the scope of its jurisdiction, as prescribed by the law of the Cherokee Nation, and admitted such persons to citizenship, this court will regard such cases as adjudicated; and in all cases where such applicants were rejected, the same rule will be applied. In order to set aside such adjudications, whether in favor of or against such applicants, it must be made to appear to this court, either that the tribunal or commission acted without jurisdiction, or that the decision of the commission was procured by fraud.

A judgment by which the court exercised a power not conferred upon it by the statute under which it assumed to act is a nullity, and will be so treated when it comes in question, either directly or by an appeal or collaterally. (Allison v. T. A. Snider Preserve Co., Sup. Ct., App. Term, 20 Misc., 307; 46 N. Y. Supp., 925; Risley v. Bank, 83 N. Y., 318.)

In order that the adjudication of the tribunal or commission should be set aside for fraud, it must clearly and affirmatively appear that the case was fictitious; that the judgment of the tribunal was procured by the beneficiaries thereof by bribery or other corrupt means, and that the judgment should not in equity and good conscience be regarded as a valid judgment.

Justice requires that every case, having been once fairly and impartially tried, should be forever closed, and public tranquillity demands that all litigations of that kind between those parties should cease. A judgment entitled to this consideration must, however, be the judgment of the tribunal.

The rule is well settled that a judgment or decree of any court will be set aside in a court of equity if it be made to appear that it was procured by fraud. This rule needs no citation of

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authorities to support it, because it is too well established and known to need such citation. But the proof of the fraud and the facts evidencing it must be clear and satisfactory to the court before it will act. It will not proceed upon doubtful inferences. (Davis v. Jackson, 39 S. W. Rep., p. 1076—Sup. Ct. of Tenn., March 13, 1897.)

It is not enough to allege and prove that the tribunal erred in this decision, or that perjured testimony was introduced and considered, unless such perjured testimony was given by the beneficiaries of the judgment, or by their procurement. (Black on Judgment, vol. 1, sec. 323).

It will be taken for granted that the court or tribunal fairly weighed and considered such testimony and disregarded it. The judgment itself must be corrupt, or procured by corrupt means, or the court must have acted without jurisdiction, in order to render it a nullity.

In all cases where claimants have appeared before tribunals or commissions, established by the Cherokee Nation, and have had their cases considered fairly and honestly, this court will not disturb the judgment. The burden of proof will be upon those who allege a fraudulent judgment to prove it. The law presumes not only that the acts of courts but the transactions of individuals are honest. Those who allege fraud are required to establish it conclusively. (Black on Judgments, vol. 1, sec. 321, and authorities there cited, namely, Jones *v.* Britton, 1 Woods, 667; Caldwell *v.* Fifield, 24 N. J. Law, 150.)

In all cases where a tribunal or commission having jurisdiction of the case has passed upon it the decision will be binding upon this court, unless it clearly appears from the evidence in the case that the judgment is so fraudulent that a court of competent jurisdiction should set it aside and declare it a nullity.

INDIANS RESIDING IN THE STATES.

Frequent reference has been made in the briefs and arguments of counsel in citizenship cases to the case of John Elk *v.* Charles Wilkins, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and reported in 112 United States Reports, pages 94 to 123. The plaintiff in this case brought suit against the defendant, who was one of the registrars of election of the city of Omaha, Nebr., for refusing to register him as a voter, and for refusing to permit him to vote at an election in that city in April, 1880. The defendant refused to register and to permit plaintiff to vote, on the ground that he was an Indian, and not a citizen of the United States. In that case the Supreme Court of the United States held as follows:

An Indian, born a member of one of the Indian tribes within the United States, which still exists and is recognized as a tribe by the Government of the United States, who has voluntarily separated himself from his tribe, and taken up his residence among the white citizens of a State, but who has not been naturalized or taxed or recognized as a citizen, either by the United States or the State, is not a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the first section of the fourteenth article of the amendment of the Constitution.

It will be seen from this quotation from the syllabus in that case that an Indian who had separated himself from his tribe, but who had not been naturalized or taxed or recognized as a citizen, either by the United States or the State, is not a citizen of the United States. The court further on in its opinion in this case held as follows:

The alien and dependent condition of the members of the Indian tribes could not be put off at their own will without the action or assent of the United States. They were never deemed citizens of the United States, except under explicit provisions of treaty or statute to that effect, either declaring a certain tribe, or such members of it as chose to remain behind on the removal of the tribe westward, to be citizens, or authorized individuals of particular tribes to become citizens on application to a court of the United States for naturalization, and satisfactory proof of fitness for civilized life; for example of which see treaties of 1817 and 1835 with the Cherokees, and in 1820, 1825, and 1830 with the Choctaws.

Reference is had, it will be seen from these quotations from the decision of the Supreme Court, to the treaties with the Cherokees in 1817 and 1835. The treaty with the Cherokees in 1817, article 8, provides as follows:

And to each and every head of any Indian family residing on the east side of the Mississippi River on the lands that are now or may hereafter be surrendered to the United States who may wish to become citizens of the United States, the United States do agree to give a reservation of 640 acres of land, in a square, to include their improvements, which are to be as near the center thereof as practicable, in which they will have a life estate, with reversion in fee simple to their children, reserving to the widow her dower, the registry of whose names is to be filed in the office of the Cherokee agent, which shall be kept open until the census is taken as stipulated in the third article of this treaty: *Provided*, That if any of the heads of families for whom reservation may be made should remove therefrom, then in that case the right to revert to the United States.

The treaty of 1835, referred to in the decision of the Supreme Court, article 12, contains this provision:

Those individuals and families of the Cherokee Nation that are averse to a removal to the Cherokee country west of the Mississippi and are desirous to become citizens of the States where they reside, and such as are qualified to take care of themselves and their property, shall be entitled to receive their due proportion of all the personal benefits accruing under this treaty for their claims, improvements, and per capita as soon as an appropriation is made for this treaty.

There was an additional provision allowing the Indians referred to in that article to have a preemption right to 160 acres of land to be given to those who were desirous to reside within the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama. A supplemental treaty to this, proclaimed May 23, 1836, relinquished and declared void the preemption rights and reservation provided for in the treaty of 1835.

These two articles, however, in the treaties of 1817 and 1835, clearly indicate the intention of Congress that such Cherokee Indians as were averse to removal to the country west of the Mississippi might become citizens of the States where they resided.

In the case of the United States *v.* Boyd et al., decided by the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, in June, 1895 (68 Federal Reporter, pp. 577-585), it was held that—

The Indians belonging to the Eastern Band of Cherokees, in the State of North Carolina, have never become citizens of the United States, and the Federal courts have jurisdiction to entertain a suit brought by the United States, as guardian of such Indians, for the protection of their interests.

In the opinion of the circuit court of the United States in this case the court used this language:

By the treaty of New Echota (treaty of 1835), individuals and families who were averse to removal with the nation were suffered to remain in the States in which they were living, if they were qualified to take care of themselves and property, and were desirous of becoming citizens of the United States. Those who exercised these privileges terminated their connection with the Cherokee Nation. (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians *v.* United States, 117 U. S., 288; 6 Sup. Ct., 718.)

Did this make them citizens of the United States? The circuit court here quotes with approval the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Elks *v.* Wilkins, supra, and then continues as follows:

There is nothing in the record going to show that these Indians [Eastern Band of Cherokees] were ever naturalized.

Have they been made citizens by treaty? Article 12 of the treaty of 1835 is then quoted by the circuit court, and its opinion continues as follows:

This does not confer on them citizenship. It only authorized them to become citizens when it is recognized that they are qualified or calculated to become useful citizens.

The court then pointed out that they could only become citizens of the United States by naturalization. The court continued as follows:

But it must not be understood that these Cherokee Indians, although not citizens of the United States, and still under pupilage, are independent of the State of North Carolina. They live within her territory. They hold lands under her sovereignty, under her tenure. They are in daily contact with her people. They are not a nation or a tribe. They can enjoy privileges she may grant. They are subject to her criminal laws. None of the laws applicable to Indian reservations apply to them. All that is decided is that the Government of the United States has not yet ceased its guardian care over them nor released them from pupilage.

It was also conceded in this opinion that the North Carolina Cherokees were recognized citizens of the State of North Carolina; that they voted, paid taxes, worked roads, and performed all the duties of citizens of said State. The circuit court, in the case above referred to, in its opinion further states as follows:

The case of the Cherokee Trust Funds (117 U. S., 288; 6 Sup. Ct. 718) does not conflict with these views. That case decides that this Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians is not a part of the nation of Cherokees with which this Government treats, and that they have no recognized separate political existence; and at the same time their distinct unity is recognized and the fostering care of the Government over them as such distinct unit.

It is clearly held in this opinion of the circuit court of North Carolina that the Eastern Band of Cherokees is not a part of the Cherokee Nation as now constituted. And if the Eastern Band of Cherokees, which has preserved a distinct tribal organization under the tutelage of the United States, is not a part of the Cherokee Nation as now constituted, it follows even with greater force that those Indians who removed with their effects out of the old Cherokee Nation before the removal of its citizens west of the Mississippi River, as well as those who have moved from the limits of the nation as now constituted and become citizens of any other government, have forfeited all their rights and privileges as citizens of the Cherokee Nation.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Elk *v.* Wilkins, supra, was handed down November 3, 1884. A little over two years thereafter Congress passed an act February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), with the evident purpose to define the status of Indians situated as was Elk, the plaintiff in the case.

This act declares an Indian who has taken up his residence in the United States separate and apart from his tribe, and who has adopted the habits of civilized life, to be a citizen of the United States and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and

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immunities of other citizens thereof, and that such citizenship is conferred "without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of such citizen to tribal or other property." This act of Congress is important in determining the status of Cherokee Indians who have taken up a residence in the States separate and apart from the tribe and have adopted the habits of civilized life. Such Indians were declared February 8, 1887, to be citizens of the United States. And those Indians who have never been recognized as members of the Cherokee Nation, as it is now constituted, have never had any right to tribal property in said nation, and hence they have no rights in the nation which could in any manner be impaired or otherwise affected by being declared citizens of the United States. If such Indians have any tribal rights to be impaired, they were rights in the old Cherokee Nation or in the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians now located as a separate tribe in North Carolina. If there are any Cherokees who have ever been recognized as citizens of the Cherokee Nation as now constituted who have separated themselves from the nation and taken up their residence in the States and have removed their effects out of the nation, they would, by the act of Congress of February 8, 1887, be citizens of the United States, and by the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation they would have forfeited their rights as citizens of the nation. The Cherokee constitution and laws were not abrogated or repealed by the act of Congress of February 8, 1887, for the reason that the United States has conceded to the Cherokee Nation the right to determine who shall be citizens thereof.

A careful examination of the treaties which have been made with the Cherokee Nation by the United States will clearly establish the fact that nowhere does it appear that Cherokee Indians who have separated themselves from the tribe or taken up their residence in the States are taken into consideration, except the provision in reference to the Eastern Band of Cherokees, and those in reference to Cherokees who accepted reservations of land under article 8 of the treaty of 1817, and those who received their due proportion of all personal benefits accruing under the treaty of 1835, article 12. The treaties in reference to those classes of Cherokee Indians recognized the fact that they had separated themselves from and ceased to constitute a part of the Cherokee Nation. And, as is held by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Eastern Band of Cherokees against the Cherokee Nation, supra, these Indians ceased to be a part of the Cherokee Nation, and henceforth they become citizens of, and were subject to the laws of, the States in which they resided. And further, if Cherokee Indians who have separated themselves from the Cherokee Nation and have taken up their residence in any of the States of the Union wish to enjoy the benefits of citizenship in the Cherokee Nation they must comply with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation and be readmitted to citizenship as therein provided. "They can not live out of its territory, evade the obligations and burdens of citizenship, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of the funds and common property of the nation." By the terms of various treaties between the United States and the Cherokee Nation during the time the nation was divided into the Eastern and Western tribes the annuities were divided between the two branches of the nation according to their respective members, to be ascertained by a census to be taken. The annuities thus divided were regularly paid as stipulated until commuted by the treaty of 1835. This clearly shows that the United States regarded those Cherokees only who were citizens of the nation as entitled to annuities and as having any right or interest in Cherokee lands or property.

PURCHASE OF THE CHEROKEE OUTLET.

Counsel for the Cherokee Nation contend that the treaty with the Cherokee Nation for the purchase of what is known as "The Cherokee Outlet" expressly recognized the right of the Cherokee Nation to determine for itself who were entitled to citizenship. It is true that two considerations were expressed in the treaty: One of money, and the other in reference to intruders. Article 1 of the treaty ceded the lands in the Cherokee Outlet to the United States. Article 2 is as follows:

> For and in consideration of the above cession and relinquishment the United States agrees:
> First. That all persons now residing, or who may hereafter become residents, in the Cherokee Nation, and who are not recognized as citizens of the Cherokee Nation by the constituted authorities thereof, and who are not in the employment of the Cherokee Nation or not in the employment of citizens of the Cherokee Nation, in conformity of the laws thereof, or in the employment of the United States Government, and all citizens of the United States who are not residents of the Cherokee Nation under the provisions of treaty or acts of Congress, shall be deemed and held to be intruders and unauthorized persons within the intent and meaning of section 6 of the treaty of 1835 and sections 20 and 27 of the treaty of July 19, 1866, and shall, together with their personal effects, be removed without delay from the limits of said nation by the United States, as trespassers, upon the demand of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation.

Counsel for the Cherokee Nation contend that the foregoing provision was deemed a greater consideration to the Cherokees than the money actually paid them, and that the legislation contained in the act of June 10, 1898, conferring upon the United States commission and this court authority to determine who were citizens of the Cherokee Nation is in violation of the letter and spirit of this treaty and impairs the obligation of the contract of purchase; that contracts made by the Government with individuals are binding upon the Government, and that the Government is subject to the same obligations as individuals.

If it should be conceded for the sake of the argument that this position is correct, the conclusion would follow that the contract for the purchase of the Outlet had been impaired by subsequent legislation and that a portion of the consideration of purchase had failed. In that event, if this position be well taken, the Cherokee Nation might demand additional pecuniary consideration for the sale of the Outlet, the amount to depend upon the damages, if any, which the Cherokee Nation had sustained.

It would not follow, in any event, that the United States had no power to enact the legislation conferring authority upon the United States commission to prepare rolls and the jurisdiction upon this court under which citizenship cases are now being heard and determined.

POWER OF CONGRESS OVER INDIANS.

In the first treaty made between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, which was concluded November 22, 1785, at Hopewell, on the Keowee, it was expressly provided in article 3 as follows:

> That said Indians, for themselves and their respective tribes and towns, do acknowledge all the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whomsoever.

And by article 9 of said treaty it was provided as follows:

> For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries and oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right to regulate the trade with the Indians and manage all their affairs in such a manner as they (the United States in Congress assembled) think proper.

These provisions have never been abrogated, and the power has always been preserved in Congress of managing all the affairs of the Cherokees in such manner as Congress should think proper.

During the Revolutionary war the Cherokees had adhered to Great Britain, and this first treaty with them provided for a general exchange of prisoners, and the thirteenth or concluding article was as follows:

> The hatchet shall be forever buried, and the peace given by the United States and friendship reestablished between the said States on the one part and all the Cherokees on the other shall be universal.

This evidently explains the reasons which induced the United States to incorporate in this treaty the foregoing provisions.

It is true that for many years the United States pursued a policy of making treaties with the Indian nations and tribes, but that policy did not recognize the Indian tribe or nations as independent sovereignties. Their dependence upon and subjection to the authority of the United States have always been conceded. Congress may, in its discretion, legislate for them and concerning them in such manner as Congress may deem proper, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

SUMMARY.

This court will now proceed to consider the cases now before it on appeal from the United States commission in reference to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation. A separate opinion will be submitted later on in the term in reference to citizenship in the Creek Nation.

In determining who are citizens of the Cherokee Nation, the following propositions will govern this court:

First. That those Indians who have separated themselves from the present Cherokee Nation, or from the Old Cherokee Nation east of the Mississippi River, and have taken up their residence in the States, and have moved their effects out of the limits of the nation, and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, who remained in the States after the treaty of 1835, have forfeited all their rights and privileges as citizens of the nation, and that such persons can not regain their citizenship unless they comply with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation and be readmitted to citizenship as therein provided.

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Second. That this court recognizes the legislation of the Cherokee Nation constituting the supreme court, and thereafter the chief justice of the supreme court, tribunals to pass upon certain classes of citizenship cases, and also the legislation of the Cherokee Nation creating commissions with prescribed powers to pass upon applications for citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, as passed in accordance with the general legislative power of the nation, and will respect such legislation to the extent that it may be in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the treaties made between the United States and the Cherokee Nation. In construing such legislation the court will apply to it the same general principles of statutory construction which should be applied to the statutes of any of the States of the Union or to the statutes of the United States.

Third. That blood alone is not the test of citizenship in the Cherokee Nation. That those Cherokees, and their descendants, who have separated themselves from the nation, and have removed their effects from it and taken up their residence in any of the States of the Union, have ceased to be citizens of the Cherokee Nation. And further, that bona fide residence in the nation is essential to citizenship.

Fourth. Full faith and credit will be given to the judgments of the tribunals and commissions in citizenship cases, unless it is made to appear that the tribunal or commission acted without jurisdiction, or that its judgment was procured by fraud, as more fully explained in this opinion. The acts of the Cherokee council in the determination of applications for citizenship in the nation will be regarded as judgments of a court, and will be subject to the same tests as to their validity.

OPINION OF WILLIAM M. SPRINGER, JUDGE.

In the northern district of the Indian Territory.

No. 231.

William J. Watts, appellant, v. The Cherokee Nation, appellees.

Appeal from the United States Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

SPRINGER, Judge.

Mr. N. A. Gibson, special master, to whom this case was referred, submits the following report:

REPORT OF SPECIAL MASTER.

I, N. A. Gibson, special master herein, respectfully show to the court that under the order of reference herein made by the court, I have examined the pleadings and proof in this cause, which are filed herewith and made a part hereof, and that I find as follows:

I.

That this cause was instituted on September 9, 1896, upon which day application was made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for enrollment as citizens of the Cherokee Nation. That this application was made to the commission by which the cause was tried and the application denied on November 23, 1896, no reason being given for the decision, and that the claimants appealed therefrom to this court on January 19, 1897.

II.

That this application was made by—

William J. Watts, a son of Malachi Watts, for himself and for his children, Jesse W., Charlie G., Noah V., and Fannie E. Watts, and his grandchildren, Owen J. Watts, the child of Jesse W. Watts, and Eva C. Watts, the wife of said Jesse W. Watts; by Martha L. Payne, a daughter of Malachi Watts, her husband, James L. Payne, and their children, Thomas, Mattie, Charlie, and Willie W. Payne, and Sue L., the wife, and Maudie and William J., the children of said William W. Payne; by James Payne, jr., a son of the said Martha Payne, his wife, Ollie, and their children, Alford L., Mary S., and Bulah Payne; by Alex. G. Payne, a son of Martha L. Payne, his wife, Emma, and their children, Cora and Allie Payne; by Elbert Caswell, a son of Eva Caswell, a deceased, and who was a daughter of Martha Payne; by Queen Walton, a daughter of Malachi Watts, her husband, George O., and their children, William, Robert, and Okla Walton; by Cora and Alma Gleson, children of Laura Gleson, deceased, a daughter of Margaret Norrid; by William H. Norrid, the son of Margaret and Walter Norrid, his wife, Ada, and their children, Ross M. Norrid; by Thomas W. Norrid, a son of Walter and Margaret Norrid, and his

wife, Earle Norrid; by Elizabeth A. Watts, the wife of Solomon Watts, deceased, who was a son of Malachi Watts, and her son, Alford J. Watts, and his children, William H., Thomas J. Watts, and Alice M. Hudleston and Nellie Hudleston, the daughter of the last claimant; by Mattie Johnson, a daughter of Alford J. Watts, her husband, W. L. and their child, William Johnson; by Samuel M. Watts, the son of Solomon Watts, and his children, Watcy, Thomas, Annie, and Solomon J. Watts, and by Julia, Loy G., Charlie T., and Rachel Watts, the wife and children of Solomon J. Watts; by Tenney Blackard, a daughter of Solomon Watts, deceased, her husband, Thomas H., and their children, William and Nora; Charles and Vida Blackard; by John T. Blackard, the husband of Mahala Blackard, deceased, who was a daughter of Solomon Watts, his second wife, Permelia, and his children, John A., Sarah B., William A., and Cleo Blackard; by Ellie Price, a daughter of Mahala Blackard, and her son, Lee T. Price; by Henry M. Paterson, the husband of Nancy Paterson, deceased, who was a daughter of Solomon Watts, and his children, Mabel, Hurley, David, Roland, and Marion Paterson; by William Paterson, a son of Nancy Paterson, deceased, his wife, Susie, and their child, Austin Paterson; by Matisbay Watts, the wife of William Watts, deceased, who was a son of Solomon Watts, and their children, James, Fannie, Lizzie, Will, Tenney, Mollie, and Wilburn Watts; by Susan M. Mabry, a daughter of Malachi Watts, and her son, William H. Mabry; by Hannah Woodard, the daughter of Susan Ann Mabry, her husband, Sell J., and their children, John, Ora, Susie, William, Ira, Wilburn, and Archie Woodard; by Lizzie Waits, a daughter of Hannah Woodard, and her husband, Julius Waitz; by Laura Shermer, the daughter of Susan M. Mabry, her husband, Joseph, and their children, Walter, Marion, Otley, and Jody Shermer; by Fannie Shermer, daughter of Susan M. Mabry, her husband, Charlie, and their children, Harvey, Ivey, Eusetta E., and Charlie Shermer, jr.; by Jacob J. Mabry, the son of Susan Mabry, his wife, Fannie, and their children, May, Gordon, Gunter, and Lesla Mabry; by Marion H. Mabry, a son of Susan Mabry, his wife, Margaret, and their children, Lena, Bon, and Barney Mabry; by Louie Childres, the daughter of Susan Mabry, her husband, William P., and their children, Leona and Hubbard W. Childres; by J. H. Neal, the husband of Lizzie Neal, deceased, who was a daughter of Delila Bayette, and his children, Ida, Winshall, Ada, Ora, and Eva Neal; by John A. Bayette, the son of Delila Bayette, his wife, Mattie, and their daughters, Emma Bayette, Leslie Bayette, and Lessey Bayette; by Mary L. Day, the daughter of Jane Paterson, who was a daughter of Delila Bayette, her husband, John, and their children, Walter, Harvey, Lillie, Shelby, and Charlie Day; by Amanda Paterson, a daughter of Jane Paterson; by Thomas H. Hope, the husband of Tabitha Hope, deceased, who was a daughter of Delila Bayette, Josie Hope, his second wife, and his children, William, Robert, James, Adda, Jesse, and Ethel Hope; by Fannie Taylor, a daughter of Malachi Watts, her husband, Lam, and her son, William Taylor; by Marion J. Taylor, a son of Fannie Taylor; his wife, Lenora, and their children, Cleo and Marion J. Taylor, jr.; by Mary S. Fields, a daughter of Fannie Taylor, her husband, Isom W., and their children, Dora E. and William J. Fields; by Marion J. Watts, a son of Malachi Watts, his wife, Thenia, and his son, Marion J. Watts, jr.; by Thomas F. Watts, a son of Marion Watts, and his wife, Maggie Watts; by Mildona Shackleford, a daughter of Marion J. Watts, her husband, Lafayette Shackleford, and her children by her first husband, Marinda, Delia, Effie, Beulah, Claud, and Cornelia Clayborn; by Nellie Nichols, a daughter of Louisa Taylor, deceased, who was a daughter of Malachi Watts, her husband, George M. Nichols, and their children, Emma, Lizzie, Mattie, and Bertha Nichols; by Minnie Jackson, the daughter of Louisa Taylor, her husband, Jesse, and their child, Nellie Jackson; by Mary L. Eddington, a daughter of Louisa Taylor, her husband, J. T., and their children, Elizabeth, Grover, Frank G., Carrie M., Marion W., Willie A., and Emma L. Eddington; by Fannie Morgan, a daughter of Louisa Taylor, her husband, Jeff L. and their children, Nellie, Ellwood, Maud, Clarrie, L. M., and La Fayette Morgan; by Fannie E. Hendrix, a daughter of Fannie Morgan, her husband, Isaac, and their child, Callie Hendrix; by John Shannon, the husband of Allie Shannon, deceased, who was a granddaughter of Malachi Watts; by Dudley Taylor, a son of Louisa Taylor, his wife, Clarrie, and their children, Willie and William Taylor; by Lou Wallace, the daughter of Louisa Taylor, her husband, William Wallace, and her children by a former marriage, Leo, Mattie, Myrtle, and Clara J. Shannon; by Jennie M. Taylor, a daughter of Malachi Watts, her husband, Jonathan H., and George W. Taylor; by Fannie M. Ward, a daughter of Jennie Taylor, her husband, Augustus M., and their children, William T. and Mary V. Ward; by William T. Taylor, a son of Jennie M. Taylor, his wife, Cora, and their children, Robbie T. and Elmer Taylor; by William D. Blackard, the husband of Matilda Blackard, deceased, who was a daughter of Malachi Watts, and their children, Caswell, Tollie, Mattie, and Annie P. Blackard; by John Hope, a son of Tabitha Hope, who was a daughter of Delila Bayette, his wife, Mary, and their children, Newton and Mary Hope; by Pinkney A., Ola May, Thomas, Pinkney M., Arta, Rachel M., John M., P. A., V. K., E. S., Earl G., Jerman Cherry, Susie J., Effie, and Clinton Duncan, Mary M., Odus, Ellen M., Edwin, Marion G., and Vernon W. Cherry; Endoval S., Jasper V., and Ora G. Robinson, all children and grandchildren of Marion J. Watts, a son of Malachi Watts; by Hettie M. Miller and her five children; by Nancy J. Allen, her husband, Jesse Allen, and their children, Sarah, Thomas R., Claud O., Randolph, John W., Pinkney J., Daniel H., and Nannie Allen; by Martha E. Cousins, her husband, J. W., and their children, Effie and Celia Cousins; by R. B. Jenkins, his wife, Bessie, and their children, Mollie, Eva, Mary, Ada, Ruth, Lola, and Richard B. Jenkins—these last-named claimants being all descendants of Molinda Watts, a sister of Malachi Watts; by John Nail, his wife, Lizzie, and their child, Homer Nail, and by William Nail, they being descendants of Molinda Watts; by Alice Robison, her husband, J. P., and their children, Sam, Dona, and Josie Robison, she being a daughter of William M. Watts; by the said William M. Watts, his wife, Lusinda, and their children, Alice Robison, William J. Watts, Oscar Watts, John Watts, Oliver Watts, and Sarah McGuire; by Eli McGuire, the husband of Sarah McGuire, and their children, Myrtle, Olie, and Robert McGuire; by Robert Watts, a son of Clinton Watts, who was a brother of Malachi Watts, his wife, Boli, and their children, Claud, Cora, and Pearly Watts—these claimants, from Alice Robison down to and including Pearly Watts, all residing in the State of Texas. That the children of Hattie M. Miller, above referred to, who was a granddaughter of Malachi Watts, are James L., Jesse M., Thomas K., William F., Fannie B., Charlie B., and Oscar F. Miller; by Thomas E. Evans, a son of Malachi Evans and grandson of Nancy Evans, who was a full sister of Malachi Watts, and whose husband, Thomas Evans, was the son of Jacky Evans, a Cherokee Indian who lived in the State of Tennessee, and whom the claimants state was enrolled on the Cherokee roll of 1835; by Mary J. Evans, his wife, and their children, Susan E. Brooks, Lee Ellen Tyler; by Jodie D. Evans and John F. Evans, this last family residing in the State of Tennessee; by Endora Heard, a daughter of Jefferson J. Watts, who was a brother of Malachi Watts, and her children, Lizzie P. Griffing and Ayleen Watts Pope, they residing at Wagoner, Ind. T.; by Lois J. Maddux, a sister of the last-named claimant, and her children, Clement T., N. Watts, Erne E., and Ince L. Maddux, residing at Wagoner, Ind. T.; and by Lou O. Maddux, a sister of the last-named claimant, and her children, Neville N., Emery W., Ola D., Thomas W., Albert L., and Maud E. Maddux, residing in the State of Mississippi; by Bell T. Seaton, for herself and for her husband,

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John H. Seaton, and her children, Charles H. Seaton, Lula B. Seaton, Oscar B. Seaton, and Grover U. Seaton, and her full brother, David Evans, all residing at Chouteau, Ind. T.; Bell Seaton and David Seaton being the children of Malachi Evans, who was the son of Nancy Watts, who was a full sister to Malachi Watts.

That all of said claimants, with the exceptions above noted, reside in the Cherokee Nation, Ind. T.

That they base their claim to citizenship upon the fact that Malachi Watts and his brothers, from whom they are descended, were Cherokee Indians by blood, with the added ground in the case of those of the claimants who are lineal descendants of Malachi Watts and *that* Malachi Watts and his family were duly admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation in the year 1871, by a legally authorized tribunal of that nation, appointed to pass upon the applications of persons seeking enrollment as members of the tribe.

III.

The claimants introduce in support of their application the affidavits of W. J. Watts, the principal claimants, as to the correct statement of the names and relationship of the applicants, copies of affidavits as to the Cherokee blood of the claimants from Eliza Ross, William Wilson, Laran O. Gibbs, Isaac Couch, David Elliott, W. S. Ward, Jess L. Hibbs, Samuel H. Payne, Lott Langley, Susan M. Watts, Samuel Adair, Jane E. Burton, C. W. Burton, Blaney Harper, Alfred Bethel, Thomas Ragsdale, Stephen A. Donald, W. W. Bunch, John F. Wheeler, Edward Farmer, Joshua Patrick, John Rattingourd, L. C. Hollifield, James Watts; a certificate from Judge John S. Vann, a member of the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation; a letter of Edward F. Smith, Indian Commissioner, to G. W. Ingalls, United States Indian agent at Muskogee, dated January 30, 1875; a letter to the same party, dated July 5, 1875, from Will P. Ross, chief of the Cherokee Nation; an affidavit from William Wilson; a letter to Solomon Watts from S. W. Marston, United States Indian agent at Muskogee, dated September 26, 1877; a letter from the same person to Thomas H. Blackard, dated April 3, 1876; a permit given W. J. Watts and Thomas Blackard, Cherokees, to employ W. D. Long, Norman Smoot, and L. E. Grant, United States citizens, for twelve months from May 1, 1878, signed by S. W. Marston, United States Indian agent; a letter to J. E. Craven, dated October 20, 1879, signed by H. J. Brooks, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs; a letter from John Q. Tufts, United States Indian agent at Muskogee, dated January 22, 1888; one from the same person to Charles Fry, dated on the same day, ordering that the property of William Watts be not interfered with; a letter to W. J. Watts, dated January 28, 1880, from C. A. Hays, Commissioner; a letter to W. J. Watts from E. J. Brooks, Acting Commissioner, dated August 6, 1880; one to W. J. and Marion Watts from John Q. Tufts, dated May 4, 1882; one to Martha Jane Gillis, dated June 21, 1886, from Robert L. Owen, United States Indian agent; one to W. J. Watts, dated January 23, 1888, from A. B. Upshaw, Acting Commissioner; a letter to Thomas Marcum from Robert L. Owen, dated July 9, 1888; a letter to J. A. Scales, chief justice of the Cherokee supreme court, dated February 9, 1889, from J. B. Mayes, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, and asking for his opinion as to the act in regard to North Carolina Cherokees, approved December 18, 1871, and the joint resolution of the Cherokee council referred to in that act, and for such information as he might have in regard to the Watts and other citizenship cases; a copy of the reply to this letter, dated February 19, 1889, stating that the resolution referred to was approved December 10, 1869, and that the act following said resolution was approved November 20, 1870, under which act any North Carolina Cherokees who might remove to the Cherokee Nation should enroll themselves before the chief justice of the supreme court within two months after their arrival in the nation and satisfy him that they were Cherokees, and that the said chief justice was required to report the number, names, ages, and sex of the persons admitted to citizenship and of those denied to the national council in each year; that this act was amended on December 17, 1871, so as to require the chief justice to receive and hear the petitions of all persons claiming the right of Cherokee citizenship, to take evidence in the cases and transmit them, with such remarks as he deemed proper, to the council for final action; that the Watts case was taken up by Judge John S. Vann in 1872 and reported to the council with a recommendation marked "D," and including this statement: "The error that has been fallen into in the Watts case is, that case came under the act of November 20, 1870, instead of the act of December 7, 1871, as these records conclusively show." A copy of an opinion by A. H. Garland, Attorney-General of the United States, dated January 23, 1889, in regard to admission to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation under the act of 1870, and deciding that the chief justice of the Cherokee Nation, under that act, was authorized to admit applicants to citizenship, and that when once passed upon by him it became an adjudicated matter; that the Department of the Interior was under no obligation to respect a decision of the Cherokee authorities to inquire afterwards into the justice of the claim of parties who had been so admitted; a letter to G. W. Parker from R. V. Belt, Acting Commissioner, dated November 6, 1889, in regard to this case and its relation to the law of 1870, and directing him to investigate this matter; a copy of a decision by the Adair commission on citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, dated April 20, 1888, reviewing the history of the Watts case and declaring the claimants herein intruders; the affidavit of T. B. Downing, showing that he had examined the records of the Cherokee senate, of which he was assistant clerk; that on the journal of November 16, 1871, he found this entry: "Evidence in the case of Malachi Watts, accompanied with the report of the chief justice in the matter, submitted to the national council. On motion of W. P. Adair. Referred to the committee on foreign relations," and also that on the record of November 24, 1871, the following appears: "The report of Chief Justice Vann relating to citizenship granted to North Carolina Cherokees ordered filed. The cases of William Going, J. Going, and Malachi Watts returned by the chairman of foreign relations, evidence being unfinished;" an abstract of the testimony before George W. Parker, special Indian agent, in an investigation of this case held at Tahlequah in 1890; a lengthy report from George W. Parker to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to the Watts case, dated March 11, 1890, giving the full history of the case, with an addition dated March 15, 1890; a copy of a letter to W. J. Watts from C. A. Hays, Commissioner, dated January 28, 1880; a letter to R. L. Owen, United States Indian agent, from John H. Oberly, Commissioner, dated February 4, 1889; the report of C. C. Duncan, United States Indian inspector, to the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the Watts case, dated August 8, 1893, and also in the separate applications of various claimants; affidavits from M. J. Watts, Elizabeth Watts, Susan M. Mabry, Lela J. Maddux, Endora Heard, W. J. Watts, Thomas F. Evans, Martha C. Payne, Robert B. Jenkins, Permelia Blalock, S. M. Watts, identifying the various claimants and showing their descent from Malachi Watts and his brother, as stated above.

IV.

The Cherokee Nation introduces in defense in support of its answer copies of various letters, affidavits, and reports, most of which have been filed herein by the claimants as above noted, introduced before various tribunals which have acted upon this case at different times since the year 1871, and which have been specifically noted above; a copy of the decision of the chambers court at Tahlequah, dated August 23, 1878, denying these claimants' application to be admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, together with the evidence which was introduced before that court, and also copies of receipts from Mathisha Watts, W. D. Blackard, Thomas Y. Hope, John Day, Henry H. Patterson, T. H. Blackard, Thomas F. Watts, John A. Bayetto, Alfred J. Watts, Marian J. Watts, Charles Shermer, George M. Nichols, William J. Watts, James Sherman, Jacob H. Neal, dated at various times from the 4th day of October, 1895, and acknowledging receipt from E. E. Starr, treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, of different sums of money "in full payment for improvements in my possession as above numbered, as provided for by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, for the appraisement of places or improvements occupied by persons declared to be intruders in the Cherokee Nation as per act of the national council approved September 20, 1895," and a copy of a letter from E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Lewis Downing, chief of the Cherokee Nation, dated November 13, 1869, asking what might be the wishes of the Cherokee Nation in regard to the reception of Cherokees residing in North Carolina and adjoining States into said nation as citizens.

V.

That these claimants base their contention of a right to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation upon the statement that they are descended from Malachi Watts and his brothers, who were the sons of Garrett Watts, who was the son of John Watts, who lived among the Cherokee Indians in Tennessee and Georgia, and who were Cherokee Indians by blood, and also upon the statement that Malachi Watts and his family and descendants were admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation in November, 1871, by Judge John S. Vann, the chief justice of the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation.

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VI.

The claimants contend that under the showing made by them that they are the descendants of John Watts, Garrett Watts, and Malachi Watts, who were Cherokee Indians by blood, and for the further reason that they have shown that Malachi Watts and his descendants were admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation by Judge John S. Vann in the year 1871, which rights were afterwards wrongfully taken away from them, they are now entitled to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation under the law applicable to this case, while the Cherokee Nation contends that the claimants not having shown that the ancestors through whom they claim are now or have been citizens of the Cherokee Nation since the removal of said nation west to the Indian Territory, or that their names appear on any of the authenticated rolls of said nation, or that they or their ancestors now reside or ever have resided in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, as citizens thereof; and for the further reason that they have been heretofore denied admission to the Cherokee Nation by a legal tribunal, and for the further reason that the most of said claimants have been adjudged intruders and paid for their improvements, they are not entitled to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation.

The premises considered, I find that the claimants are all the descendants of John Watts and Garrett Watts, who lived among the Cherokee Indians in the States of Georgia and Tennessee, and who were Cherokee Indians by blood; that these claimants are all Cherokee Indians by blood, with the exception of the intermarried claimants, whose names appear in Section II of this report; that all of said claimants, down to and including Ora G. Robison, in the list of said claimants, are the descendants of Malachi Watts, and reside in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory; that the remaining claimants are the descendants of the brothers and sisters of Malachi Watts, residing in various places, as shown by said list; that the said Malachi Watts, with his family, came from the State of Tennessee to Clarksville, Ark., at an early day; that in the year 1871 W. J. Watts, the principal claimant herein, came to the present Cherokee Nation, and in the month of November, 1871, made application to Judge John S. Vann, chief justice of the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation, asking that Malachi Watts and his descendants be readmitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation; that Malachi Watts was at that time in Clarksville, Ark., and that the claimants were represented here by W. J. Watts; that on November 12, 1871, Judge Vann, after hearing the evidence in the said application, passed favorably upon the same, and ruled that the claimants should be admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation; that he reported his action to the Cherokee senate, and the report was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and afterwards brought back by that committee, after which no further action seems to have been taken thereupon; that the claimants began to exercise the right of citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, but their rights were denied in a short time, and that on August 23, 1878, the chambers court ruled that the claimants were not entitled to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, and they were declared intruders; that a large number of the claimants whose names are given above received pay for their improvements in the Cherokee Nation in October, 1895, as intruders; that in November, 1869, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs wrote to the then chief of the Cherokee Nation inquiring about the terms upon which Cherokee Indians from North Carolina and adjoining States would be received into the Cherokee Nation as citizens, following which letter the Cherokee council in December, 1869, after this letter was transmitted by the chief, resolved that the Cherokee Nation was willing to receive the North Carolina Cherokees into the Cherokee Nation provided that they remove without any expenses to said nation, and provided that no rights should be admitted until the said North Carolina Cherokees should remove west and become identified with the Cherokee Nation; following which resolution, on November 18, 1870, the national council passed an act by which all North Carolina Cherokees who might remove into the Cherokee Nation and permanently locate therein as citizens thereof should be deemed Cherokee citizens, provided said Cherokees should enroll themselves before the chief justice of the supreme court within two months after their arrival in said nation and satisfy him that they were Cherokees, he being required to report his action to the national council. This act was in effect in November, 1871, at the time when W. J. Watts applied to Judge Vann, the chief justice, for recognition for himself and his father and his father's descendants as citizens of the Cherokee Nation, and the proof shows that Judge Vann, after hearing this cause, did admit the claimants to citizenship. The said act was amended on December 7, 1871, so as to require the chief justice to hear the petitions of all persons claiming Cherokee citizenship, to take

testimony, and report to the national council for final action, and that he should hold court at Tahlequah and Fort Gibson for that purpose.

I find that the proof shows conclusively that the claimants, or so many of them as are the descendants of Malachi Watts, were admitted to citizenship by Judge Vann on November 12, 1871, and that report of his action was made by him to the Cherokee council on November 16, 1871, which was prior to the passage of the amendment to the act of 1870, which was approved December 7, 1871. As to whether the chief justice transcended his power in admitting the claimants to citizenship I shall express no opinion, deeming this a conclusion of law upon which the court must pass. The proof does not show that the claimants were North Carolina Cherokees, or that they were ever enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation, and hence I leave it for the court to decide as to whether the term "North Carolina Cherokees" would include Cherokee Indians from States other than North Carolina, or whether the term must be construed as applying strictly to Cherokees in that State.

I further find that at the time the application was made to Judge Vann for admission to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation for Malachi Watts and his family W. J. Watts and his brother-in-law, Jacob Mabray, were the only representatives of the family who were in the Cherokee Nation; that they had come into said nation in October, 1871, and made application in November, 1871; that the other members of the family came to the Cherokee Nation at various times during the few years following the said admission, and that the children of the family were admitted to the Cherokee schools for several years; that in 1874, when search was made in the executive office in Tahlequah for the records of this hearing before Judge Vann, all records of the same had disappeared, and that the proof shows that the office in which they had been stored had been used by witnesses, and prisoners under guard, and that the light boxes in which a number of the papers in said office had been kept had been broken and the papers badly scattered.

I further find that the certificate given by Judge Vann in the year 1874, to the effect that the claimants had made application to him at Fort Gibson in April, 1872, and that he had passed upon the case and forwarded it to the Cherokee senate with his recommendation, marked and classified B, is not sustained by the other proof, the records of the senate clearly showing that the said case was reported to the senate by Judge Vann on November 16, 1871, which was prior to the passage of the amended act of 1871; that the certificate was made three years after the case had been passed upon, and that there is proof to show that at the time it was made the date as written by Judge Vann was April, 1871, which is also erroneous, as the proof shows clearly that the application was not made until November, 1871, and also shows that the claimants never applied at Fort Gibson, but that the matter was heard at Tahlequah, where such cases were heard under the act of 1870.

By the COURT:

To the above report of the special master the Cherokee Nation files the following exceptions:

Comes now the appellee by its counsel, William T. Hutchings, esq., and makes and files the following exceptions to the report of the special master in the above-entitled case: So much of said report as is in the following language: "I find that the claimants are all the descendants of John Watts and Garrett Watts, who lived among the Cherokee Indians in the States of Georgia and Tennessee, and who were Cherokee Indians by blood; that these claimants are all Cherokee Indians by blood, with the exception of the intermarried claimants, whose names appear in Section II of this report," is excepted to because the testimony does not bear out said findings, the same failing to show that the ancestors of the appellants ever were recognized as citizens of the Cherokee Nation, or ever were recognized as Indians by the tribes, or ever lived as Indians among the Cherokees, the evidence being solely derived from the statement of the parties themselves, and from witnesses who testified solely as to their personal appearance, their resemblance to Indians, and their being considered Indians by the white people among whom they resided.

Second. Appellee again excepts to so much of said report as follows: "That on November 12, 1871, Judge Vann, after hearing the evidence in said application, passed favorably upon the same and ruled that the claimants should be admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, and the report was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and afterwards brought back by that committee, after which no further action seems to have been taken thereupon."

The evidence shows conclusively that the Watts application was made subsequent to November 12, 1871, and that the favorable judgment of Judge Vann was awarded long subsequent to that time, made under the amended act of December, 1871; that Watts never claimed he had been admitted until recent years, and always relied upon Vann's simple recommendation to council. Attention is specially called to the evidence sustaining our views set forth in a brief of facts hereto attached. For like reasons appellee excepts to the following language in said report: "I find that the proof shows conclusively that the claimants, or so many of them as are the descendants of Malachi Watts, were admitted to citizenship by Judge Vann on November 12, 1871, and that report of his action was made by him to the Cherokee council on November 16, 1871, which was prior to the passage of the amendment to the act of 1870, which was approved December 7, 1871."

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By the COURT:

From this report it appears that this case was submitted to the United States Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes September 9, 1890, and that the application of the claimants to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation was denied by that commission, and that an appeal was taken, as provided by law, to this court.

The application is made by the principal claimant, William J. Watts, a son of Malachi Watts, for himself and children and 64 other families, the whole number of persons embraced in the application being in the neighborhood of 300. A portion of the claimants reside in the Cherokee Nation and in the States of Tennessee and Mississippi, but a large majority of them reside in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

These claimants base their right to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation upon the ground that they are descendants of Malachi Watts and his brothers, who were the sons of Garrett Watts, who was the son of John Watts, who lived among the Cherokee Indians in Tennessee and Georgia, and who were Cherokee Indians by blood, and also upon the statement that Malachi Watts and his family and descendants were admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation in November, 1871, by Judge John S. Vann, chief justice of the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation. The master finds that the claimants are all descendants of Garrett and John Watts, who lived among the Cherokee Indians in the States of Tennessee and Georgia, and who were Cherokee Indians by blood, and that these claimants are all Cherokee Indians by blood, with the exception of the intermarried claimants, whose names are set forth in Section II of the report. The master states that Malachi Watts, with his family, came from the State of Tennessee to Clarksville, Ark., "at an early day;" but how early the parties came to Arkansas the master does not find. It appears, however, that in the year 1871 William J. Watts, the principal claimant herein, came to the present Cherokee Nation, and in November, 1871, made application to Judge Vann, chief justice of the supreme court, asking that Malachi Watts and his descendants be readmitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation; "that Malachi Watts at that time was in Clarksville, Ark., and that the claimants were represented here by W. J. Watts." It is also stated by the master that on November 12, 1871, Judge Vann, after hearing the evidence in the application, passed favorably upon the same and ruled that the claimants should be admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation; that he reported his action to the Cherokee senate, and that the report was referred to the committee on foreign relations and afterwards brought back by that committee, after which no further action seems to have been taken thereon; that the claimants began to exercise the right of citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, but their rights were denied in a short time, and that on August 23, 1878, the chambers court on citizenship in the Cherokee Nation ruled that the claimants were not entitled to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, and they were declared intruders; that a large number of the claimants, whose names are given in the master's report, received pay for their improvements in the Cherokee Nation in October, 1895, as intruders.

The counsel for the Cherokee Nation file exceptions to that part of the master's report in which he finds that the claimants are the descendants of John and Garrett Watts, who lived among the Cherokee Indians in the States of Tennessee and Georgia, and that they are Cherokee Indians by blood. Counsel also except to the finding of the master that Judge Vann passed favorably upon the application of the claimants and admitted them to citizenship, and also to that part of the master's report in which he states that the proof shows conclusively that the claimants, or so many of them as are the descendants of Malachi Watts, were admitted to citizenship by Judge Vann on November 12, 1871. Counsel for the Cherokee Nation file in support of their exceptions a brief in which they point out in detail the grounds of their exceptions. The brief of counsel and the report of the special master should be taken into consideration in determining the question as to whether the claimants are Cherokee Indians by blood, and also in determining whether Malachi Watts and his family were admitted to citizenship by Judge Vann upon the 12th day of November, 1871. This court will not pass upon the contention between the special master and the counsel for the Cherokee Nation upon these two points. The case will be disposed of outside of these contentions and upon the facts which are conceded.

It appears that the first of the parties who came to the Indian Territory was the principal claimant, William J. Watts, and that he came to the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, in the month of November, 1871, and made application to Judge Vann, asking that Malachi Watts and his descendants be readmitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation; that Malachi Watts was at that time in Clarksville, Ark., and had not yet moved to the Indian Territory. It appears that Malachi Watts was a son of Garrett Watts, who was a son of John Watts, who lived among the Cherokee Indians in Tennessee and Georgia, and that Malachi Watts, with his family, came from the State of Tennessee to Clarksville, Ark., "at an early day." From that "early day," which is not given in the report, up to 1871, when W. J. Watts appeared in the Indian Territory, Malachi Watts resided in the State of Arkansas. Previous to that time he had resided in the State of Tennessee. It does not appear where he was born, but it is certain that prior to 1871 he had never resided in the Cherokee Nation as now constituted, or in the old Cherokee Nation. He could not, therefore, be regarded, prior to that time, as either a member of the Eastern Band of Cherokees, who were known as North Carolina Cherokees, or a member of the Cherokee Nation as now constituted. His status was therefore fixed by the following provision of the constitution of the Cherokee Nation, being a part of section 2 of article 1:

1. Whenever any citizen shall remove, with his effects, out of the limits of this nation and become a citizen of any other government, all of 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.

Substantially the same provision is found in the constitution of the old Cherokee Nation.

He did not come to the Cherokee Nation prior to November 20, 1869, during the time that there was a statutory invitation to all Cherokees and others having Cherokee privileges, who might have been residing out of the limits of the nation previously to the adoption of the constitution, to return to the nation and be admitted to the rights of citizenship without the action of the council. After November 20, 1869, he could not become a citizen of the Cherokee Nation unless, as held by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Eastern Band of Cherokees against the Cherokee Nation and the United States, he complied with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation and was readmitted to citizenship as therein provided. He had separated himself from the old Cherokee Nation and had become an alien to it, and had never been admitted to citizenship in the new nation.

The principal claimant in this case was born in the State of Arkansas or Tennessee, and he and all other descendants of Malachi Watts were subject to the same disabilities and provisions of law that were applicable to their ancestors. The claimants in this case, who are the descendants of Malachi Watts, base their right to be admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation upon the ground, as they contend, that they were admitted to citizenship by Chief Justice Vann on November 12, 1871. The master finds this, as a matter of fact, to be true, although there is a very grave doubt in the mind of the court upon this point; but assuming, for the sake of this argument, that they were so admitted, it becomes necessary to inquire whether Judge Vann had jurisdiction to hear and determine that application.

The report of the master states that in November, 1869, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs wrote to the chief of the Cherokee Nation inquiring about the terms upon which Cherokee Indians from North Carolina and adjoining States would be received into the Cherokee Nation as citizens. After having received this letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Cherokee council passed, December 10, 1869, the following joint resolution:

JOINT RESOLUTION of the national council in regard to North Carolina Cherokees.

Whereas sundry petitions have been transmitted to the national council by the North Carolina Cherokees, from which it appears that the said Cherokees (or a portion of them) are desirous of removing and becoming members of the Cherokee Nation; and

Whereas the principal chief has transmitted a communication to the national council, inclosing one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from which it appears that the honorable Commissioner desires to know of the wishes of the Cherokee Nation in reference to the removal of the said North Carolina Indians: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the national council, That the principal chief be, and he is hereby, authorized to inform the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the willingness of the Cherokee Nation to receive the said North Carolina Cherokees into the Cherokee Nation: *Provided,* That they remove without any expense to the treasury of the Cherokee Nation: *And provided further,* That these resolutions shall not be so construed as to admit them to any Cherokee rights or benefits until they shall have removed West and been identified as citizens of the Cherokee Nation.

Be it further resolved, That the principal chief be, and he is hereby, authorized to notify the said North Carolina Cherokees of the willingness of the Cherokee Nation to receive them as citizens of the Cherokee Nation upon the terms hereinbefore expressed.

Tahlequah, C. N., December 10, 1869.

The Cherokee council, November 18, 1870, passed the following act:

Whereas the national council, under a joint resolution approved December 10, 1869, entitled "A joint resolution of the national council in regard to the North Carolina Cherokees," has

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invited the said North Carolina Cherokees to emigrate West and become identified with the Cherokee Nation as citizens thereof: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the national council, That all such Cherokees as may hereafter remove into the Cherokee Nation and permanently locate therein as citizens thereof shall be deemed as Cherokee citizens: *Provided*, Said Cherokees shall enroll themselves before the chief justice of the supreme court within two months after their arrival in the Cherokee Nation, and make satisfactory showing to him of their being Cherokees. And the said chief justice is hereby required to report the number, names, ages, and sex of all persons admitted by him to be entitled to Cherokee citizenship; and also the number, names, ages, and sex of the persons denied the right of citizenship, to the annual session of the national council in each year.

Tahlequah, C. N., November 18, 1870, approved.

This act was in force from November 18, 1870, until December 7, 1871, when it was repealed or amended. The amendatory act, approved December 7, 1871, provided that the act of November 17, 1870, quoted above, should be so amended as to require the chief justice of the nation to receive and hear the petitions of all persons claiming the rights of Cherokee citizenship, and to take evidence with regard to the same, and to transmit the petitions of such petitioners, with all of the evidence relating thereto, to the national council for final action. The powers of the chief justice thereafter extended no further than to receive the petitions and transmit the testimony to the council.

The conceded facts in this case show that at the time the principal claimant, William J. Watts, made application to Chief Justice Vann, Malachi Watts and the other members of the family had not come to the Cherokee Nation, with one exception, a brother-in-law, whose name is stated in the report of the master as Jacob Mabray. It will be seen that the act conferring jurisdiction upon the chief justice was in reference to all such Cherokees (meaning North Carolina Cherokees) as may hereafter remove into the Cherokee Nation and personally locate therein as citizens. Chief Justice Vann had no authority conferred upon him by law to enroll any person as a citizen of the Cherokee Nation who had not already moved into and permanently located in the Cherokee Nation, nor did he have any authority under the laws of the Cherokee Nation to enroll any person as a citizen of the nation who was not a North Carolina Cherokee. The act and the joint resolution inviting such persons to come to the Territory related solely and exclusively to North Carolina Cherokees. It appears from the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which first called forth this resolution and which is referred to in the master's report, that he inquired about the terms upon which the Cherokee Indians from North Carolina and adjoining States would be received into the Cherokee Nation as citizens. That after the receipt of this communication a joint resolution was passed by the council which authorized the principal chief to inform the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the willingness of the Cherokee Nation to receive said North Carolina Cherokees into the Cherokee Nation, provided they remove without any expense to the treasury of the Cherokee Nation, and provided further, that this invitation was not to be so construed as to admit them to any Cherokee rights or benefits until they shall have removed West and been identified as citizens of the Cherokee Nation. And the principal chief was authorized to notify them that they would be received upon the terms therein expressed. It will be seen that this invitation was confined to North Carolina Cherokees and did not even embrace, as suggested by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Cherokees in the adjoining States to North Carolina. The act of the Cherokee council passed November 18, 1870, which conferred jurisdiction upon the chief justice to enroll North Carolina Cherokees, was confined by its terms to North Carolina Cherokees, and the chief justice had no authority to enroll those Cherokees who had separated themselves from the Eastern Band and had taken up their residence in the States, as had Malachi Watts and his descendants. If, therefore, as is contended by the claimants in this case, Chief Justice Vann did on the 12th day of November, 1871, enroll Malachi Watts and his descendants as citizens of the Cherokee Nation, such enrollment was made without any authority from the Cherokee Nation. He was not clothed with any authority to make it, and his acts in that respect are null and void. If it were true that Malachi Watts and his descendants were North Carolina Cherokees, it is admitted that they were not residents of the Cherokee Nation at the time of their alleged admission by Chief Justice Vann, except the principal claimant, William J. Watts, and Jacob Mabray, his brother-in-law. These two persons, therefore, in any view of the case, were the only ones upon whose application the chief justice could have acted.

It appears from the report of the special master in this case that on August 23, 1878, the chambers court on Cherokee citizenship ruled that the claimants in this case were not entitled to citizenship in the nation, and they were declared intruders. It is stated in the brief of the counsel for the Cherokee Nation that the principal claimant in this case, William J. Watts, himself filed the application before the chambers citizenship commission, which rejected the application of claimants to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation.

Counsel for claimants in this case have submitted a brief, in which they insist that the claimants were admitted to citizenship by Chief Justice Vann and that the case is res adjudicata. To sustain this position they cite Greenleaf on Evidence, section 522. This authority is to the effect that the interest of the community requires that a limit should be prescribed to litigation; that the same cause of action should not be brought twice to a final determination; that justice requires that every cause be once fairly and impartially tried, but the public tranquillity demands that, having been once so tried, all litigation of that question and between those parties should be closed forever. This authority is supported by Judge Cooley in his work on Constitutional Limitation, page 48. It is also substantially the position assumed by this court in its general opinion on the law applicable to Cherokee citizenship cases. It must be conceded, however, that a court can not act beyond and without the scope of its jurisdiction, and that when it does so act its judgments are null and void. This court is of the opinion that the adjudication of this case as to Malachi Watts and his descendants by Chief Justice Vann was, if any such judgment was made, without jurisdiction, and the alleged judgment is null and void. The court is further of the opinion that the case of these claimants was adjudicated by the chambers court on Cherokee citizenship, and that the judgment of that commission rejecting the application of the claimants in this case is valid and binding upon this court. If it should be contended that said last-named Cherokee commission had no jurisdiction to pass upon the application which was before it and that its judgment was void, the claimants would still be left in a position which would require affirmative action on the part of the Cherokee council to admit them to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation. Their admission would then rest upon the discretion of the Cherokee council, a discretion which has not been committed to this court.

Entertaining these views, it is unnecessary for this court to undertake an investigation as to whether the claimants have established conclusively the fact that they are Cherokee Indians by blood, or whether they were enrolled as citizens by Chief Justice Vann, as alleged in their petition. In view of the conceded facts in the case, and of the law applicable thereto, this court is of the opinion that the judgment of the United States commission rejecting this case should be affirmed, and that the application of the claimants to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation should be denied, and it is so ordered.

W. J. Watts et al. *v.* Cherokee Nation.

Motion for rehearing.

The following motion for rehearing was filed in the United States court for the northern district of the Indian Territory, at Muskogee, January 24, 1898:

Comes the said plaintiffs, W. J. Watts et al., and move the court to set aside the judgment or decree rendered herein on the — day of December, 1897, and grant them a rehearing herein, for the following reasons, to wit:

First. Because the judgment is contrary to the law.

Second. Because the said judgment is contrary to the weight of the evidence and the proofs in the same.

Third. Because said judgment is res adjudicata and contrary to the judgment and finding of the Hon. John S. Vann as chief justice of the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation, to whom was delegated the authority of the Cherokee Nation to admit North Carolina Cherokees to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation under certain conditions, and that the said Vann did, in pursuance of and by virtue of the authority so vested in him by the said nation, on the — day of the ——— 187—, by his judgment and findings declared the said claimants to be North Carolina Cherokees and subject to such admission as Cherokee citizens, and so admitted them, and that under the law of the Cherokee Nation giving authority and power to said Vann as such chief justice, the kind of Cherokees subject to such admission, namely, North Carolina Cherokees, was a question of fact to be found by said Vann as said chief justice, and he did so find, and such finding was the only material fact to be found by said Vann within the scope of his authority as a condition precedent to the right of admission of claimants as such Cherokee citizens, and Vann having by his judgment so found the facts to be, the judgment of this court aforesaid is res adjudicata, and the finding by this court, the fact that said Vann as chief justice did so find, is conclusive of the claimants' right to admission to Cherokee citizenship.

Fourth. Because the court had no jurisdiction of the subject-matter of the controversy herein.

Fifth. Because the law creating the so-called Dawes Commission and giving the right of appeal to this court for final determination is unconstitutional and void.

Sixth. The court committed an error of law prejudicial to the rights of the applicants herein in this, viz, the adoption of a set of rules governing and controlling the manner in which cases should be brought into this court after the division had been made therein by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, which rule deprived parties of the right of an appeal as provided for by the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1897, and compelled them to bring the case into this court on a petition in the nature of a writ of error, thereby depriving these applicants of a trial de novo in this court and denying to them their constitutional right of a trial by a jury.

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Seventh. The court committed an error of law prejudicial to the applicants herein in this, viz, in making the order under the rules in citizenship cases adopted by the court of referring this case to a special master of chancery, thereby depriving the applicants of their right to a trial according to the course of the common law and by a jury, as by the Constitution of the United States they were entitled to demand and have.

Eighth. Because that portion of the act of Congress approved June 10, 1896, attempting to confer upon the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes authority to receive, consider, and decide upon applications of persons for the enrollment as citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes is unconstitutional and void in this, viz:

(a) That it provides a mode by which persons may be deprived of their rights and their property without due process of law.

(b) That it deprives the applicants for enrollment of their right to a trial by jury.

(c) That it attempts to deprive these applicants of their right of appeal.

(d) That it is class legislation and deprives them of rights and imposes upon them burdens which others similarly situated are not deprived of and not burdened with.

Ninth. The court committed an error of law prejudicial to the applicants herein in this, viz: In approving the decision of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and in adjudging the applicants not entitled to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation.

Tenth. The court erred in determining applicants must trace their right to some roll of citizenship of the Cherokee Nation as now constituted.

Eleventh. Because that portion of the act of Congress approved June 10, 1896, and defined in the later act, what Congress meant by rolls of citizenship in the former act, is unconstitutional and void because an invasion of the province of the courts as fixed by the Constitution of the United States.

Wherefore these applicants ask that the finding, decision, and judgment of the court herein be set aside and held for naught, and that they be granted a rehearing of their cause.

This cause came on for hearing on the motion for rehearing of the case on the 25th day of January, 1898. The opinion of the court overruling the motion for rehearing in this case is as follows:

SPRINGER, Judge:

It is unnecessary to refer to all of the grounds set forth in this motion for rehearing. Many of them have been referred to heretofore, and some of them have been specially in the general opinion of this court on the subject of citizenship in the Cherokee Nation. Reference will only be had, therefore, to such matters as are stated herein as have not been heretofore referred to.

The third ground for a rehearing in this case is to the effect that the judgment of this case of Hon. John S. Vann, as chief justice of the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation, was final and conclusive in favor of the applicants for citizenship in this case, and that said judgment was rendered, as found by the special master, on the 12th day of November, 1871. In view of the insistence of counsel for applicants upon this allegation that applicants were admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation by Chief Justice Vann on November 12, 1871, a further examination of the record in this case has been made for the purpose of ascertaining the evidence upon which the master made this finding. Among the papers in the record in this case will be found an affidavit by the principal claimant, William J. Watts, which was taken before G. W. Parker, special agent of the Interior Department, at Tahlequah, July 17, 1893. In this affidavit of Mr. Watts it is stated in substance as follows: That he is 53 years of age; that he has lived in the Cherokee Nation since October, 1871; that he came from Clarksville, Ark. After his removal to the Cherokee Nation he made application for Malachi Watts to Chief Justice Vann, of the supreme court, for admission. This application was made on the 12th day of November, 1871, at Tahlequah. It was heard on the same day before Judge Vann; he at that time was the chief justice of the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation. Malachi Watts was at that time at Clarksville, Ark. Mr. Watts says:

Chief justice told me that I had introduced enough evidence to satisfy him, and that I could go home. I told him that I wanted to purchase property. He said that I was perfectly justifiable in making the purchase that I then contemplated. I did not at that time receive any writing. I learned later on that Judge Vann had made a report to the council or senate. I never saw the report; made diligent effort to see it. I made effort before the investigation before Judge Parker to see Judge Vann's report. In 1874 I learned that the records in my case were destroyed. On this information I came to Tahlequah, and I went to the place where the record books were kept to make my own examination. I could find nothing pertaining to my case. The papers were open to access to anyone. I learned that there had been some prisoners and guards kept there, and that the boxes in which the papers had been kept were broken into. This information was from some of the authorities of the country. I searched for three days and found nothing. I learned that some person who was hearing of my case had carried the papers to the country, 15 miles. John Taylor, an attorney, told me that my papers were in the bulk. I told him if he would assist me in getting my papers I would pay him for his labor. Thompson then made a search, requesting me to remain in town until he could get out in the country, and in the course of two days he told me that he had found my papers. I found the papers were partly there. He delivered the papers to me, and the council had them convened. Prior to receiving my papers, I met Mr. Vann, and told him the papers were lost, and that the council were going to take some action in the case. He furnished me a certificate, the copy of which is in the documentary evidence. In the investigation before Judge Parker I think the certificate was introduced by the nation—that is, the paper handed me by Vann to furnish the national council. The paper had the appearance of having been changed. The "one" in 1871 is changed to a "2," making it 1872. I was not before the chief justice in 1872; never was before the court at Fort Gibson; don't know of my own knowledge that Judge Vann ever held court at Fort Gibson, though I have heard that he did.

And further, Mr. Watts testified:

At the time of the trial in November, 1871, I was present in the court. Judge Vann told me in open court, and from the bench, that no further evidence was required. At the time the application was made it was made in the name of Malachi Watts and children, naming the children. I explained to the court that there were only two of th family living (in the Cherokee Nation) and I inquired what advice I should give the other members of the family, and when he rendered his decision he told me that I should bring them all in. I then, in December, purchased of a citizen in the Cherokee Nation property, one farm from Sam Guster, sheriff of the Sequoyah district. Our children were admitted into the public schools. The last of December and early in January all the remainder of the family came into the Sequoyah district, and the present claimants are the brothers and sisters, children and grandchildren, and these are the brothers and sisters whose names were furnished to Chief Justice Vann at the trial. When they came in they were permitted to exercise the rights of Cherokee citizens. Jacob Mabray, a brother-in-law, was with me when I made application. Mabray married Susan Watts. Mabray died about 1880, and Judge Vann about 1875.

In the cross-examination of Mr. Watts by Special Agent Parker, he says:

I do not remember whether I made any other written application, except what the court and officers made. I made a verbal application and the court put it down. Mr. Clen Vann was managing the matter for me and I suppose he made it according to law. I was admitted between the 15th and 20th of November, 1871. I was satisfied at that time that I was admitted to citizenship, and considered myself a citizen from that time on. I expect I stated August 4, 1875, before Agent Engles, that I had not been admitted to citizenship. I based that affidavit upon information from George Wilson that my case had been decided against me by the Senate.

In the same investigation by Special Indian Agent Parker there is produced the affidavit of T. B. Downing, who says:

I am assistant clerk of the senate of the Cherokee Nation and have access to the records of that body. I have made a thorough and diligent search of all the transactions of that body from 1850 up to the present time (which was in March, 1890).

The facts appearing upon the senate journal in reference to the Watts case are as follows:

Thursday, November 16, 1871.—The chief justice of the supreme court submitted to the national council for their consideration the following cases (omitting from the first to the sixth): Seventh. Evidence in the case of Malachi Watts, accompanied with the report of the chief justice in the matter. On motion of W. P. Adair, the business submitted from the chief justice referred to the committee on foreign relations.

And again there appears in the record of the proceedings of Friday, November 24, 1871, the following:

The report of Chief Justice Vann relating to citizenship granted to North Carolina Cherokees ordered filed. * * * The case of William Going, J. Going, and Malachi Watts returned by the chairman of foreign relations, evidence being unfinished.

And again in the senate journal of November 17, 1873, the following:

Mr. George Wilson presented the claim of William Watts for citizenship.

Those are all the entries which appear in the proceedings of the Cherokee council in reference to the Watts case. In the same report of Special Agent Parker appears the testimony of Hon. S. Houston Benge, who states that he was a member of the Cherokee senate in 1871. From his evidence the following extracts were taken:

Question. When the chief justice made a report to the national council of 1871 of the case and evidence of Malachi Watts and six other cases, as read from the senate journal, did the chief justice report the case of Malachi Watts as having been decided by him, or, on the other hand, did he not report the case for the decision of the national council?

Answer. The cases were reported to the national council for their consideration.

And further in his testimony is the following:

I recall something about the facts of the cases of William Going, J. Going, and Malachi Watts being unfinished or insufficient. The committee reported that the evidence was unfinished.

Question. What was the action of the senate had in consequence of the report of the foreign relations committee?

Answer. The applicants, Susan Ware, Malachi Watts, and the Goings, were defeated; subsequently Susan Ware was admitted to citizenship. By the chief justice reporting the cases above-mentioned to the national council for their consideration, I mean that he reported them to the council to be acted or passed upon there.

The foregoing from the testimony of Mr. W. J. Watts and the testimony of Mr. Downing in regard to the senate records and the testimony of Mr. Benge constitute the whole of the record in this case in reference to the application of Wm. J. Watts to Judge Vann as chief justice and the action of Judge Vann thereon. There are, however, some affidavits in the record attached to the application of the applicants before the United States Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. These affidavits purport to be the papers which were taken by the applicants and submitted to Judge Vann for the purpose of proving Cherokee blood. These affidavits are quite numerous. They all relate, however, to the question of Cherokee blood. The first one presented was that of Eliza Ross and was sworn to before W. H. Turner, clerk of the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation, November 14, 1871.

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This affidavit simply stated that she was acquainted with some of the Watts family and that they were Cherokee Indians by blood. The next affidavit is made by William Wilson, which was sworn to on the 15th day of November, 1871, before W. H. Turner, the clerk of the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation. The next one was by Lorin O. Gibbs, which was sworn to on November 16, 1871; the next, of Isaac Couch, which was sworn to before Mr. Turner on the 18th day of November, 1871. The next was the affidavit of David Elliott, which was sworn to on the 15th day of November, 1871, before Mr. Turner. The next one was made by W. S. Ward, which was sworn to on the 25th of November, 1871, before Mr. Turner. The next one was by Jesse L. Hibbs, and was sworn to before M. J. Watts, justice of the peace, on the 5th day of December, 1871, at Choville, Ark. The next one was by Samuel H. Payne, which was sworn to before the clerk of the United States court for the western district of Arkansas December 7, 1871. The next is the affidavit of Lott Langley, which was sworn to on the 9th day of December, 1871, before John Gunter, clerk of the district court of the Cherokee Nation. There are affidavits following dated in 1872, 1874, 1875, 1877, and subsequent years. Special reference should be made to the affidavits which were sworn to on December 7 and 9 and thereafter. The one on December 7 was signed by Lott Langley, and is as follows:

> I have heard of the family all of my life, though never was acquainted with them until about fifteen years ago. I have often heard my father and mother speak of Malachi Watts, who lived east in the old Cherokee Nation, and that he was a Cherokee Indian. My mother and Malachi Watts are first cousins. I also heard them say that he lived in the State of Arkansas since he left the old nation. From what my parents have told me I never doubted the family being Cherokee Indians.

The affidavit of Samuel H. Payne was sworn to on the 7th day of December, 1871, before the clerk of the United States court for the western district of Arkansas, at Fort Smith. Payne states that he is a citizen of the Cherokee Nation and has been acquainted with Malachi Watts and his family for nearly fifteen years; that the said claimant Watts and his family always claimed to be Cherokee Indians by blood, and they were always during the period he know them recognized as being of Cherokee Indian blood by the people of the State of Arkansas, Johnson County, where they lived.

If it be true, as stated in the report of the special master in this case, that the claimants in this case were admitted to citizenship on the 12th day of November, 1871, why is it that claimants continued to take affidavits to support their right to citizenship from time to time until the 9th day of December, 1871? The affidavit taken on the 9th day of December, 1871, at Fort Smith, was filed, it is said, in the claimants' papers before Judge Vann, and was a part of the papers upon which he acted. On the 7th day of December, 1871, the amendatory act took effect, and from that time forward Judge Vann had no authority to admit to citizenship, but only to take testimony and report the evidence to the council for its action, with his recommendation with reference thereto. The senate records herewith presented show that the application of the Watts claimants was reported to the senate by Judge Vann and that the papers were referred to the committee on foreign relations on the 16th day of November, 1871. This is after the date of the alleged admission of claimants to citizenship by Judge Vann. The testimony of Houston Benge is to the effect that he was there in the senate when the papers in the Watts case were referred to the senate for its consideration or action, and he states, although the record does not bear him out, that the application of the claimants was rejected. The record, however, is silent as to this. There is nothing, however, in the record that tends to show that the application of the claimants for citizenship was reported to the senate as having been granted by Judge Vann. The certificate of Judge Vann is put in the record in this case, which was referred to in the testimony of Mr. Watts, heretofore set forth. That certificate is as follows:

> This certifies that during my sitting as chief justice of the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation to take evidence in case of applications for Cherokee citizenship at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, some time in April, 1872, as a "court of commission" authorized by the national council for the same, one W. J. Watts, son of Malachi Watts, filed his application then and there for Cherokee citizenship, with sufficient proof to entitle him to said right according to the best of my judgment, which I forwarded to the senate with my recommendation, and classed "B."
> This November 5, 1874.
>
> JOHN S. VANN, *A. J. S. C. C. N.*

Mr. Watts in his testimony above quoted explains that there was some change in the body of the certificate as to whether it was in 1871 or 1872. It could not have been 1871. That was error, because Watts had not emigrated to the Cherokee Nation at that time. The date of 1872 is evidently correct. It is possible that there may be error in the month, and there may be error as to Fort Gibson, but this is the only paper in existence signed by Judge Vann in reference to his action in the premises. If it is good for anything, it goes to show that he did not admit Watts to citizenship when he was authorized to admit North Carolina Cherokees to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation. Therefore, summing up the evidence in the record as to whether the applicants in this case were admitted to citizenship by Judge Vann, we have on the one hand the unsupported affidavit of the claimant W. J. Watts, who states that his application was made orally and taken down by the judge, that he never saw the papers, and that he never received any certificate from Judge Vann to citizenship. The record of the court and council are silent upon the subject as to whether any certificate was ever issued to him; in fact, there is an entire absence of proof of any certificate ever having been issued admitting the applicants to citizenship by Judge Vann when he was authorized to admit North Carolina Cherokees. As against the unsupported affidavit of the claimant W. J. Watts, the record discloses the proceedings of the Cherokee senate and the testimony of Houston Benge, who was a senator and a well-known and reputable citizen of the Cherokee Nation, who states in the corroboration of the senate minutes as they are set forth in the record that the report in the Watts case by Judge Vann was made to the council for its action and not as a final report admitting them to citizenship.

From these considerations, and in view of this condition of the record, this court is of the opinion that the finding of the special master that the applicants were admitted to citizenship on the 12th day of November, 1871, or at any time before December 7, 1871, is not supported by the evidence in the case. The court has called the attention of the special master, Mr. Gibson, to the foregoing evidence which appears in the record, and he admits that the statement as to the evidence as above set forth is correct, and he is further of the opinion that the affidavits submitted by Mr. Watts, and taken before the clerk of the supreme court, Mr. Turner, at times subsequent to the 12th day of November shows conclusively that the case had not been concluded at that time, but that they corroborate the senate minutes to the effect that the evidence was furnished at that time. He further authorizes the court to say that his findings as to admission on the 12th day of November, 1871, does not seem to be supported in view of these facts to which his attention has recently been called.

The sixth ground for a hearing is to the effect that this court committed an error prejudicial to the rights of the applicants by the adoption of rules governing and controlling the manner in which cases should be brought into this court, and that these rules compelled these claimants to bring the case into this court on a petition in the nature of a writ of error, therefore depriving the applicants of a trial de novo in this court and denying to them their constitutional right of trial by jury.

The applicants in this case have never heretofore made any objection or taken any exception to the rules which were adopted by the court to govern the proceedings in citizenship cases. At no place in the proceedings have the applicants asked the court to be permitted to have a trial of their case by a jury. The court has granted to the applicants in this case and to all other applicants the right to a trial de novo. All requests to take additional testimony have been granted, and there has been in this case no application for additional testimony. The record is very full, and the only questions of fact that could be submitted to a jury in this case is the question as to whether the parties are Cherokee Indians by blood—a fact upon which this court does not pass, and a fact to which, so far as the decision of this court is concerned, there is no denial. The right of claimants, so far as this court is concerned, does not depend upon the question of Cherokee blood, but questions purely legal and upon which a trial by jury could not have been had under any circumstances. The question upon which this case turns is, Were the claimants admitted to citizenship by Judge Vann? Second. Were they North Carolina Cherokees?—a fact which they have never asserted and which all the evidence shows to the contrary. It was a jurisdictional fact, solely for the consideration of this court in determining whether Judge Vann could have had jurisdiction to try and determine this case under the law under which he was acting. The claimants have not been denied a trial de novo in this court, nor have they been denied the right of trial by jury—a right which they never demanded, and which, if they had demanded, would have been upon a fact not material to the case. If the claimants had demanded and secured a jury on the question of Cherokee blood, there is not a particle of testimony in the record that could have gone to a jury on this question. It is all contained in ex parte affidavits, and most of this testimony is hearsay.

Further, it is stated in the motion for a new trial that Judge Vann must have found, in order to have given a decision in the case, that the applicants were North Carolina Cherokees. There is no application of the claimants in the record which was submitted to Judge Vann. There is no judgment of his in the record admit-

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ting them to citizenship; hence there is nothing upon which counsel can base their assertion that he passed upon the question as to their being North Carolina Cherokees. It is conceded that only two of the applicants resided in the Cherokee Nation at the time the application was made, and to have authorized Judge Vann to have considered their case they must have been residents of the Cherokee Nation at the time of making their application, and they must have made it within two months after they took up their residence in the nation. All the affidavits supporting the claim of Cherokee blood are to the effect that the ancestors of these claimants resided in the States of Arkansas and Tennessee, and there is no suggestion in the record that they ever lived in North Carolina.

After a further and careful examination of the whole record in this case, this court is of the opinion that Chief Justice Vann, of the supreme court of the Cherokee Nation, did not admit the claimants in this case to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, but all that he did in the case was to refer the testimony to the Cherokee council for its action.

It further appears that the Cherokee commission on citizenship, known as the Chambers commission, passed upon the application of the claimants to be admitted to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation and rejected it. It also appears that the national council of the Cherokee Nation in 1874 passed an act for the removal of intruders and that the claimants in this case were enumerated in said act and declared to be by the Cherokee council intruders in the Cherokee Nation. It also appears that in 1893 Congress passed an act requiring the Cherokee Nation to pay certain parties who had been declared intruders for their improvements in the Cherokee Nation. Under this act several of the claimants to citizenship in this case made application for and received different sums of money in full payment for their improvements in the Cherokee Nation, as provided for by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, and their receipts for such payments are found in the record. The application for rehearing is denied.

OPINION OF WILLIAM M. SPRINGER, JUDGE.

In the northern district of the Indian Territory.

No. 257.

Caleb W. Hubbard et al. v. The Cherokee Nation.

Mr. N. A. Gibson, special master, to whom this case was referred, submits the following report:

REPORT OF SPECIAL MASTER.

I, N. A. Gibson, special master herein, respectfully show to the court that under the order of reference in this cause I have examined the pleadings and proof herein filed and have taken other proof herein, which is herewith filed and made a part of this report, and that I find as follows:

I.

That this cause was instituted on the 9th day of September, 1896, at which time application was made to the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for citizenship by blood in the Cherokee Nation of Indians; that the cause was tried by the said commission and the application denied on the 24th day of November, 1896, no reason being given for the decision, and that the claimants appealed therefrom to this court on the 21st day of January, 1897.

II.

That this application was made by—

Caleb W. Hubbard, for himself and for his children, Martin F. Hubbard, Martha Ellen Baldwin, née Hubbard, Simeon J. Hubbard, James W. Hubbard, Edgar N. Hubbard, and D. Frank Hubbard; for his grandchildren, Barnard E. Hubbard, Hazell W. Hubbard, Raymond Hubbard, and Owen Hubbard; the children of Martin F. Hubbard, Lourana Woodmancy, née Baldwin, Annie Morris, née Baldwin, and Virgil Baldwin; the children of Martha Ellen Baldwin, Edgar C. Hubbard, Stellan Hubbard, and Lyle Hubbard; the children of Simeon Hubbard, Paul H. Hubbard, Minnie E. Hubbard, and Walter P. Hubbard; the children of Edgar N. Hubbard, Myrtle M. Hubbard, and Maud Hubbard; the children of D. Frank Hubbard, and for his great-grandchildren, Ralph Woodmancy, a child of Lourana Woodmancy, and John Morris, the son of Annie Morris, all residing at or near Afton, in the Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., and basing

their claim of a right to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation by blood upon the statement that they are the lineal descendants of Phœbe Crews, who is alleged to have been a full-blood Cherokee Indian woman who lived in the State of North Carolina, and Caleb W. Hubbard, being the son of Hardy Hubbard, who was the son of Ann Hubbard, née Crews, who was the daughter of Phœbe Crews, whose maiden name was Goo Chee, Doo Chee, Tuch ee, or Dutch.

2. By Jeremiah Hubbard, for himself and for his children, Henrietta Smith, neé Hubbard, Erastus Hubbard, Holton S. Hubbard, Edna H. Quiggan, neé Hubbard, and Henry K. Hubbard; for his grandchildren, Charles S. Stith, Cora Stith, Nellie Stith, Bertha Stith, and Ada Stith; the children of Henrietta Stith, Agnes Hubbard and Ray Hubbard; the children of Erastus Hubbard and Winona Hubbard; the children of Holton Hubbard, all residing in Delaware district of the Cherokee Nation; Jeremiah Hubbard being the son of Joseph Hubbard, who was the son of Hardy Hubbard, who was a son of Ann Crews.

3. By William Hubbard, for himself and for his children, Aldred Hubbard, Emily Pyle, née Hubbard, Martha Pitts, née Hubbard, and Frank Hubbard, Thomas Hubbard, and Mary Hubbard, all residing at Fountain City, Ind., William Hubbard's father being Joseph Hubbard, who was a son of Hardy Hubbard, the son of Ann Crews.

4. By S. ... Vance, a granddaughter of the said Hardy Hubbard, residing at Kellogg, Iowa.

5. By Sa... Alice Reynolds, for herself and for her children, Ralph H. Reynolds, Edith E. Reynolds, and Hugh M. Reynolds, all residing at Passadena, Cal., she being a daughter of Jehiel Hubbard, a daughter of Joseph Hubbard, the son of Hardy Hubbard.

6. By Martha A. Miles, née Hubbard, for herself and for her children, Bessie E. Miles, Blanch A. Miles, and Paul B. Miles, all residing at Bryant, Ind., she being the daughter of Jehiel Hubbard, the son of Joseph Hubbard, and the granddaughter of Hardy Hubbard.

7. By Adelle M. Hubbard, Sarah A. Hubbard, and Joseph H. Hubbard, the children of the said Jehelle Hubbard, all residing at Passadena, Cal.

8. By Woodson D. Hubbard, for himself and for his children, Joseph W. Hubbard, Frank G. Hubbard, Earnest H. Hubbard, and Ethel I. Hubbard, and Edith M. Hubbard, and his grandchildren, Emma Hubbard and Homer Hubbard, the children of Joseph W. Hubbard, and Ruth Hubbard, the daughter of Earnest H. Hubbard. The principal claimant and his minor children residing at Afton in the Cherokee Nation, and his children, Joseph, Frank C., and Earnest H. Hubbard, and the children of Joseph W. and Earnest H. Hubbard residing in Muskogee, Ind. T., the principal claimant being the son of Joseph Hubbard, the son of Hardy Hubbard.

9. By Henry Hubbard, for himself and for his children, Bailey Hubbard, Kato Smith, née Hubbard, Gurney Hubbard, and Earle Hubbard, these claimants residing at Jasper County, Mo., he being the son of Joseph Hubbard, the son of Hardy Hubbard, the principal claimant having the following grandchildren: Clyde Smith and Guy Smith.

10. By Gamaliel B. Hubbard, for himself and for his children, Grace D. Hubbard, Nellie F. Hubbard, Lizzie G. Hubbard, Annabel Hubbard, and Ralph J. Hubbard, all residing at Siloam Springs, Ark., being the son of Hardy Hubbard, the son of Joseph Hubbard and Ann Crews.

11. By Joseph A. Hubbard, for himself and for his children, Jesse G. Hubbard, Matilda D. Hubbard, William W. Hubbard, Della L. Hubbard, Ladford W. Hubbard, Mildred Hubbard, and Ruby A. Hubbard, all residing near Afton, in the Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., Joseph A. Hubbard being the son of Joseph Hubbard, who was the son of Hardy Hubbard.

12. By Hardy Hubbard Butler, for himself and for his children, Alva R. Butler, Joseph H. Butler, and Harland J. Butler, the principal claimant residing at Miami, Ind. T., and he being the son of Sarah Butler, née Hubbard, who was the daughter of Hardy Hubbard.

13. By H. H. Hubbard, residing at Afton, Ind. T., for himself and for his children, Margaret E. Brown, née Hubbard; Kate B. Jarnagin, née Hubbard, and John J. Hubbard, and George B. Teague, née Hubbard. That Margaret E. Brown lives at Wagoner, Ind. T., and has the following children: Blanch Morton, residing at Atoka, Ind. T.; Mamie Millar, residing at Hillsboro, Tex.; Debora Fulsom, residing at Atoka, Ind. T.; Henry H. Brown, residing at Van Buren, Ark.; Magnolia Fears, residing at Muskogee, Ind. T., and George R. Brown, residing at Wagoner, Ind. T. That Mamie Millar has the following children: Hattie, Margeritte, and Catherine Millar. That Debora Fulsom has the following children: Daphne, Robert, Ethel, Blanch, Hal, and Alice Fulsom. That Magnolia Fears has one child, Margaret Fears.

That Kate D. Jarnagin has the following children: Estelle Jarnagin and Mary Kate Jarnagin, all residing at Mossy Creek, Tenn.

That John J. Hubbard resides at Afton, Ind. T., in the Cherokee Nation, and has the following children: Henry H. jr., Daisy L., Marjory, and Mary L. Hubbard.

That George B. Teague resides at Mossy Creek, Tenn.

14. By Lizzie Young, a niece of H. H. Hubbard, residing at Chicago, Ill., and her daughter, Madge Woodard, residing at Macon, Ga., Lizzie Young being a daughter of Jacob Hubbard, who was the son of Ann Crews.

15. By George M. Hubbard, a brother of the claimant H. H. Hubbard, for himself and for his son, Jesse F. Hubbard, residing at Indianapolis, Ind.

16. By Anna M. Hart, née Hubbard, a daughter of George Hubbard, who was a brother of claimant H. H. Hubbard, she residing at Afton, Ind. T.

17. By Susan Z. Evans, a daughter of Jacob Hubbard, who was the son of Ann Crews, for himself and for his children, Helen H. Greer, née Evans, Charles F. Evans, and Henry B. Evans, and for her grandson, Ray H. Evans, the son of Charles F. Evans, all residing in Loudon County, Tenn.

18. By Ella M. Hubbard, a sister of H. H. Hubbard, residing at Knightstown, Ind.

19. By W. W. Hubbard, a son of R. W. Hubbard, who was the son of Jacob Hubbard, the son of Ann Crews, for himself and for his child, Edna Earle Hubbard, residing at Inola, Creek Nation, Ind. T.

20. By Thomas McC. Fuller, who is the son of Mariana P. Fuller, née Hubbard, who was the daughter of Jacob Hubbard, for himself and for his children, Anna Fuller, Thomas McC. Fuller, William Fuller, Henry Fuller, and Jane Fuller, residing at Hattiesburg, Miss.

21. By Charles S. Hubbard, who is the son of Richard J. Hubbard, who was the son of Jeremiah Hubbard, the son of Ann Crews, for himself and for his children, Ellen Hubbard and Elizabeth T. Hubbard, residing at Raysville, Ind.

22. By Francis T. Hubbard, a son of the claimant, Charles S. Hubbard, for himself and for his children, Lewis W. Hubbard, Clara A. Hubbard, and Samuel M. Hubbard, residing at Benton Harbor, Mich.

23. By Estelle H. Wilkinson, née Hubbard, a daughter of the claimant Charles S. Hubbard, residing at Raysville, Ind.

24. By Mary Alice Lowder, a daughter of the claimant Charles S. Hubbard, for herself and for her children, Florence Lowder, Martha I. Lowder, Charles F. Lowder, and Leroy S. Lowder, all residing in Humboldt County, Ind.

25. By Carrie Alberta Newby, who is the daughter of Caroline Hubbard, who was the daughter of Richard Hubbard, who was the son of Jeremiah Hubbard, residing in Chicago, Ill.

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26. By Henry Newby, a son of Caroline Hubbard, the daughter of Richard Hubbard, the son of Jeremiah Hubbard, he residing at Passadena, Cal.
27. By Luther G. Newby, a brother of the two last-named claimants, residing at Chicago, Ill.
28. By C. W. Ballenger and Edward Ballenger, the sons of Margaret Ballenger, néo Hubbard, who was the daughter of Richard Hubbard, the son of Jeremiah Hubbard, both residing at Spiceland, Ind.
29. By Emma G. Seaford, néo Ballenger, the sister of the last-named claimants, for herself and for her children, Grace G. Seaford, Gertrude G. Seaford, Howard L. Seaford, Herbert L. Seaford, Mabel E. Seaford, Mary M. Seaford, and Hazel B. Seaford, all residing at Spiceland, Ind.
30. By Martha H. Jones, who is the daughter of Sarah Thomas, néo Murrow, who was the daughter of Susan Murrow, néo Hubbard, who was the daughter of Ann Crews, for herself and for her son, Walter I. Jones, they residing at Afton, Ind. T., in the Cherokee Nation.
31. By Oliver W. Nixon, a son of Rhoda Nixon, néo Hubbard, who was the daughter of Joseph Hubbard and Ann Crews, for himself and for his son, Charles E. Nixon, both residing at Chicago, Ill.
32. By William Penn Nixon, a brother of the last-named claimant, for himself and for his children, Mary Stites Nixon, Bertha Duffield Nixon, and William Penn Nixon, jr., all residing in Chicago, Ill.
33. By William Henry Moore, a son of Ann Moore, néo Hubbard, who was the daughter of Joseph Hubbard and his wife, Ann Crews, for himself and for his son, Thomas Franklin Moore, residing near Afton, Ind. T.
34. By Alfred Hadley Hubbard, who is the son of William Hubbard, who was the son of Joseph Hubbard, who was the son of Hardy Hubbard, who was the son of Ann Crews, for himself and for his children, Clara Louise Hubbard, Ann Grace Hubbard, and Walter Whitney Hubbard, all residing at Carthage, Mo.
35. By Joseph Henry Hubbard, a son of Jehiel Hubbard, who was the son of Joseph Hubbard, who was the son of Hardy Hubbard, who was the son of Ann Crews, for himself and for his children, Mildred Abbey Hubbard and Esther May Hubbard, residing at Ventura County, Cal.
36. By Sarah Robbins, William E. Robbins, Pauline Robbins, Ethel Robbins, Edith Robbins, Anna M. Wright, Justus M. Wright, Albert H. Wright, Marks O. Wright, Lena E. Wright, Florence M. Schrier, Eva M. Schrier, and Richard H. Schrier, children and grandchildren of Joseph Hubbard, all of whom reside at Albia, Mo.

III.

That these claimants base their connection of a right to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation upon the statement that they are descended from a marriage between Joseph Hubbard and Ann Crews. That this Ann Crews was the daughter of Hardy Crews and his wife, who was known after her marriage as Phœbe Crews, and prior to her marriage as Goo Chee, Doo Chee, Tuch ee, or Dutch. That this woman was a full-blood Cherokee Indian who was born in the old Cherokee Reservation east of the Mississippi River, and lived in the State of North Carolina, in Person County. She had two daughters, Ann and Mary, who married Joseph Hubbard and David Meredith, respectively. That Phœbe Crews died in North Carolina prior to the year 1800; that Mary Meredith died in Stokes County, in the same State, in the year 1823, and that Ann Crows, the direct ancestor of these claimants, died in Person County, in that State, in the year 1812.

IV.

That the claimants filed in support of their claim the affidavits of the following witnesses made upon oath and affirmation, a number of them being Quakers, the witnesses testifying as to the Cherokee blood of the ancestors through whom these claimants trace their descent being of great age and making their statements from actual personal knowledge of the parties of whom they testify: The affidavits of Jemima Whitworth, Elijah Kirk, Robert Reagan (2), Jacob Hill, H. H. Hubbard, Charles S. Hubbard, John E. Stubbs (2), William G. Coffin, Charles W. Kirk, J. A. Greer, George Brazzleton, James R. Dawson, Joseph H. Alley, William Bush, B. M. Branner, Jemima Whitworth, Jerry Lane, Squire Blair, Addison Coffin, Milton Starbuck, William G. Coffin, Robert Reagan, David Meredith, Clarkson Thomas, E. E. Kirk, John Anderson, Luna Wright, Addison Coffin, Hezikiah Van Neiys, Helena Painter, Mary McCracken, Almedia Harris, F. W. Williams, J. T. Miles, S. D. Hill, George E. Garland, Ernest Hubbard, Jesse A. Haynes, Joseph W. Hubbard, Sarah J. Hubbard, Robert Reagan (2), Henrietta W. Holton, Robert Reagan and Henrietta W. Holton, jointly, Charles N. Wetherell, Anna I. Stout, Gertrude D. Green, Jemima Whitworth, Alexander Whitworth, W. B. Hubbard, Jeremiah Hubbard, Oliver H. Canaday, Sarah Canaday, Jemima Whitworth, Alexander Whitworth, Thomas Franklin Moore, S. S. Haynes, W. I. Jones, Alexander Whitworth, Jemiama Whitworth, J. A. Bodenhamer, William S. Shoecraft, Nathaniel Lawrence, William Bush, B. C. Hobbs, I. D. Stockton, J. O. Reynolds, W. B. Hubbard, Sarah J. Hubbard, Robert Reagan, and William G. Coffin, and the testimony of the following witnesses taken before me, the undersigned special master herein, at the town of Afton, Ind. T., to be used herein: H. H. Butler, Jeremiah Hubbard, William Henry Moore, Woodson B. Hubbard, Caleb W. Hubbard, and L. B. Bell, the last-named witness having been examined at an adjourned hearing of this matter at Vinita, Ind. T., and he having been

the attorney who was employed by the claimants herein in the year 1885 or 1886 to present their application to the proper authorities of the Cherokee Nation to be enrolled as citizens of the nation by blood, together with certain papers attached to the testimony of the several witnesses as exhibits.

V.

That the testimony of these witnesses shows that these claimants are descended, as claimed by them, from Ann Crews, who married Joseph Hubbard, and who was the daughter of Phœbe Crews, who was a full-blood Cherokee Indian, and who lived in the State of North Carolina; that Phœbe Crews died in that State about the year 1800, in Person County, and that Ann Crews, her daughter, died in Stokes County, of the same State, about the year 1812; that the descendants of Ann Crews lived for a number of years in Guilford County, N. C., removing thence to the State of Indiana and to Tennessee, and that those of the claimants that are now residents of the Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., came to the Cherokee Nation about the year 1886, and made an effort to be admitted to citizenship in that nation; that they employed L. B. Bell, of Vinita, Ind. T., a Cherokee Indian by blood and a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, as an attorney to represent them in their application for citizenship; that he, in 1885, in August, sent H. H. Butler, one of the claimants herein, to William Howell, a Cherokee Indian, living near Afton, Ind. T., for assistance in selecting farms for the various claimants who desired to locate in the Cherokee Nation; that Butler and others of these claimants located farms near Afton, purchasing one improvement from William Howell, and that they have accumulated a large amount of property near that place; that on May 23, 1887, there was approved an act passed by the council amending section 7 of the act of council approved December 8, 1886, entitled "An act providing for the appointment of a commissioner to try and determine applications for citizenship," providing as follows:

Shall be so amended that the commission shall be authorized to try and determine all claims to Cherokee citizenship wherein the claimant claims by virtue of Cherokee descent who left or emigrated from the Cherokee Nation prior to the year 1835.

That after the passage of this act, in the summer of 1887, L. B. Bell made application to the Cherokee citizenship commission for the admission of these claimants to citizenship in that nation; that the claimants testify that they never heard of any action having been taken upon this application until the reply of the Cherokee Nation to their application in this cause was filed before the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, though the proof introduced herein by the Cherokee Nation shows that the said applications were rejected by the commission at some time in the year 1889, together with the applications made in the Meredith kindred claim; that a large number of the witnesses whose names are given herein were simply employed for purposes of identifying the claimant and their descendants and of connecting them with some of the older or principal claimants herein, and that the leading witnesses upon the actual relationship of the older claimants to Ann Crews are Addison Coffin, William G. Coffin, Alexander Whitworth, Jemiama Whitworth, Jerry Lane, and Squire Blair; that a large portion of the testimony of these leading witnesses is devoted to statements concerning Jeremiah Hubbard, one of the children of Ann Crews and Joseph Hubbard, this Jeremiah Hubbard being a full brother of Hardy, Jacob, Joseph, Woodson, Annie, Susana, and Rhoda Hubbard, the direct ancestors from whom the claimants in this application all trace their descent. It appears that this Jeremiah Hubbard was a man of considerable note in his locality, being a minister of the Church of Friends, or Quakers, and being widely known throughout the Eastern States; that he was a man of striking appearance, his features, color, and hair clearly indicating that he was of Indian descent; that he was on intimate terms with John Ross, the chief of the Cherokee Nation in Georgia, and with Lewis Ross, by whom he was visited and with whom he visited Washington during the Administration of President Jackson; that he was always recognized as a Cherokee Indian by blood by both whites and Indians; that there is a great deal of testimony bearing upon the family traditions and the opinion which has been held for the last hundred years by the friends and associates of the Hubbard family, all of which tends to sustain their allegations that they are of Cherokee Indian blood and are the lineal descendants of Ann Crews, above mentioned.

VI.

That the Cherokee Nation introduces in support of its answers the record of the rejection by the Cherokee citizenship commission in 1889 of the application for citizenship of Jeremiah Hubbard, Joseph A. Hubbard, Anna B. Hubbard, Jesse

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Hubbard, Joseph A. Hubbard, Henry N. Hubbard, Ella Hubbard, George M. Hubbard, Caleb Hubbard, Edgar Hubbard, and Frank Hubbard, these claimants being all rejected by reason of the fact that they did not show that any ancestor through whom they claimed had ever been enrolled as a citizen of the Cherokee Nation upon any of its authenticated rolls, and for the further reason that they did not prove that they were Cherokees by blood.

VII.

The claimants contend that they have shown by a large number of witnesses that they are the lineal descendants of Phœbe Crews and of her daughter Ann Crews, who married Joseph Hubbard, both of these women having been always known to be Cherokee Indians by blood, the claimants having attempted for a number of years to secure a recognition from the proper authorities of the Cherokee Nation of their right to Cherokee citizenship, and having never heard of any decision in their case prior to the institution of this suit, and they all being Cherokee Indians by blood, they are entitled to recognition and enrollment as citizens of the Cherokee Nation under the law applicable to this case, while the Cherokee Nation contends that the claimants not having shown that Ann Crews, the ancestor through whom they claim to derive their right to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation, is now or has been a citizen of the Cherokee Nation since the removal of said nation west to the Indian Territory as at present located and defined, or that her name appears on any of the authenticated rolls of said nation, or that they or any of their ancestors now reside or ever have resided in the Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., as citizens thereof; and for the further reason in the cases of those claimants above enumerated and their descendants whose application had heretofore been rejected by the Cherokee citizenship commission, that their said case was tried upon its merits, and that upon final hearing judgment was duly given against the applicants and in favor of the Cherokee Nation; that for these reasons these claimants are now barred from being admitted to Cherokee citizenship.

VIII.

The premises considered, I find that the claimants reside in the Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., and in a number of States in the Union, as shown in Section II of this report; that they are all lineal descendants of Ann Hubbard, the wife of Joseph Hubbard, whose maiden name was Ann Crews, and who was the daughter of Phœbe Crews, a full-blood Cherokee Indian woman who lived and died in the State of North Carolina, and who was known prior to her marriage as "Goo chee," "Doo chee," or "Dutch;" that Phœbe Crews died in the State in the year 1800, and that her daughter, Ann Crews, died in Stokes County, in that State, in the year 1812; that both of these women were always recognized to be Cherokee Indians by blood, and that the Cherokee blood of this family has never been disputed.

That these claimants are all Cherokee Indians by blood.

That the principals are principally Quakers, having retained this faith for the last hundred years; that those of them who reside in the Cherokee Nation made an effort to locate themselves in said nation in the year 1885 and purchased land near Afton, Ind. T.; that the majority of the claimants now residing near that place, as shown by this report, made their home there in 1886 and 1887, and that they have accumulated a large amount of property.

That a number of these claimants made application to the Cherokee citizenship commission for admission to that nation in the year 1887, and that their applications were rejected by said commission, they having failed to show that their common ancestor from whom they traced their Cherokee blood had been enrolled upon authenticated rolls of the Cherokee Nation; that these cases were decided in 1889, but that the claimants state, upon oath and affirmation, that they received no notice of said decision until the transcripts thereof were filed in this cause in support of the answers of the Cherokee Nation; that the brief of the claimants applicable to this case and to the David Meredith case, No. 295, is hereto annexed, for the reason that it states the legal position assumed by the claimants more fully than has been given by me in this report.

The COURT:

At the instance of the claimants in this case the court referred this case, together with case 183, Catherine V. Smith et al. against The Cherokee Nation, and case No. 295, David Meredith et al. against The Cherokee Nation, to the special master, who submits the following report to be used in each of said cases:

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF SPECIAL MASTER.

I, N. A. Gibson, special master herein, respectfully show to the court that, in accordance with the order of reference herein made by the court, I have examined the affidavits of H. H. Hubbard and L. B. Bell, taken in the Hubbard and Meredith cases in the form of depositions upon notice, and have also heard the argument of the attorneys for the claimants, and that I find as follows:

I.

That the parties made application to the Adair citizenship commission in the Cherokee Nation for citizenship in said nation under the act of the Cherokee council approved December 8, 1886, which act conferred authority upon the said commission to try and determine the application of all such persons as could show their own names or the names of their ancestors upon any of the Cherokee rolls of the years 1835, 1848, 1851, or 1852. That this act was amended on the 21st day of May, 1887, and the commission directed to try and determine all claims to Cherokee citizenship wherein the claimant claims by virtue of Cherokee descent, who left or emigrated from the Cherokee Nation prior to the year 1835.

The second section of said amendment authorizes the chief to procure copies of the rolls of 1851 and 1852, and this amendment seems to have been interpreted as limiting the additional power conferred upon the commission to the examination of such claims as traced to these two rolls.

That the claimants in these cases did not try to connect with any of the Cherokee rolls, but simply based their application upon the fact that they were Cherokee Indians by blood.

III.

That in this hearing L. B. Bell was the attorney for the claimants, and states that the commission ruled that it had no jurisdiction of the cases, as the claimants did not connect with any of the rolls specified in the act or the amendment, and that he attempted to withdraw the cases, but was not allowed by the commission to do so.

That in the year 1889 the applications were rejected in the absence of the claimants, without notice to them of any further action or intention to proceed further with the cases, and in the Smith case it appears that the claimants did not know of the rejection until the year 1896.

That the decision of the commission of these cases shows that the commission decided that it had no jurisdiction to admit the claimants to Cherokee citizenship, as their names and those of their ancestors did not appear upon any of the rolls of the Cherokee Nation, to which the commission was limited in the consideration of applications.

IV.

That in November or December, 1889, the claimants in the Hubbard and Meredith cases, after the decision of the commission that it had no jurisdiction of their cases, made application to the Cherokee council, asking for admission to Cherokee citizenship, their application being introduced by Senator Samuel H. Mayes, and that when the matter was called up, Will P. Ross, who had been a member of the Adair commission, rose and stated that the matter was res adjudicata, as the cases had been passed upon by the Adair commission, and that upon his motion the applications were either rejected or indefinitely postponed.

By the COURT:

The Hubbard case and the kindred cases mentioned above are the most important that have been brought to this court on appeal from the United States commission. There are thirty-six separate families who make application for citizenship in the Cherokee Nation in this case, and the whole number of claimants aggregate nearly 200.

The claimants base their right to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation upon the ground that they are descended from Phœbe Crews, who was a full-blood Cherokee Indian, who lived in the State of North Carolina and who died in that State about the year 1800. That those of the claimants who are now residents of the Cherokee Nation came to said nation about the year 1886 and made an effort to be admitted to citizenship in said nation. The other applicants are nonresidents of the Cherokee Nation, residing in many of the States of the Union. That the claimants who reside in the Cherokee Nation have accumulated a large amount of property near the town of Afton, Cherokee Nation.

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The special master reports that in the year 1887 L. B. Bell, applicants' attorney, made application to the Cherokee citizenship commission for the admission of these claimants to citizenship in the nation. It appears that said application was rejected by said commission in the year 1889, but the applicants state that they never heard until recently that their application for citizenship in the Cherokee Nation had been rejected.

Owing to the large number of persons interested in this case, among whom are Oliver and William Penn Nixon, of Chicago, who are gentlemen of national reputation, and to the further fact that the venerable Henry H. Hubbard, one of the claimants, has given his personal attention to this case for twelve years past, and who has become widely known on account of his connection therewith, the court has given this case very careful and exhaustive consideration. Colonel Hubbard himself appeared before the court and submitted an exhaustive argument in behalf of himself and his coclaimants, in which he reviewed the history of the Cherokee Nation from the earliest times down to the present and discussed all the legal propositions involved.

There was much contention by counsel in the case as to what action was taken by the Cherokee citizenship commission, to which the claimants in this case applied for admission to citizenship. The commission to which application was made was organized under the act of Cherokee council, approved December 8, 1886. This act conferred authority upon the commission to consider and determine the application of all such persons as could show their own names or the names of their ancestors appeared upon any of the Cherokee rolls of the years 1835, 1848, 1851, or 1852. There was an amendment passed to this act on the 21st day of May, 1887, and the commission was directed to try and determine all claims to Cherokee citizenship wherein the applicants claimed by virtue of Cherokee descent who left or emigrated from the old Cherokee Nation prior to the year 1835. The master finds that the second section of said amendment authorized chief of the Cherokee Nation to procure copies of the rolls of 1851 and 1852, and that this amendment seems to have been interpreted as limiting the additional power conferred upon the commission to the examination of such claims as were traceable to these rolls.

The master finds in his supplemental report that the decision of the commission in these cases shows that the commission decided that it had no jurisdiction to admit the claimants to Cherokee citizenship, as the names of their ancestors do not appear upon any of the rolls of the Cherokee Nation. Counsel for claimants insist that their rights are not prejudiced by this adverse decision of the Cherokee commission. It is immaterial whether they regard the decision of the commission as adverse to the claimants' rights to citizenship or not. The decision at least goes to this extent, that the names of the applicants and those of their ancestors do not appear upon any of the rolls of the Cherokee Nation to which the commission was limited in the consideration of applications. In one sense this was a decision upon the merits of the case, in another a decision as to the jurisdiction of the commission. The commission was authorized to ascertain whether the names of the claimants or the names of their ancestors were upon any of these rolls. They either found that they were not or the claimants admitted that they were not. In either view of the case the claimants are still left in the condition which requires affirmative action on the part of the Cherokee council to admit them to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation.

The ancestor through whom all the claimants in this case base their right to admission separated herself from any organized band or tribe of Indians more than a hundred years ago. She and her ancestors during the last century resided in the States separate and apart from any tribal organization. A large majority of the applicants still reside in the States, many of them never having placed their feet upon the soil of the Cherokee Nation. About forty of the applicants came to the Cherokee Nation about the year 1885 or 1886 and settled near the town of Afton, where they have been residing ever since. Previous to that time they were citizens of the States of the Union in which they resided. They came within that class of Cherokees by blood who were referred to in the constitution of the old Cherokee Nation and also in the constitution of the new Cherokee Nation, established in 1839. That constitutional provision is as follows:

> 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.

The claimants in this case and their ancestors, having separated themselves for a hundred years from the tribe, had forfeited all their privileges as citizens of the Cherokee Nation, and they could only be admitted to citizenship by the affirmative action of the Cherokee council. The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Eastern Band of the Cherokees against the Cherokee Nation and The United States (117 U. S. Reports, 288-312) is directly in point in this case:

> If the Indians of that State (North Carolina) or in any other State east of the Mississippi wish to enjoy the benefits of the common property of the Cherokee Nation, in whatever form it may exist, they must, as held by the Court of Claims, comply with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation and be readmitted to citizenship as therein provided. They can not live out of its territory, evade the obligations and burdens of citizenship, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of the funds and common property of the nation. Those funds and that property were dedicated by the constitution of the Cherokees and were intended by the treaties with the United States for the benefit of the united nation and not in any respect for those who have separated from it and become aliens to their nation.

Counsel for claimants in this case have stated that the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the Eastern Band of Cherokees was not binding upon this court; that the language quoted was the mere opinion of the court, while the decision of the court related only to the claim of the Eastern Band of Cherokees to certain annuities of the nation. While the decision of the Supreme Court in that case related to the claim of the Eastern Band, yet the opinion of the court broadly and clearly covers the case at bar. This court would disregard all precedents and defy the opinion of the highest judicial body in the world if it should disregard its opinion in this case. That opinion is not only persuasive but conclusively binding upon this court in all cases where the facts are substantially the same. The claimants in this case did apply to the national council. It appears that when the petition was read, a senator stated that the case had been considered by the Adair commission and rejected and that it was therefore res adjudicata, whereupon the council refused to take any further steps. Counsel for claimants insist that this act was a fraud upon the right of claimants; that the case had not been adjudicated, and that the council in failing to act favorably upon their application had been misled by false and fraudulent representations. This court can not inquire into the motives or into the reasons which may have induced the council to withhold favorable action on the application of the claimants in this case. It is enough for this court to know that the council failed to act. The admission of claimants rested solely in the discretion of the council. The council could have admitted them by name or could have passed a law providing for their admission and by observing which they could have been admitted. It has done neither. The discretion which the council had, to admit to citizenship those persons who had removed their effects out of the limits of the nation and who had become citizens of other governments to the rights of citizenship, was not committed to this court. The constitution of the nation declared that their rights and privileges as citizens of the nation had ceased and that they could only be reconferred by the acts of the national council. The council not having acted favorably on the case, this court has no power to admit them to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation.

Colonel Hubbard, in behalf of himself and other claimants, in his argument in this case, called attention to the treaty between the Cherokee Nation and the United States which was concluded in 1866. This treaty grew out of the conditions produced by the late war of the rebellion, and its whole context shows that it had reference to that conflict. Colonel Hubbard, however, insists that section 4 of that treaty authorized all Cherokees to return to the Cherokee Nation and take 160 acres of land therein. To support this contention he cited article 4, which is as follows:

> ARTICLE 4. All the Cherokees and freed persons who were formerly slaves to any Cherokees, and all free negroes not having been such slaves, who resided in the Cherokee Nation prior to June 1, 1861, who may within two years elect not to reside northeast of the Arkansas River and southeast of the Grand River shall have the right to settle and occupy the Canadian district southwest of the Arkansas River, and also all that tract of country lying northwest of Grand River and west by the Creek Reservation to the northeast corner thereof; from thence west on the north line of the Creek Reservation to the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude; and thence north on said line of longitude so far that a line due east to Grand River will include a quantity of land equal to 160 acres for each person who may so elect to reside in the territory above described in this article; provided that that part of said district north of Arkansas River shall not be set apart until it shall be found that the Canadian district is not sufficiently large to allow 160 acres to each person desiring to obtain settlement under the provisions of this article.

Colonel Hubbard called attention to the fact that at the close of the late war of the rebellion the Cherokee Nation was divided into various factions, some of which undertook to drive out of the nation and to deprive of all rights of citizenship therein those Cherokees who had participated in the war of the rebellion. The treaty of 1866 was made for the purpose of harmonizing those difficulties and adjusting the contention of the several factions of the nation. The words "all the Cherokees" referred to in this article above quoted can only refer to all the Cherokees who resided in the nation prior to June 1, 1861, and who might, within two years thereafter, elect to not reside northeast of the Arkansas River and southeast of Grand River should have the right to settle and occupy the Canadian

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district, etc. There was nothing in the treaty of 1866 which had reference to those Cherokees who had theretofore moved out of the nation and who had taken their effects with them and had taken up their residence in the several States of the Union and become citizens thereof. Reference was only had to the Cherokees who were citizens and who resided in the nation prior to June 1, 1861, and it was for the purpose of permitting those Cherokees and the free persons or free negroes to make this selection. The treaty of 1866 had nothing whatever to do with that class of Cherokee Indians by blood to which the claimants in this case belong—that class which had moved out of the old Cherokee Nation or out of the new Cherokee Nation and had taken their effects with them and who had on that account ceased to be citizens of the nation. But even if the treaty of 1866 did apply to all Cherokees or all persons who had Cherokee blood, still the subsequent acts of the Cherokee council establishing commissions to pass upon citizenship in the nation, and the various acts of the Cherokee council requiring all persons who claimed to be Cherokees to make application to the proper tribunal or commission which were passed after the year 1866 applied to the claimants in this case. They were required by these provisions to establish their right to citizenship. They did not come to the nation until the year 1885 or 1886, twenty years after the treaty of 1866 was promulgated. At the time the Cherokee Nation treated with the United States the claimants in this case were citizens of the States of the Union in which they then resided. They were not parties to the treaty, directly or indirectly; they were not bound by it and were not embraced within its provisions. When they came to the Cherokee Nation (those of them who did come) they were required to comply with the laws of the nation which existed at the time they arrived in the nation, and at that time they could only be admitted by applying to the citizenship commission, which was authorized to hear and determine the application of those whose names were upon certain rolls of the nation. Failing to come within the provisions of that commission and failing to secure admission by it, they were required to obtain the affirmative action of the Cherokee council to admit them to citizenship in the nation, the citizenship which they had not theretofore enjoyed.

The judgment of the United States commission rejecting this case is affirmed, and the application of the claimants to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee Nation is denied.

CREEK NATION.

OPINION OF WILLIAM M. SPRINGER, JUDGE.

In the northern district of the Indian Territory.

In the matter of the application of certain persons to be enrolled as citizens of the Muskogee or Creek Nation.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

On the 3d day of December, instant, this court rendered an opinion upon the law applicable to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation. The court will now submit its opinion as to the law governing the applications for citizenship in the Muskogee or Creek Nation.

All of the opinion heretofore rendered in reference to Cherokee citizenship which relates to the powers and duties of the United States Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and to the jurisdiction of this court in reference to citizenship cases, is reiterated and adopted as the views of the court in the cases now on appeal to this court from the Creek Nation. It will not be necessary, therefore, to review in this opinion the acts of Congress of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 321), or the act amendatory thereof, passed June 7, 1897, defining what is meant by the words "rolls of citizenship." The acts referred to relate to the subject of citizenship and the jurisdiction of this court over citizenship cases as well in the Creek Nation as in the Cherokee Nation. This court will also adopt its former opinion in reference to adjudication of citizenship cases. In all cases wherein it appears that the applicants for citizenship in the Creek Nation filed their claims before the proper tribunal or commission, and in all cases where the tribunal or commission acted within the scope of its jurisdiction as prescribed by the laws of the Creek Nation and admitted or rejected such persons, such cases will be regarded as adjudicated. The court reiterates its opinion on this subject as laid down in the opinion in the Cherokee cases.

POWER OF THE CREEK NATION TO DETERMINE WHO MAY BE CITIZENS THEREOF.

The Government of the United States conceded to the Creek Indians, by the treaty proclaimed April 4, 1832, the right "to govern themselves, so far as may be compatible with the general jurisdiction which Congress may think proper to exercise over them."

By the third artitle of the treaty of April 12, 1834, it is provided as follows:

> The United States will grant a patent in fee simple to the Creek Nation of Indians for the land assigned said nation by this treaty or convention whenever the same shall have been ratified by the President and Senate of the United States; and the right thus guaranteed by the United States shall be continued to said tribe of Indians so long as they shall exist as a nation and continue to occupy the country hereby assigned to them.

The article just quoted from the treaty of 1834 sets forth in substance the provisions of the patent to the Creek Nation given by the United States to the lands which they now hold in the Indian Territory. In commenting upon the patent to the Cherokee Nation, in the opinion heretofore rendered, this court held that the patent was to the nation, and not to the individual Indian, and the opinions set forth at that time in reference to the Cherokee Nation's patent will be carried out so far as the Creek patent is concerned. While these patents differ slightly in phraseology, this court is of the opinion that they are in substance the same and to the same effect.

By the treaty with the Creek Nation proclaimed August 28, 1856, the Creeks and Seminoles were to be "secured in the unrestricted right of self-government and full jurisdiction over persons and property within their respective limits."

Certain persons were excepted from the provisions of this section and allowed to remain in the Creek and Seminole nations, but as to all other persons, not being members of either tribe, found within their limits, it was provided:

> "Shall be considered intruders and be removed from and kept out of the same by the United States agents for said tribes respectively, assisted, if necessary, by the military."

By the twelfth article of the treaty proclaimed August 11, 1866, the United States reaffirmed and reassumed the obligations of the treaty stipulations with the Creek Nation entered into prior to 1861, except such as were not inconsistent with any of the articles or provisions of that treaty. From these treaty stipulations entered into between the United States and the Creek Nation it appears that the Creek

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Nation was secured in the unrestricted right of self-government and full jurisdiction over persons and property within the limits of the nation, with certain exceptions which were mentioned, and which it is not now necessary to set forth. This right of self-government was to be exercised, of course, in accordance with the treaties and laws of the United States. The right, however, of the nation to determine who should be members of the tribe was one of the rights of self-government which Congress conceded to the nation by solemn treaty obligations.

CREEK LAWS ON CITIZENSHIP.

The Creek Nation has passed very few laws on the subject of citizenship. Quite a number of special acts of the council have been passed admitting certain persons named to full citizenship in the nation. The principal act of the nation in reference to citizenship was passed October 26, 1889, and is as follows:

SEC. 295. All persons who were born, or who may be hereafter born, beyond the limits of the Indian Territory, and may have heretofore been entitled to make application for citizenship, on account of Indian blood or tribal adoption, and who have continuously resided beyond or outside of the jurisdictional limits of the Muscogee Nation for a period of twenty-one years, are hereby declared aliens, and not entitled to citizenship in the Muskogee Nation, or to any of the privileges thereof.

SEC. 296. The minor children and descendants of persons so debarred from citizenship and declared aliens are hereby also excluded from citizenship in the Muskogee Nation and from all the privileges thereof.

SEC. 297. All persons who have heretofore applied for citizenship in the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, or Seminole nations, and accompanied their application with a declaration of right to citizenship in such nation, by blood or adoption, are hereby declared aliens, and shall not be entitled to citizenship in the Muscogee Nation, or to the privileges thereof.

SEC. 298. This act shall not apply to persons who have heretofore filed application for citizenship and where the cases are now pending. Adopted October 26, 1889.

The briefs submitted by counsel for claimants to citizenship in the Creek Nation and some of the oral arguments submitted to the court assail the constitutionality of this law of October 26, 1889, which is generally referred to as the "Alien act of the Creek Nation." It provides, in short, that all persons born out of the limits of the Indian Territory, and who have resided continuously out of the limits of the Muskogee Nation for twenty-one years, are aliens, and not entitled to citizenship in the Muskogee Nation or to any of the privileges thereof. It is contended by some of the counsel for claimants that this act is in conflict with section 2 of article 8 of the Creek constitution, which is as follows:

No laws taking effect upon things that occurred before the enactment of the law shall be passed.

It seems that the supreme court of the Creek Nation was called upon by the citizenship commission of the nation to render an opinion upon the constitutionality of this act. The opinion of the court is as follows:

SUPREME COURT, *August 5, 1896.*

Hon. JAMES COLBERT, *President Citizenship Court.*

SIR: Your communication of July 22, 1896, asking the opinion of the court in the following question received, to wit: "We would respectfully request you to render an opinion upon the constitutionality of an act of the national council approved October 26, 1889, found on page 105, Compiled Laws of the Muskogee Nation, edition 1890, at as early date as possible." In answer thereto the court is of the opinion that this act is not inconsistent with the legislative functions of our council. It is only remedial in character and not retroactive. There can not be any question as to the constitutional authority of the council to enact any law of a remedial nature. It only closes the doors of our nation after a lapse of nearly seventy years. All persons having citizenship rights in our nation have certainly been afforded ample time and opportunity to ask for them. No Indian who loves his race would remain out of his country for twenty-one years unless debarred from exercising his freedom, and it is equally true that if he has thus remained away he has selected a home of his own choice with no intention of leaving it.

It is certainly in the province of the tribal council to close its doors after waiting the pleasure of these absentees for fifty years. The evident purpose of this law is simply to exclude from our nation all persons who have never placed their foot on our soil, even though they should be full-blood Creeks, and the court so construes this law.

It seems that the supreme court held that the alien act was not retroactive. It was held by the supreme court that it was certainly in the province of the tribal council to close its doors after waiting the pleasure of these absentees for fifty years. The court states in the concluding of the opinion as follows:

The evident purpose of this law is simply to exclude from our nation all persons who have never placed their foot on our soil, even though they should be full-blood Creeks, and the court so construes the meaning of this law.

The opinion of the supreme court of the Creek Nation, construing the laws of the nation, is binding upon this court. The language of the opinion in reference "to persons who have never placed their foot on our soil" evidently means all persons who have never taken up their residence in the Creek Nation. In view of this opinion of the supreme court, this court will hold that all persons who have continuously resided beyond the limits or outside of the jurisdiction of the Muskogee Nation for a period of twenty-one years as having forfeited their rights to

citizenship in the nation. Such persons can only be admitted or readmitted to citizenship in the nation by an act of the Creek council, or in pursuance of laws enacted by the council. The admission of persons to citizenship is a matter within the discretion of the lawmaking power of the nation, a discretion which has not been committed to this court by any act of Congress or by any treaty between the United States and the Creek Nation.

The Creek council, by act approved May 17, 1895, provided as follows:

That the fact that any person at any time participated in the per capita distribution of public moneys of the nation does not make such person a citizen of the Muskogee Nation, entitled to the rights and privileges of recognized citizens thereof, and shall not by any authority of the nation be accepted or considered as evidence sufficient to establish such claim.

In some of the briefs of counsel for claimants to citizenship in the nation the fact that such persons had been receiving per capita payments is urged as conclusive evidence of recognized citizenship. This court will hold, in pursuance of this act of the Creek council, that such per capita payments will not be sufficient to establish the right of such persons to citizenship in the nation.

CREEK CITIZENSHIP COMMISSION.

The national council of the Creek Nation passed an act May 30, 1895, creating and defining the duties of a citizenship commission, which was composed of five of the most competent citizens of the nation, whose duty it was to sit as a high court and try and determine and settle all and only such cases as shall involve the question of the right of citizenship of any person in the Muskogee Nation that shall be presented to it. The members of the commission were elected by the national council, and its sessions were to be held in the council house at Okmulgee, beginning in July, 1895. They were given full authority to summon witnesses and call for persons and papers. The act recognized the right of all persons who claimed citizenship in the Muskogee Nation and of all persons whose names now appeared as citizens on any census rolls taken at any time, the validity of whose citizenship shall be questioned by any responsible citizen, to appear before the commission and have their rights to citizenship determined. It is declared that the claims of negroes to citizenship in the Muskogee Nation shall be determined under the provisions of the treaty of 1866, and in cases of citizenship by reason of Indian blood the act of the national council, known as the "alien act," shall govern. It is further provided as follows:

And in any enumeration hereafter to be made of the citizens of the nation, any persons applying for registration, against whose citizenship any question may arise, shall be required to trace his or her origin to the rolls of the names of citizens to be prepared under this act.

The commission created by this act was organized in July, 1895, and continued to act as such commission until the 30th day of September, 1896. It also appears that said Creek commission on citizenship was authorized by an act approved August 10, 1896, to examine the census rolls and satisfy themselves of the correctness of the same, and to correct all the rolls by erasure of noncitizens and deceased persons and by the addition of newborn persons, and submit the rolls so amended to the October session of the council for its approval. It is stated in the brief of Colonel Du Val, counsel for the Creek Nation, that the rolls prepared by the citizenship commission were laid before the council and approved by it, and that thus for the first time there was an authenticated roll of citizenship of the Muskogee Nation approved by the council. The act of council affirming the rolls, stated by counsel, is not cited, but the confirmation of the rolls, it appears, was prior to the passage of the amendatory act of Congress passed June 7, 1897, which defined the meaning of rolls of citizenship and confirmed those as citizens whose names appeared thereon and their descendants.

SUMMARY.

This court will now proceed to consider the cases now before it on appeal from the United States commission in reference to citizenship in the Creek or Muskogee Nation. In determining who are citizens of the Muskogee Nation the following propositions will govern this court:

First. Those Indians who have separated themselves from the Creek Nation and have taken up their residence in the States and have remained out of the jurisdiction of the Muskogee Nation for a period of twenty-one years have forfeited all their rights and privileges as citizens of the nation, and such persons can not regain their citizenship unless they comply with the laws of the Creek or Muskogee Nation and be admitted to citizenship as therein provided.

Second. This court will recognize the legislation of the Creek or Muskogee Nation in reference to citizenship therein, and also the legislation creating a commission on citizenship with prescribed powers to pass upon applications for citizenship in said nation, as passed in accordance with the general legislative power of

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the Creek or Muskogee Nation; and this court will respect such legislation to the extent that it may be in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the treaties made between the United States and the Creek or Muskogee Nation.

Third. That blood alone is not the test of citizenship in the Creek or Muskogee Nation. That Creek Indians, although they may be full blood, who have remained out of the jurisdiction of the Muskogee Nation for twenty-one years will be regarded as having forfeited their right to citizenship therein; and further, that bona fide residence in the nation is essential to citizenship.

Fourth. Full faith and credit will be given to the judgments of the citizenship commission, and effect will be given to the acts of the Muskogee council, unless it be made to appear that the commission acted without jurisdiction or that the judgment was procured by fraud and that acts of the council were in violation of the laws of the United States or the treaties made with the nation. The acts of the Muskogee council in the determination of applications for citizenship in the nation will be regarded as judgments of a court and will be subject to the same tests as to their validity.

Since writing this opinion, as stated heretofore, the attention of the court has been called to the fact that a large number of the cases will depend upon the fact as to whether this law was passed by the Creek council under and in pursuance of the authority given to it by its constitution and subject to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The contention has been as to the meaning of ex post facto laws. The Creek constitution does not use the Latin phrase, but uses such English words as express the same meaning. If this law was ex post facto in the sense used by the Constitution of the United States and in the sense used by the Creek Nation, it is sufficient, and this court would hold that it would not take effect upon any person until twenty-one years after the act was past, therefore it is important to determine whether this is an ex post facto law. In the work of Mr. Sutherland on Statutory Construction, section 465, is an exposition of the meaning of the phrase "ex post facto." In that section it is stated:

An authoritative exposition of ex post facto laws was given in an early case by the Supreme Court of the United States. (This is a case of Calder v. Bull, 3 Dall., 386. Chase, Justice; not Chief Justice Chase, but Justice Chase of an early day.) The prohibition in the letter is not to pass any law concerning and after the fact, but the plain and obvious meaning and intention of the prohibition is this: That the legislatures of the several States shall not pass laws after a fact done by a subject or citizen which shall have relation to such fact and shall punish him for having done it. * * * I do not think it was inserted to secure the citizen in his private rights of either property or contracts. * * * I will state what laws I consider ex post facto laws within the words and intent of the prohibition: First, every law that makes an action done before the passing of the law, and which was innocent when done, criminal, and punishes such action; second, every law that aggravates a crime, or makes it greater than it was when committed; third, every law that changes the punishment and inflicts a greater punishment than the law annexed to the crime when committed; fourth, every law that alters the legal rules of evidence and receives less or different testimony than the law required at the time of the commission of the offense, in order to convict the offender. All these and similar laws are manifestly unjust and oppressive. In my opinion the true distinction is between ex post facto laws and retrospective laws. Every ex post facto law must necessarily be retrospective, but every retrospective law is not an ex post facto law; the former only are prohibited. Every law that takes away or impairs rights vested, agreeably to existing laws, is retrospective, and is generally unjust and may be oppressive; and it is a good general rule that a law should have no retrospect: but there are cases in which laws may justly, and for the benefit of the community and also of individuals, relate to a time antecedent to their commencement, as statutes of oblivion or of pardon. They are certainly retrospective and literally, both concerning and after the facts committed. But I do not consider any law ex post facto within the prohibition that mollifies the rigor of the criminal law; but only those that create or aggravate the crime or increase the punishment, or change the rules of evidence for the purpose of conviction. Every law that is to have an operation before the making thereof, as to commence at an antecedent time, or to save time from the statute of limitations, or to execute acts which were unlawful, and before committed, and the like is retrospective. But such laws may be proper or necessary, as the case may be. There is a great apparent difference between making an unlawful act lawful and the making an innocent act criminal and punishing it as a crime.

This construction of the constitutional prohibition has been repeatedly affirmed in the later cases. It is settled that the term applies only to criminal and penal cases, and was not intended to prevent retrospective legislation affecting civil rights of persons or property. This last sentence that I have quoted, "It is settled that the term applies only to criminal and penal cases and was not intended to prevent retrospective legislation affecting civil rights of persons or property," is supported in the note of the citation of the following authorities: Watson *v.* Mercer, Fletcher *v.* Peck, Ogden *v.* Saunders, Satterlee *v.* Matthewson, McCowan *v.* Davidson, Ex parte Garland, Kring *v.* Missouri.

All of these citations are from the opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States except two. These authorities fully sustain the position which the court had reached that the passage of the act known as the "alien law," by the Creek council, was not in violation of the Creek constitution or the Constitution of the United States, and was such legislation as the council had a right to pass, and that this court will give it due force and effect.

DECISION OF COURT IN CASE OF MINING IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

LETTER OF ATTORNEY INCLOSING DECISION AND EXPLAINING ITS EFFECT.

ARDMORE, IND. T., *September 6, 1898.*

ROCK CREEK NATIONAL ASPHALT COMPANY,
Topeka, Kans.

GENTLEMEN: Answering your inquiry as to the status and effect of the litigation heretofore pending in the United States court at this place between the Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company and the Davis Mining Company, I beg to say:

First. That on the 20th day of October, 1890, the Chickasaw Nation granted unto D. O. Fisher, Alexander Rennie, M. V. Cheadle, and B. W. Carter, under the name of Gold Mining Company, a charter to prospect for, mine, develop, etc., gold, coal, oil, asphalt, etc., within the following boundaries, to wit:

Commencing at the mouth of Mill Creek where it empties into the Washita River; thence run up the Washita River to the old Arbuckle crossing, where the old military road crosses; thence easterly to the headwaters of Sandy Creek, east of A. Rennie's place; thence south to where the Fort Sill and Caddo Road crosses said Sandy Creek; thence west to Mill Creek post-office; thence down Mill Creek to the mouth or place of beginning.

This charter confines the operations of the company to the individual claims of its charter members, viz, D. O. Fisher, Alexander Rennie, M. V. Cheadle, and B. W. Carter.

This charter is recorded on page 31 of Book D of Mining Charters of the Chickasaw Nation, kept by the secretary of state of the Chickasaw Nation, who resides and has his office at Tishomingo, Ind T., and is what is commonly known as a "blanket charter."

Second. On March 4, 1895, the Chickasaw Nation granted to Nelson Chigley, Mose Chigley, Wyatt Chigley, F. T. Waite, Chilly Alexander, John Pettigrew, Dixon Nail, Minnie Thomas, C. D. Carter, and the McKinney Cobb heirs a charter under the name of the Davis Mining Company for the period of twenty years from date, authorizing said company to prospect for, mine, develop, bargain, and sell all minerals, gases, oils, coal, asphaltum, or all minerals known to the law, within the territory described as follows:

In Tishomingo County, commencing at a point on the Washita River, about 3 miles south of Davis; thence on a line due east on the Old Whisky trail; thence along said trail in a northerly direction to the old Fort Arbuckle and Fort Smith road; thence west along said road to the Washita River; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

This charter confines the operations of the Davis Mining Company to claims of the individual members thereof, a copy of which I hereto annex and mark it "Exhibit A," and this charter is also recorded in Book D, page 65, of Mining Charters of the Chickasaw Nation.

Third. The territory described in the first-named charter, viz, the gold-mining charter, covers the territory embraced and described in the Davis mining charter, and covers many square miles of territory besides, but none of the charter members of the Gold Mining Company owned claims within the boundary of the Davis mining charter, but members of the Davis mining charter (all Chickasaw Indians) did, and for many years have owned claims within such territory.

Fourth. Some time during the month of April, 1895, the Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company, as lessees of the Gold Mining Company, filed a suit in the United States court for the southern district of the Indian Territory, at Ardmore, on the equity side of the docket, against Nelson Chigley and others, alleging—

that the plaintiffs are a joint stock company, composed of S. Zuckerman, Harry J. Brenham, W. A. Dennis, J. M. Steers, James Carby, S. Munzesheimer, and S. E. Ford, and that said company was engaged in prospecting and mining minerals, such as asphaltum, coal, oil, and other minerals in the territory embraced within the limits of the gold-mining charter, particularly described on exhibit attached; that plaintiffs are all white men and citizens of the United States and the defendants are Chickasaw Indians by blood, and reside in the southern district of the Indian Territory.

That the plaintiffs are the owners of, and for the past four years have been in the exclusive possession and enjoyment of, the mineral resources and all the rights and privileges and immunities belonging thereto of all that section of country covered by the charter of the Gold Mining Company, holding the same under regular transfers duly executed from and under the chartered members of the said Gold Mining Company. That said Gold and Mining Company is a corporation

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duly and legally chartered, ratified and confirmed by the legislature of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations of Indians; that in the exercise of the rights, privileges, and immunities as derived from said gold and mining company, and the acts of the legislature of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations of Indians, the plaintiffs herein, the Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company, have made valuable discoveries of coal, oil, and asphaltum, within the section of the country covered by said gold-mining charter, and have made valuable improvements thereon and expended considerable amounts of money, fully $8,000. That for the purpose of developing the asphaltum and other minerals, the plaintiffs have purchased large amounts of machinery and the same is now on the road to where said improvements have been made; that during the past four years the plaintiffs have been in the peaceable and undisturbed possession of the property herein described, but that, to wit, on the 10th day of April, 1895, the defendants began to erect a fence across the section covered by said charter, so as to cut off plaintiffs from access to said improvements, and so as to interfere with plaintiffs in the use and enjoyment of their property, as aforesaid, and that defendants have erected a fence across part of the section of country covered by said charter and are threatening to fence off a large part of said country and to deprive plaintiffs from the benefit of the same, and that, unless defendants are restrained, they will fence said section of country so as to materially lessen the value of plaintiffs' said property and will deprive plaintiffs of the use and benefit thereof.

Praying that defendants be restrained from in any manner interfering with the country covered by the Gold Mining Company charter and be commanded and compelled to take therefrom the fence placed thereon by defendants and that plaintiffs have such other relief to which they are entitled.

This complaint can not now be found among papers on file in record, but I attach an office copy furnished me by plaintiffs' counsel and identify it as "Exhibit B."

Fifth. To this complaint the defendants Nelson Chigley and Dixon Nail, for themselves and the Davis Mining Company and the individual members thereof, on May 1, 1895, filed an answer (a certified copy I hereto attach and mark "Exhibit C"), wherein the defendants deny that plaintiffs are the owners of and for the past four years have been in the exclusive possession and enjoyment of the mineral resources and all the rights and privileges and immunities belonging thereto of all that section of country covered by the charter of the Gold Mining Company, holding the same under a regular line of transfers duly executed by the charter members of said company, as alleged in said complaint. Defendants deny that plaintiff has made valuable improvements on the premises herein involved to the value of five thousand (5,000) dollars or any other sum, and defendants deny that during the past four years the plaintiff has been in the peaceable, undisturbed possession of all the property described and embraced in the limits of the gold mining charter.

The defendants admit that on or about the 18th day of April, 1895, the defendant Dixon Nail began to erect a fence across a certain portion of land situated within the limits of the said Gold Mining Company charter, but defendants say that said land so attempted to be inclosed was situated upon the private claim of the defendant Nail and that he had the right to the exclusive possession of said premises to the exclusion of the plaintiff and all other persons, because the defendants say that about thirty years ago the said defendant Nail, a Chickasaw Indian by blood, made an improvement and since said time has held such improvement and claim, which they allege covers and embraces the said premises around which the defendant Nail attempted to build a fence, and they say that the said plaintiff has wrongfully and tortuously gone upon said premises contrary to law and in violation of the private rights of the said defendant Nail.

Second. Further answering herein, the defendants say that on the 20th day of October, 1890, the Chickasaw government granted unto D. O. Fisher, Alexander Rennie, M. V. Cheadle, and B. W. Carter, under the name of Gold Mining Company, a charter to mine coal, asphaltum, petroleum, etc., in the territory situated in Tishomingo County, Chickasaw Nation, Ind. T., and described as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Mill Creek, where it empties into the Washita River; thence up the Washita River to the old Arbuckle crossing, where the old military road crosses; thence east to the head waters of Sandy Creek, east of Alexander Rennie's place; thence south to where the Fort Sill and Caddo road crosses said Sandy Creek; thence west to Mill Creek post-office; thence down Mill Creek to its mouth, or place of beginning.

But these defendants allege and charge the truth to be, that under the laws of the Chickasaw Nation, and under the language in said charter contained, that said Gold Mining Company, their associates, lessees, agents, and employees, had and have no power, right, or authority to prospect for, mine, transport, sell, or in any way handle or dispose of coal, asphaltum, petroleum, gold, or other minerals discovered or situated upon the private and individual claims of citizens of the Chickasaw Nation and of members of the tribe of Chickasaw or Choctaw Indians; but they allege that the language of such charter expressly excepts from its limits the private claims of citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, and expressly inhibits it from working or interfering with said private claims.

Defendants say that for a long time anterior to the granting of said charter, as aforesaid, that defendants, Nelson Chigley and Dixon Nail and said Chilly Alexander and John Pettigrow, each owned, possessed, and do yet own and possess and

hold, improvements and claims situated within the limits of the territory described and embraced in the charter of the Gold Mining Company; that under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the treaties of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians heretofore made with the United States, the constitution and laws of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations and governments, and in accordance with the immemorial usages and customs of said Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, these defendants had, and still have, the right to all mineral, coal, asphaltum, and petroleum found or situated upon their respective claims and improvements, or within one-half a mile thereof.

Defendants say that on the 4th day of March, 1895, that they and the said Mose Chigley, Wyatt Chigley, F. D. Waite, Chilly Alexander, John Pettigrew, Minnie Thomas, and C. D. Carter applied to the Chickasaw government for and obtained from it a charter authorizing and empowering them, and their associates and lessees, to prospect for, mine, transport, and sell coal, petroleum, asphaltum, gold and other minerals situated upon the respective private claims of defendants Chigley and Nail and of the said Pettigrew and Alexander, under the name of the Davis Mining Company.

That said charter is now in full force and effect, and the same will not expire until twenty years from the date thereof.

Defendants say that they and all the other members of the Davis Mining Company are Chickasaw Indians by blood, and under and by virtue of said last-named charter and under and by virtue of said improvements and claims as aforesaid they have the exclusive right to prospect for, mine, transport, and sell all minerals, coal, petroleum, or asphaltum found or situated upon the territory described and embraced in the charter of the Davis Mining Company, that is to say, the said charter members have the exclusive right to such mineral, coal, asphaltum, and petroleum situated upon the private and individual claims aforesaid, or within one-half mile of the improvements upon said claims; and defendants say that the said Gold Mining Company and the plaintiffs have not, and no other persons other than the charter members of the Davis Mining Company have, the right to prospect for, mine, transport, or sell, or in any way handle or dispose of coal, asphaltum, petroleum, gold, or other minerals situated upon the said private claims or within one-half mile thereof.

Defendants further say that they have in no way, nor have their associates under said charter, trespassed upon or infringed upon the corporate rights or powers or upon the territory lawfully embraced and intended to be embraced in the limits of said Gold Mining Company; but they allege and charge the truth to be that the plaintiff, its agents and employees, have trespassed upon, interfered with, and unlawfully threaten to take possession of the territory embraced and covered by said private and individual claims, and situated within the limits of the Davis mining charter, and have actually and forcibly, tortiously, wrongfully, and unlawfully gone upon said premises and have attempted and do yet attempt to mine, transport, and sell asphaltum and petroleum situated upon said claims and within the boundary limits of the Davis Mining Company, to the great and irreparable injury and damage to the said Davis Mining Company and these defendants and their associate charter members in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

Defendants say that they and their associates aforesaid and the Davis Mining Company have no adequate remedy at law by which they can stop and enjoin plaintiffs, its agents and employees, from further trespassing upon their individual and corporate rights as aforesaid; that the asphaltum, petroleum, and mineral by them owned and situated upon the premises aforesaid is very valuable, and but for the wrongful and tortious acts of the plaintiff they could lease or sell the same to great advantage, and that the said plaintiff is asserting some kind of spurious right to the possession or title to said property which these defendants allege is a cloud upon their right and title to the same, and which, they allege, interferes with their right to handle, sell, or lease said property.

Wherefore, the premises considered, the defendants pray that the injunction prayed for by the plaintiff be denied, and that the defendants for themselves, and for the use and benefit of the Davis Mining Company and their said associate charter members, do have and recover of and from the plaintiff judgment forever restraining and enjoining the plaintiff, its agents, employees, or attorneys, from further going upon, trespassing upon, or in any manner interfering with the private claims of the defendants, or of said Alexander and Nail, or the corporate rights or premises of the Davis Mining Company, and that they be forever restrained and enjoined from prospecting for, mining, transporting, or selling asphaltum, coal, petroleum, gold, or other mineral found or situated upon the aforesaid private claims, or within one-half mile of the improvements thereof, for their said damages, costs of suit, and all proper relief.

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By reading the complaint and answer it is readily seen that the issues are:

First. That the Gold Mining Company, under the terms of its charter, and under the Chickasaw statute, had no power or right to mine except upon the individual claims of its charter members.

Second. That the territory described in the Davis Mining Company charter covered the private claims of its charter members and no private claims of any member of the Gold Mining Company. The language used in the Gold Mining charter settles this question beyond a reasonable doubt.

Third.* The issues involved in this case were, by agreement of parties, submitted to the master in chancery of said court, who, after hearing the evidence and argument of counsel, made and, on June 5, 1895, filed in said court his written report, wherein he rehearses the issues involved and holds that plaintiffs were not entitled to relief prayed for, but that the defendants were entitled to an injunction against the plaintiffs. A certified copy of the master's report I hereto attach, marked "Exhibit D."

Seventh.* On the 8th day of June, 1895, the exceptions of plaintiffs to said master's report were presented to, passed upon, and in all things were overruled and denied by the trial court, who confirmed said report in the following language:

And the court, after hearing said exceptions and being fully advised in the premises, is of the opinion that said exceptions to the master's report be, and the same are hereby, overruled and denied.

And it is further considered, adjudged, and decreed by the court that the report of Edwin Hobby, esq., master in chancery herein, be, and the same is, in all respects confirmed and adopted.

It appearing to the court that the plaintiffs seek injunctive relief against defendants and the defendants, by answer and cross-bill, seek injunctive relief against the plaintiffs, and that the master in his report recommends that the relief prayed for by plaintiffs be denied, and that the relief prayed for by defendants be granted, it is, therefore, considered, adjudged, and decreed by the court that the plaintiffs, S. Zuckerman, Harry J. Brenham, W. A. Dennis, J. M. Steers, James Kirby, S. Munzesheimer, and S. E. Ford, composing the partnership of the Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company, have and recover nothing of the defendants, Nelson Chigley, Dixon Nail, Mosa Chigley, Wyatt Chigley, F. T. Waite, Chilly Alexander, John Pettigrew, C. D. Carter, or of the Davis Mining Company, by reason of this action, and that the plaintiffs pay all costs in this behalf expended and incurred, for which let execution issue.

It is further considered, adjudged, and decreed by the court that the injunctive relief prayed for by the defendants herein be, and the same is hereby, granted. And that the plaintiffs, their agents, employees, and attorneys be, and they are hereby, forever restrained and enjoined from going upon, trespassing upon, or in any manner interfering with the private claims and improvements of defendants, Nelson Chigley, Dixon Nail, John Pettigrew, Mosea Chigley, Wyatt Chigley, Chilly Alexander, F. T. Waite, and C. D. Carter, situated in the territory of the Davis Mining Company, in the Chickasaw Nation, Ind. T., or within one-half mile of the improvements now situated and existing upon said claims, without the consent of the owner or owners of said claims, for the purpose of prospecting for, mining, transporting, or selling asphaltum, petroleum, natural gas, gold, silver, or other minerals found or situated upon said claims, or within one-half mile of the improvements thereof. It is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that Edwin Hobby, esq., as master in chancery, be, and he is hereby, allowed twenty-five dollars for services as such master, rendered herein, and that the same be taxed as part of the costs herein, and that execution issue against the plaintiffs for all costs herein incurred or expended.

A certified copy of this judgment is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit E."

This judgment of the court has never been appealed from, set aside, superseded, or modified in any way, and is now in full force and effect; and since its rendition the Davis Mining Company and its lessees have been in the exclusive possession of the mining property situated within the limits of the Davis mining charter.

Why anyone should now attempt to go behind this judgment and raise a doubt as to the rights of the Davis Mining Company as against the claims of the Gold Mining Company, or its lessees, the Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company, is more than I can understand.

There can be no question but that the judgment of the court in the cause referred to has forever put at rest the claim of the Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company, and has left nothing to conjecture.

In addition to the foregoing statement I beg to say the possession and right of possession of the Davis Mining Company and its lessees to this mining property was raised by one J. H. Ralston and Dick Le Grand and Jerome Brown (the last a Chickasaw Indian by blood). They attempted to invade and appropriate a portion of the Davis mining charter; but, by the Davis Mining Company, joined by its lessees, the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company, were perpetually enjoined by judgment duly rendered and entered in the United States court for the southern district of the Indian Territory, at Ardmore. The style of this last-named cause was The Davis Mining Company et al. *v.* J. H. Ralston et al., and this cause, too was referred to a master in chancery, before whom evidence was introduced pro and con, and the master, after hearing all the evidence and argument of counsel, filed a report recommending an injunction against said Ralston, Le Grand, and Brown, restraining them from interfering with any of the property of the Davis

* Paragraphs fourth, fifth, and sixth were evidently omitted by clerk transcribing record originally.

Mining Company, but dissolving the injunction as to the working of the individual claim of Fulsom James, a Chickasaw by blood. This report was, by the trial court, approved and confirmed, after the same was bitterly contested by the defendants in said cause.

If the charter of the Davis Mining Company is not valid I do not think that there is an Indian charter, granted either by the Chickasaw or Choctaw governments, that is worth the paper upon which it is written.

Trusting that this statement will give to you a full understanding of the character and object of the litigation between the Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company and the Davis Mining Company, I beg to remain,

Yours, very truly,

C. S. HERBERT,
For FURMAN, HERBERT & HILL.

EXHIBIT A.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY,
Tishomingo, Ind. T., March 4, 1895.

Know all men by these presents, that application in writing has been made to me in accordance with law asking for a charter on the private claims of Nelson Chigley, Mose Chigley, Wyatt Chigley, F. T. Waite, Chilly Alexander, John Pettigrew, Dixon Nail, Minnie Thomas, C. D. Carter, and one share to be divided equally between the three McKinney-Cobb heirs, James, Jennie, and Calvin, for the period of twenty years from date thereof, to prospect, mine, develop, bargain, and sell all minerals, gases, oils, coal, and asphaltum, or all minerals known to the law, under the name of the Davis Mining Company.

Now, therefore, I, F. T. Waite, national secretary of Chickasaw Nation, by authority in me vested by law, do by these presents grant and issue a charter to Nelson Chigley, Mose Chigley, Wyatt Chigley, F. T. Waite, Chilly Alexander, John Pettigrew, Dixon Nail, Minnie Thomas, C. D. Carter, and one share to the three Cobb heirs, James, Jennie, and Calvin, for the period of twenty years over the following described district of Tishomingo County: Commencing at a point on Washita River about 3 miles south of Davis; thence on a line due east to the Old Whiskey trail; thence along said trail in a northerly direction to the old Fort Arbuckle and Fort Smith road; thence west along said road to the Washita River; thence down said river to the point of beginning.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand and caused the great seal to be affixed the day and date first above written.

F. T. WAITE.
National Secretary Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

EXHIBIT B.

In the United States court for the southern district in the Indian Territory, at Ardmore.

The Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company, plaintiffs, *v.* Nelson Chigley et al., defendants.

The plaintiffs, the Chickasaw Prospecting Mining Company, complaining of the defendants, Nelson Chigley, —— Dickerson, et al., respectfully allege that the plaintiffs composing this joint stock company are the following parties, to wit: S. Zuckerman, Harry J. Brenan, W. A. Dennis, J. M. Skeere, James Curby, S. Munzesheimer, and S. E. Ford, and that said company, at the dates and time hereinafter mentioned, was engaged in prospecting and mining minerals, such as asphaltum, coal oil, and other minerals in the territory embraced in the chartered limits of the gold-mining charter, particularly described on the abstract herein attached, marked "Exhibit A," and made a part of this complaint. That the plaintiffs are all white men and citizens of the United States, and that the defendants are Chickasaw Indians by blood and reside in the southern district of the Indian Territory.

That the plaintiffs are the owners of, and for the past four years have been in the exclusive possession and enjoyment of, the mineral resources, and all the rights and privileges and immunities belonging thereto, of all that section of country covered by the charter of the Gold Mining Company, holding the same under a regular line of transfer duly executed from and under the charter members of the said Gold and Mining Company. That said Gold and Mining Company is a corporation duly and legally chartered, ratified, and confirmed by the legislature of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations of Indians. That in the exercise of the rights and privileges and immunities derived from said Gold Mining Company, and the acts of the legislature of said Chickasaw and Choctaw nations of Indians, the plaintiffs herein, the Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company, have made valuable discoveries of coal oil and asphaltum within the section of country covered by said Gold Mining Company charter, and have made valuable improvements thereon, and expended considerable amount of money, fully $5,000; that for the purpose of developing the asphaltum and other minerals, the said chartered company, the plaintiffs, have purchased a large amount of machinery, and the same is now on the road to where said improvements have been made during the past four years. The plaintiffs have been in the peaceable and undisturbed possession of the property herein described, but that, to wit, on the 18th day of April, 1895, the defendant began to erect a fence across the section covered by said charter, so as to cut off plaintiffs from access to said improvements, and so as to interfere with plaintiffs in the use and enjoyment of their property as aforesaid, and that defendants have erected a fence across the part of the section of the country covered by said charter, and are threatening to fence off a large part of said section, and to deprive plaintiffs from the benefit of the same, and that unless defendants are restrained they will fence up said section of country

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as to materially lessen the value of plaintiffs' said property, and will deprive plaintiffs of the use and benefit thereof.

Wherefore, plaintiffs pray that defendants be restrained from in any manner interfering with the country covered by said Gold Mining Company charter, and be commanded and compelled to take therefrom the fence erected thereon by defendants, and that plaintiffs have such other relief to which they may be entitled.

I, S. E. Ford, one of the members of the Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company, after being duly sworn on oath, do say that I believe the allegations in the foregoing complaint are true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1895.

Notary Public, Third Division, Indian Territory.

EXHIBIT C.

In the United States court in the Indian Territory, southern district, at Ardmore.

Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company, plaintiffs, *v.* Nelson Chigley et al., defendants.

ORIGINAL ANSWER.

Now comes the defendants, Nelson Chigley and Dixon Nail, leave of the court being first had and obtained for themselves and for the Davis Mining Company and for Mose Chigley, Wyatt Chigley, F. T. Waite, Chilly Alexander, John Pettigrew, and C. D. Carter, and file this their original answer, to the plaintiffs' complaint therein, and answering said complaint, the defendants deny that the plaintiffs are the owners of, and for the past four years have been, in the exclusive possession and enjoyment of the mineral resources and all the rights and privileges and immunities belonging thereto of all that section of the country covered by the charter of the Gold Mining Company, holding the same under a regular line of transfer, duly executed, from the charter members of said company, as alleged in said complaint; defendants deny that the plaintiffs have made valuable improvements on the premises therein involved to the value of $5,000 or any other sum, and defendants deny that for the past four years that the plaintiffs have been in the peaceable and undisturbed possession of all the property described and embraced in the limits of the Gold Mining Company charter. The defendants admit that on or about the 18th day of April, 1895, the defendant Dixon Nail began to erect a fence across a certain portion of land situated within the limits of the said Gold Mining Company charter, but the defendants say that said land so attempted to be inclosed was situated upon the private claim of the defendant Nelson (5) Nail, and that he had the right to the exclusive possession of said premises to the exclusion of the plaintiffs and all other persons, because the defendants say that about thirty years ago the said defendant Nail, a Chickasaw Indian by blood, made an improvement and since that time has held such improvement and claim which they allege covers and embraces the said premises around which the defendant Nail attempted to build a fence, and they say that the said plaintiffs have wrongfully and tortiously gone upon said premises contrary to law and in violation of the private rights of the said defendant Nail.

Second. Further answering therein, the defendants say that on the 20th day of October, 1890, the Chickasaws granted unto D. O. Fisher, Alexander Rennie, M. V. Cheadle, and B. W. Carter a charter to mine coal, asphaltum, petroleum, etc., in the territory situated in Tishomingo County, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and described as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Mill Creek where it empties into Washita River; thence up the Washita River to the old Arbuckle crossing where the old military road crosses; thence east to the head waters of Sandy Creek east of Alexander Rennie's place; thence south to where the Fort Sill and Caddo road crosses said Sandy Creek; thence west to the Mill Creek post-office; thence down Mill Creek to its mouth or place of beginning; but these defendants allege and charge the truth to be that under the laws of the Chickasaw Nation and under the language in said charter contained that said Gold Mining Company, their associates, lessees, agents, and employees had and have no power, right, or authority to prospect for, mine, transport, sell, or in any way handle or dispose of coal, asphaltum, gold, or other minerals discovered or situated upon the private and individual claims of citizens of the Chickasaw Nation and of members of the tribe of Choctaw Indians, but they allege that the language in said charter expressly excepts from its grants the private claims of citizens of Chickasaw Nation and expressly inhibits it from working or interfering with said private claims.

Defendants say that for a long time anterior to the granting of said charter as aforesaid that defendants Nelson Chigley and Dixon Nail and said Chilly Alexander and John Pettigrew each owned, possessed, and do yet own and possess and hold, improvements and claims situated within the limits of the territory described and embraced in the charter of the said Gold Mining Company. That under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the treaties of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians heretofore made with the United States, the constitution and laws of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations and governments, and in accordance with the immemorial usages and customs of said Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, these defendants had and still have the right to all mineral, coal, asphaltum, and petroleum found or situated upon their respective claims and improvements or within one-half mile thereof.

Defendants say that on the 4th day of March, 1895, that they and the said Mose Chigley, Wyatt Chigley, F. D. Waite, Chilly Alexander, John Pettigrew, Minnie Thomas, and C. D. Carter applied to the Chickasaw government for and obtained from it a charter authorizing and empowering them and their associates and lessees to prospect for, mine, transport, and sell coal, petroleum, asphaltum, gold, and other minerals situated upon the respective private claims of the defendants Chigley and Nail, and of the said Pettigrew and Alexander, under the name of the Davis Mining Company. Said charter is now in full force and effect, and the same will not expire until twenty years from the date thereof. Defendants say that they and all other members of the Davis Mining Company of Chickasaw Indians by blood, and under and by virtue of said last-named charter, and under and by virtue of said improvements and claims as aforesaid, they have exclusive right to prospect for, mine, transport, and sell all mineral, coal, petroleum, or asphaltum found or situated upon the territory described and embraced in the charter of the Davis Mining Company; that is to say, that said charter members have the exclusive right to such mineral, coal, and asphaltum and petroleum situated upon the private and individual claims aforesaid, or within one-half mile of the improvements upon said claims, and defendants say that the said Gold Mining Company and the plaintiff have not, and no other persons than

the charter members of the Davis Mining Company have the right to prospect for, mine, transport, or sell, or in any way handle or dispose of coal, asphaltum, petroleum, gold, or other minerals situated upon said private claims, or within one-half mile thereof. Defendants further say that they have in no way, nor have their associates under said charters, trespassed upon or infringed upon the corporate rights or powers or upon the territory lawfully embraced and intended to be embraced in the limits of the Gold Mining Company, but they allege and charge to be that the plaintiff, its agents, and employees, have trespassed upon, interfered with, and unlawfully threatened to take possession of the territory embraced and covered by said private and individual claims, and situated within the limits of the Davis Mining Company, and have actually and forcibly, tortiously, wrongfully, and unlawfully gone upon said premises, and have attempted and do yet attempt to mine, transport, and sell asphaltum and petroleum situated upon said claims and within the boundary limits of the Davis Mining Company, to the great and irreparable injury and damage to the Davis Mining Company and these defendants and their associates, charter members, in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. Defendants say that they and their associates aforesaid and the Davis Mining Company have no adequate remedy at law by which they can stop and enjoin plaintiffs, its agents, and employees, from further trespassing upon their individual and corporate rights as aforesaid; that the asphaltum, petroleum, and mineral by them owned, and situated upon the premises aforesaid, is very valuable, and but for the wrongful and tortious acts of the plaintiff they could lease or sell the same to great advantage, and that the said plaintiff is asserting some kind of spurious rights to the possession of title to said property, which these defendants allege is a cloud upon their right and title to the same, and which they allege interferes with their right to handle, sell, or lease said property.

Wherefore the premises considered that defendants pray that the injunction prayed for by the plaintiff be denied and that the defendants, for themselves and for the use and benefit of the Davis Mining Company and their said associate charter members, do have and recover of and from the plaintiff judgment forever restraining and enjoining plaintiff, its agents, employees, or attorneys from further going upon, trespassing upon, or in any manner interfering with the private claims of defendants or of said Alexander & Nail, or the corporate rights or premises of the Davis Mining Company, and that they be forever restrained and enjoined from prospecting for, mining, or transporting or selling asphaltum, coal, petroleum, gold, or other mineral found or situated upon the aforesaid private claims or within one-half mile of the improvements thereof, for their said damages, costs of suit, and all proper relief.

HERBERT & LEWIS,
Attorneys for Defendants.

The defendant, Nelson Chigley, upon oath, states that the statements in the foregoing answer are true, as he verily believes.

NELSON (his x mark) CHIGLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 27th day of April, 1895.

[L. S.] H. M. CANNON,
Notary Public, Southern District, Indian Territory.

The foregoing is indorsed:

No. 2387. Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Co. *v.* Nelson Chigley et al. Original answer. Filed May 1, 1895. Joseph W. Phillips, clerk. Herbert & Lewis, attys. for defendants.

I, Charles M. Campbell, clerk of the United States court in and for the southern district of the Indian Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original answer now on file among the papers in case No. 2387, entitled and styled Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company *v.* Nelson Chigley et al., heretofore pending on the equity docket of said court.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand, this the 6th day of September, 1895.

C. M. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of the United States Court, Southern District, Indian Territory.

EXHIBIT D.

Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company *v.* Nelson Chigley et al.

This is an application or a petition for an injunction, brought by the plaintiffs, the Chickasaw Mining and Prospecting Company, composed of S. Zuckerman, Henry I. Brannan, W. A. Dennis, I. M. Bleyc, James Conley, S. Munzesheimer, and S. E. Ford, to restrain the defendants, Nelson Chigley, Dixon Nail, and others, from erecting and maintaining a fence upon and across a portion of the land alleged to be embraced in the charter of the plaintiffs, an l which deprives them of the use and benefit thereof under said charter. The petition alleges that the plaintiffs are the owners of and for the past four years have been in the exclusive possession and enjoyment of the minerals, resources, rights, privileges belonging thereto, of all that section of the country covered by the charter of the Gold Mining Company, holding the same under a regular line of transfers duly executed from said company. The Gold Mining Company is a private corporation, duly chartered, ratified, and confirmed by the legislature of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation. It is alleged that plaintiffs have made valuable discoveries of coal oil and asphaltum in the section of the country embraced in the charter and have erected improvements thereon valued at $5,000. That on the 18th day of April, 1895, defendants began to erect a fence across a part of the land covered by said charter, so as to cut off plaintiffs from access to said improvements and interfere with the use and enjoyment of said property, and that they have erected such fence, and are threatening to fence a large portion of said country and deprive plaintiffs of its use and enjoyment.

There is a prayer for injunction:

The defendants Nelson Chigley and Dixon Nail, for themselves and the Davis Mining Company, and for Mose Chigley, Wyatt Chigley, Alexander, John Pettigrew, and ——, answer and deny that the plaintiffs are the owners of and for the past four years have been in the exclusive possession and enjoyment of the mining resources, rights, etc., belonging thereto of that section of the country covered by the charter of the Gold Mining Company, and holding the same under a regular line of transfers, duly executed, from the charter members thereof. They deny that the improvements, as alleged, were erected, and that the plaintiffs have been in the undisturbed possession of all of the section of country described in the charter.

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Defendants admit that defendant Nail, on April 18, 1895, began to build a fence across a section of the land within the limits of the Gold Mining Company charter, but that they say the land so attempted to be fenced was situated upon the private claim of said Nail. That he had the right and exclusive possession of said land as against plaintiffs and all others, because he says that thirteen years since said Nail, who was a Chickasaw Indian by blood, made improvements and claim covering said premises, around which said Nail attempted to build a fence, and that plaintiffs have wrongfully gone upon said land in violation of the private rights of said Nail.

Defendants further say that the charter granted to the Gold Mining Company October 20, 1890, under which plaintiffs claim, and which authorizes the charter members, D. C. Fisher, Alexander Rennie, M. V. Cheadle, and B. W. Carter, to mine coal, asphaltum, etc., within the limits of the territory described therein, does not empower said company to mine, transport, and sell, or in any manner dispose of minerals found or situated upon the private and individual claim of citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, but it is alleged that the charter expressly excepts from the limits such private claims.

The defendant further avers that for a long time anterior to the granting of said charter, Nelson Chigley, Dixon Nail, Chilly Alexander, and John Pettigrew each owned and possessed and still own and possess and hold improvements and situated within the limits of the territory described and embraced in the charter of said Gold Mining Company, that under the constitution and laws of the United States, the treaties of the Chickasaw Nation, and the constitution and laws of the said Indian Territory, and in accordance with the immemorial usage and customs, the defendants have a right to their respective claims and improvements, and in one-half mile thereof.

The defendants further allege that the charter obtained by them on March 4 1895, from the Chickasaw government authorizes them and their associates to prospect for and mine coal oil, asphaltum, etc., situated upon their respective private claims of defendants Chigley, Nail, Pettigrew, and Alexander, under the name of the Davis Mining Company.

They say that said members of said company are Indians by blood, and that by virtue of their charter and improvements and claim that they have the exclusive right to mine coal oil, etc., situated upon the territory described in their charter within half a mile of their respective claims. They say that plaintiffs have trespassed upon and interfered with and unlawfully gone thereupon to take possession of the territory covered by said private claims and are attempting to mine the same, and pray for an injunction.

There is no controversy to the facts in this case, and whether plaintiffs are entitled to the writ of injunction as prayed for depends upon the rights conferred upon the Gold Mining Company under its charter issued by the national secretary of the Chickasaw Nation, ratified and confirmed by the Choctaw Nation and the United States Congress.

This charter was issued under the authority of and in accordance with an act of the Chickasaw legislature to incorporate mining companies in the Chickasaw Nation approved December 21, 1886

This act provides that not less than three resident citizens of the nation may form or incorporate a company to engage in developing coal mines and to transport, ship, or sell it beyond the limits of the nation. Section 2 provides that they shall file a written application for a charter with the national secretary, designating the county and place, the name of the company, and what it wishes to develop, and file a bond with the governor in the sum of $10,000. The secretary upon the filing of the bond is required to issue a charter designating the location of the place and county it is proposed to operate in. Section 3 authorizes the company to contract with capitalist to prospect for and develop the work of the mines and to maintain and operate the same and to employ such help as they deem necessary to carry on the work, and they are required to pay the permit collector for all hands they may have in operating said mine. By the fourth section of the act a tax of one-half of a cent per bushel on coal is assessed, which is to be paid to the proper authorities of the Chickasaw Nation. Section 5 provides that the powers and privileges conferred by the act shall not operate to interfere with any individual claim or the right of any citizen, and further provides that in case of a dispute as to the right of any claim, or in a suit for damages or royalty on any claim, it shall not delay or stop the operating of the company, but in such event the district court shall appoint a receiver to hold the claim until the matter is adjusted under the authority of the statute. The national secretary of the Chickasaw Nation issued the charter on which the plaintiff rely to the Gold Prospecting and Mining Company on October 20, 1890, composed of D. C. Fisher, Alexander Rennie, M. V. Cheadle, and B. B. Carter. The charter is as follows:

"OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY, CHICKASAW NATION,
"*Tishomingo, Ind. T., October 20, 1890.*

"Application having been made, in accordance with the mining laws of the Chickasaw Nation, for a charter to prospect for and mine stone, coal, petroleum, asphaltum, natural gas, iron ore, or any other mines as by the said Gold Mining Company for the period of twenty years from date hereof within a certain portion of the Chickasaw Nation hereinafter described: Now, therefore, be it known that the aforesaid Gold Mining Company, its associates, successors, and assigns, be, and the same is hereby, chartered and vested with all the powers, rights, privileges, and authority contemplated by the existing mining laws of the Chickasaw Nation for the period of twenty years from date hereof. Said company is composed of the following named persons, citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, to wit: D. C. Fisher, Alexander Rennie, M. V. Cheadle, B. W. Carter, their associates, successors, and assigns. Said property and mining operation is hereby confined within the following metes and bounds, described portions of the Chickasaw Nation, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of Mill Creek where it empties into the Washita River, then running up Washita River to the old Arbuckle Crossing, where the old military road crosses; thence easterly to the head waters of Sandy Creek east of A. Rennie's place; thence south to where the Fort Sill and Caddo road crosses said Sandy Creek; thence west to Mill Creek post-office; thence down Mill Creek to the mouth and place of beginning; all of which lies within the county of Tishomingo, in the Chickasaw Nation, and is confined to the individual claims of said company as members thereof.

"Dated October 20, 1890."

The location of the lands above described, as well as the claims or settlements of Chigley, Nail, Pettigrew, and Alexander, is shown by the following map or sketch:

It is proper in this connection in determining the respective rights of the parties to refer to the following laws of the Chickasaw Nation: By an act of the legislature page 189, Laws of Chickasaw Nation, a legal claim (to land) is defined to be "a house out of either logs, boards, or planks, not less than 12 feet square, fit for habitation," and it is further provided that it shall hold good for twelve months, "then every six months thereafter add 1 acre of ground prepared for cultivation under a good and lawful fence until 20 acres have been taken, then it shall

be a lawful claim." By another statute the actual possession of the claimant is extended half a mile from its improvements or settlements.

In support of plaintiffs' title it is conceded in this case that all of the minerals or mining rights in and to the land is vested in the owner in fee of the soil—that is to say, in the Chickasaw and Chocktaw nations under the United States, in the proportion of one-fourth to the former nation and three-fourths to the latter—and that the claim or settlement of individual Indians by virtue of possession of parcels or tracts of land extends only to the use and enjoyment of the surface of the soil for agricultural or surface purposes; that as mining rights exist by virtue of a claim or settlement of the land, and as this is vested in the owner of the fee—the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations in the proportions above mentioned—it can only be obtained from this authority by grant, and that as the charter of the defendants issued subsequent to the plaintiffs' the former can not prevail against the latter—that of the Gold Mining Company. If the mining rights and privileges are lodged in the owner of the soil in fee—the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations—and of the individual claims of Defendants Chigley, Nail, Pettigrew, Alexander, based upon the settlement and possession of their respective tracts of land, is exclusively agricultural or relates only to the surface of the parcels of land possessed by them under the laws of the nation, the question in this case arises, Whether, under a proper construction of the charter granted to the Gold Prospecting and Mining Company by the Chickasaw Nation, it is authorized thereby to engage in or develop coal mine or conduct mining operations upon the land in possession of Chigley, Nail, Pettigrew, Alexander under their respective claims thereto. The defendants contend that they have possession of the respective claims anterior to the issuance of the charter to the Gold Mining Company, including the constructive possession recognized by law. Their rights under said claims can not in any manner be destroyed and impaired by a charter granted to others to enter upon and develop and maintain a mine on their premises or within the legally recognized limits thereof. The rights granted by charter to engage in mining operations must necessarily by implication, if not express terms, convey with it the right to use all the means requisite to accomplish the purpose for which the grant was made. In other words, in this case, if it confers the power to mine upon private or individual claims it includes the right to unrestrained entrance upon the possession and use of the land, its surface as well as beneath the surface. Without this power the grant would be inoperative. It is obvious that if the charter granted such authority and power it can completely destroy the surface or agricultural rights of the individual claimant in possession, and it follows necessarily that no protection would be afforded by section 5 of the mining act before cited, and that section would be rendered nugatory. The language of the charter of the Gold Mining Company limits its mining operations to the territory in the nation defined therein by metes and boundaries, and its language further confines the company operating to the individual claims of said company or members thereof.

It is believed that this language authorizes the company to prospect and mine within the territory limits defined, but confines the mining operations to the individual claims of the company or its members however such claims may be acquired; it grants to the persons named the rights to establish or otherwise lawfully acquire any claim at any point within the boundaries defined not previously appropriated in some manner as lawful or in the possession of an individual claimant under the provisions of law; it confers upon the charter party the mining rights vested in and belonging to the authority issuing this charter, but it does not empower the company to mine or engage in mining operations upon the individual claims in the possession of the defendants, Chigley, Nail, Pettigrew, and Alexander.

If said power was granted by the charter, the company would be entitled practically to the actual possession of the premises occupied by said defendants, the effect of which would be to dispossess them of their individual claims, through the instrumentality of a charter, whether such claims were agricultural or surface, because the use and enjoyment of the possession would be destroyed, and section 5 of the act above referred to would be of no effect.

Under the laws and facts I am of the opinion that the injunction prayed for in the complaint ought not to issue, and that the injunction prayed for in the answer should be granted.

EDWIN HOBBY, *Master in Chancery.*

The foregoing is indorsed as follows:

2587. Master report. Chickasaw Prospecting & Mining Co. v. Nelson Chigley. Filed in open court June 5, 1895. J. W. Phillips, clerk.

I, Charles M. Campbell, clerk of the United States court in and for the southern district of the Indian Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the master in chancery's report now on file among the papers in case No. 2587, entitled and styled Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company v. Nelson Chigley et al., heretofore pending on the equity docket of said court.

In testimony whereof witness my hand this 6th day of September, 1895.

C. M. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of the United States Court, Southern District Indian Territory.

EXHIBIT E.

No. 2587.

The Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company, plaintiffs, v. Nelson Chigley et al., defendants.

Judgment June 6, 1895.

Now, at this time came the plaintiffs and defendants, by their respective attorneys, and at the same time came on to be held the plaintiffs' exceptions to the report of the master in chancery herein, to whom this cause, by agreement of counsel, was referred, and the court after hearing said exceptions, and being fully advised in the premises, is of the opinion that said exceptions to the master's report be, and the same are hereby, overruled and denied.

And it is further considered, adjudged, and decreed by the court that the report of Edwin Hobby, esq., master in chancery, herein be, and the same is, in all respects confirmed and adopted.

It appearing to the court that plaintiffs seek injunctive relief against defendants, and the defendants by answer and cross bill seek injunctive relief against the plaintiffs, and that the master in his report recommends that the relief prayed for by plaintiffs be denied, and that the

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relief prayed for by the defendants be granted, it is therefore considered, adjudged, and decreed by the court that the plaintiffs, S. Zuckerman, Harry J. Brennan, W. A. Dennies, J. H. Steere, James Kirby, S. Munzesheimer, and S. E. Ford, composing the partnership of the Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company, have and recover nothing of the defendants, Nelson Chigley, Dixon Nail, Mose Chigley, Wyatt Chigley, F. T. Waite, Chilly Alexander, John Pettigrew, C. D. Carter, or of the Davis Mining Company, by reason of this action, and that the plaintiffs pay all costs in this behalf expended and incurred, for which let execution issue.

It is further considered, adjudged, and decreed by the court that the injunction relief prayed for by the defendants herein be, and the same is hereby, granted, and that the plaintiffs, their agents, employees, and attorneys be, and they are hereby, forever restrained and enjoined from going upon, trespassing upon, or in any manner interfering with the private claims and improvements of defendants Nelson Chigley, Moses Chigley, Wyatt Chigley, Dixon Nail, John Pettigrew, Chilly Alexander, F. T. Waite, and C. D. Carter, situated in the territory of the Davis Mining Company, in the Chickasaw Nation, Ind. T., or within one-half mile of the improvements now situated and existing upon said claims, without the consent of the owner or owners of said claims, for the purpose of prospecting for, mining, transporting, or selling asphaltum, coal, petroleum, natural gas, gold, silver, or other minerals found or situated upon said claims or within one-half mile of the improvements thereof.

It is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that Edwin Bobby, esq., as master in chancery be, and he is hereby, allowed twenty-five dollars for services as such master, rendered herein, and that the same be taxed as part of the costs herein, and that execution issue against the plaintiffs for all costs herein incurred or expended.

The above and foregoing is indorsed as follows:
No. 2587. Chickasaw Prospecting & Mining Co. v. Nelson Chigley et al. Judgment, June 8th, 1895. C. K. & C. Cruce, Atty. for Pltf.

I, Charles M. Campbell, clerk of the United States court in and for the southern district of the Indian Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct and literal copy of the judgment entered on June 8, 1895, in case No. 2587, pending on the equity docket of said court, entitled and styled Chickasaw Prospecting and Mining Company v. Nelson Chigley et al., as now recorded on page 61, journal 7, of the records of said court.

In testimony whereof witness my hand this the 6th day of September, 1898.

C. M. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of the United States Court, Southern District, Indian Territory.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO INDIAN TERRITORY PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REGULATIONS TO GOVERN MINERAL LEASES, COLLECTION AND DISBURSEMENT OF REVENUES, AND SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Under the general provisions of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), the Secretary of the Interior is required to prescribe rules and regulations to govern the leasing of lands for mineral purposes, the collection of royalties, rents, and other revenues of the nations within said Territory, and the disbursement of moneys belonging to such nations; therefore the following rules and regulations shall apply in all cases not provided for by specific agreements heretofore ratified by Congress and the nations interested, or that may be hereafter ratified by such nations, and regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed under such agreements:

MINERAL LEASES.

1. That leases under section 13 of the said act shall be entered into with the Secretary of the Interior and on blank forms prescribed by him, and no lease otherwise made shall be valid or have any effect whatever to vest in the lessee any right or interest either at law or in equity.

2. All such leases shall be in quadruplicate, and shall contain a clear and full description by legal subdivisions of the tract or tracts of land covered thereby, not to exceed six hundred and forty acres, which legal subdivisions must be contiguous to each other.

3. Minimum royalties shall be required of all lessees as follows, the right being reserved, however, by the Secretary of the Interior in special cases to either reduce or advance the royalty on coal, asphalt, or other minerals, on the presentation of facts which, in his opinion, make it to the interest of the nation of Indians within which such coal, asphalt, or other minerals may be located, but such advancement or reduction of royalty in a particular case shall not operate in any way to modify the general provisions of these regulations fixing the minimum royalty as herein provided, viz:

(*a*) On coal, fifteen cents per ton for each and every ton of coal produced weighing two thousand pounds.

(*b*) On asphalt, sixty cents per ton for each and every ton produced weighing two thousand pounds.

(*c*) On gilsonite, elaterite, and other like mineral substances the royalty shall be fixed according to the comparative market value of the same to the value of asphalt.

(*d*) On oil, ten per centum of the value of all oil produced, the royalty to be ascertained on the value of the oil in its crude state.

(*e*) On all other minerals—such as gold, silver, iron, and the like—as follows, sampling charges to be first deducted: On all net smelter returns of ore of fifty dollars ($50) per ton and under, a royalty of ten (10) per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over fifty dollars ($50) per ton and less than one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) per ton, a royalty of fifteen (15) per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) per ton and less than three hundred dollars ($300) per ton, a royalty of twenty (20) per cent, and on all net smelter returns of ore over three hundred dollars ($300) per ton, a royalty of twenty-five (25) per cent: *Provided*, That all lessees shall be required to pay advanced royalties, as provided in said section 13, on all mines or claims, whether developed or not, subject to all the conditions in said section imposed.

4. That all lessees of sand or gravel deposits shall be required to pay a royalty of not less than two cents per cubic yard for all such material removed, to be measured as the same may lie in the original deposit, and for this purpose the lessee shall before removal cause such levels or bench marks to be established or laid out as may be necessary to provide for the proper measurement of the quantity removed after the same has been excavated. And all lessees of stone quarries

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shall be required to pay a royalty on granite of not less than ten cents per cubic yard for all stone quarried, measured by run of quarry, and on all stone other than granite the royalty shall be proportionate to the comparative value of such stone with the value of granite as may be agreed upon.

5. All lessees of oil, coal, asphalt, or other minerals on land allotted, sold, or reserved shall be required, before the commencement of operations, to pay to the individual owner the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting and mining, including right of way for necessary railways and the damage done to the lands and improvements; and in case of disagreement, for the purpose of ascertaining the fair value of the use of the land and the actual damage done, the owner of the land and the lessee shall each select an arbitrator, who, together with such person as shall be appointed or designated by the Secretary of the Interior, shall constitute a board to consider and determine the amount that shall be paid by the lessee on account of the use of the land and damage done, and the award of such board shall be final and conclusive, unless the award be impeached for fraud. All timber and other materials taken by the lessee from land allotted, sold, or reserved for use in the erection of buildings upon the leased tract, and in the mine or mines operated thereon, as for shoring levels in coal mines, and so forth, shall be paid for by the lessee according to the usual rates.

6. That the owners or holders of leases which have been assented to by act of Congress shall be required within six months from the date of these rules and regulations to enter into leases with the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of section 13 of said act of June 28, 1898, and said leases shall be subject to all the provisions of these rules and regulations, and any others that may hereafter be made by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of said section of said act.

7. Corporations, persons, or companies who, under the customs and laws existing and prevailing in the Indian Territory prior to the said act of June 28, 1898, have made leases of different groups or parcels of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits, and have taken possession thereunder, and, by themselves or their assigns, have made improvements for the development of the same, which have resulted in the production of oil, coal, asphalt, or other minerals in commercial quantities, shall, if in possession, be given preference in the making of leases of said groups of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits under said section 13 of the act of June 28, 1898. And all persons in possession of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits who have made improvements thereon shall be given preference in the making of leases or the renewal of leases for such deposits: *Provided*, That the failure of the party or parties in possession of any group or parcel of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits, for the period of six months after the date of these regulations, to apply for a lease of such deposits, and, in case of the renewal of a lease, their failure for the period of sixty days from the expiration of his or their lease to apply for such renewal, shall be held to be a relinquishment of his or their preference right to such lease and to such renewal of lease.

In the event of a controversy arising between two or more applicants for the lease of any tract or tracts of land for mining, and either of said applicants claims to be in possession of the land, which claim is denied, no lease will be given of such land until the question of possession shall have been investigated by such officer of the Interior Department as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior and the right of possession shall have been determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

8. All lessees will be required to keep a full and correct account of all their operations under leases entered into under these regulations and said section 13, and their books shall be open at all times to the examination of such officers of the Interior Department as shall be instructed in writing either by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make such examination.

9. All lessees under said section 13 will be required to give bond with two good and sufficient sureties, or an approved surety company, for the faithful discharge of their obligations under their leases, in such penalty as shall be prescribed in each case by the Secretary of the Interior, and until such bond is approved by the Secretary of the Interior no right under the lease shall accrue to the lessee.

10. Applications for mining leases under the provisions of said section 13 should be duly verified by the applicants and addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and they shall be filed with the United States Indian Inspector located in the Indian Territory, who will forward the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with his report and recommendation as to whether the same should be allowed or rejected, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will, in like manner, transmit such applications to the Secretary of the Interior with his recommendation.

Every application should be accompanied by a duly certified check upon the United States depository at St. Louis, Missouri, or upon some solvent national bank in the United States, for one hundred dollars, payable to the order of the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency, Indian Territory, in payment of advanced royalty on lease for one year, and, in addition, if the application be allowed, the applicant will be required to pay the cost of executing the lease, including the war-revenue stamps required by law.

11. An application for a mining lease under said section 13, filed by an association of individuals, must give the name of all of its members and be verified by the principal officer thereof, and any incorporated company applying for a mining lease under said section must also file with its application—

(*a*) A copy of its articles of incorporation duly certified by the proper officer of the company under its corporate seal, or by the secretary of the State or Territory where organized.

(*b*) A copy of the State or Territorial law under which the company was organized, with the certificate of the governor or secretary of the State or Territory that the same is the existing law.

(*c*) When said law directs that the articles of association or other papers connected with the organization be filed with any State or Territorial officer, the certificate of such officer that the same have been filed according to law, with the date of the filing thereof.

ROYALTIES, RENTS, ETC.

12. All royalties accruing under leases entered into for mining purposes under these regulations, including advanced royalties, provided for in section 3 above, in accordance with said section 13 of the act of June 28, 1898, shall be payable in lawful money of the United States or exchange issued by a national bank in the United States to the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency, in the Indian Territory, who shall be at all times under the direction and supervision of the United States Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory. Said advanced royalties shall be payable $100 on the making of the lease, $100 in one year thereafter, $200 in two years thereafter, $200 in three years thereafter, and $500 on the fourth and each succeeding year until the end of the term thereof. All other royalties in accordance with the schedule provided in these regulations (unless modified in any particular case by the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinbefore provided) shall be payable to said United States Indian agent monthly, and shall be paid on or before the 25th day of the month succeeding the date when such monthly royalty shall have accrued. All such monthly royalties shall be accompanied by the sworn statement, in duplicate, by the person, corporation, or company paying the same, as to the output of the mine, oil well, or quarry of such person, corporation, or company for the month for which royalties may be tendered. One part of said sworn statement shall be filed with the United States Indian agent, to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the other part thereof shall be filed with the United States Indian inspector located in the Indian Territory.

13. The said United States Indian agent shall receive and receipt for all royalties paid into his hands when accompanied by the sworn statement as provided in the preceding regulation, but not otherwise, and it shall also be his duty to collect, under the supervision and direction of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, all rents, permits, revenues, and taxes, of whatsoever kind or nature, that may be due and payable to any Indian tribe or tribes to which these regulations may apply, as provided for by the laws of such tribe or tribes.

14. The rents and permits, taxes and revenues provided for by the foregoing regulation, to be collected by the United States Indian agent, shall be due and payable to him in lawful money of the United States at the time when such rents, permits, taxes, and revenues would, under the laws of the particular nation, have been due and payable to the authorities of such nation had not the act of June 28, 1898, and especially section 16 thereof, been passed.

15. All moneys collected by the United States Indian agent, as provided in these regulations, shall be, as soon as practicable, deposited by said agent with the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., in the like manner as moneys known in the regulations of the Indian Office as "Miscellaneous receipts, Class III," are deposited, with a statement of the tribe or tribes to which said moneys belong, the proportionate share of each tribe, and the particular source from which the same is derived—i. e., so much from mining leases, so much from rents, etc.

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DISBURSEMENTS.

16. The salaries of all officers of any tribe or nation in the Indian Territory to which these regulations are applicable, provided for by the laws of such tribe or nation, shall be paid by the United States Indian agent, under the supervision and direction of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, and upon authority specifically given therefor by the Secretary of the Interior, out of moneys in the hands of the Government of the United States subject to disbursement therefor under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, belonging to such tribe or nation. And for the purposes of this regulation all such officers shall be required to file with the said United States Indian agent, in duplicate, a claim for salary, setting forth the amount claimed to be due, the time within which the services for which compensation is claimed were rendered, that the services were actually performed by the claimant, the tribal law under which said services are alleged to have been rendered, and evidence that the party claiming compensation as an officer of any such tribe or tribes is in fact such officer (such as the original appointment or the election of such person to fill the position claimed to be occupied by him), and said claim shall be duly verified by the claimant.

17. All salaries of teachers employed in the public schools of any tribe or nation to which these regulations apply, payable out of the funds of such tribe or nation, shall be paid by the United States Indian agent under the supervision and direction of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, and by authority of the Secretary of the Interior, out of any moneys of the tribe or nation available for the purpose, and all such teachers shall be required to file with the United States Indian agent, in duplicate, a claim under oath for the amount of salary, furnishing the information and evidence required in the above regulation for the payment of salaries of officers of such tribe or nation.

18. Before any salaries of tribal officials or teachers, as above provided, shall be paid by the United States Indian agent, the claims of such officers and teachers shall first be transmitted by the agent through the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, with a full and detailed report and all evidence filed therein, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action thereon, and upon approval thereof the United States Indian agent shall make requisition for the money necessary to pay the salaries authorized to be paid, and shall pay the same, rendering account in the usual manner therefor.

SCHOOLS.

19. For the purpose of the proper supervision of the schools of any tribe or nation to which these regulations apply there shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior a capable, competent, and discreet person, who shall have had experience in educational work, to be designated as "supervisor of schools in the Indian Territory," whose duty it shall be, subject to the direction and supervision of the United States Indian inspector, to visit from time to time, examine into and supervise the conduct of schools of such tribe or nation, and to report fully and in detail, as often as may be desirable (at least once in every month) to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through the United States Indian inspector, the condition of each school in the Territory, the methods of instruction employed, the efficiency of the teachers engaged, and shall make such recommendations concerning the same as he shall deem best.

20. The compensation of such supervisor of Indian schools for the Indian Territory shall be $1,500 per annum, with commutation of subsistence at the rate of $3 per diem when absent from home in the discharge of his official duties, and all actual and necessary expenses for transportation, payable out of the general appropriation for Indian schools.

21. Should it appear from the report of the supervisor of Indian schools for the Indian Territory at any time that any teacher of any school is incompetent to properly instruct the pupils of such school, or is of immoral character, or that for any reason the continuance of such teacher in the service would be to the detriment thereof, then it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to bring the matter to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration and action, the purpose of this regulation being to provide efficient, competent, and moral instructors for the youth of the Indian Territory, in order to fit them to become good, useful members of society.

22. The right to change, modify, or amend these regulations is reserved.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 4, 1898.

FORMS OF MINING LEASE, BOND, AND AFFIDAVIT OF SURETY.

[Write all names and addresses in full.]

Indian Territory mining lease. (——— *Nation.*)

Indenture of lease, made and entered into, in quadruplicate, on this ..... day of ....., A. D. 189.., by and between ....., as Secretary of the Interior, party of the first part, and .....
.....
.....
.....
.....
of ....., county of ....., State or Territory of ....., part... of the second part, under and in pursuance of the provisions of section 13 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495).

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the party of the first part for and in consideration of the royalties, covenants, stipulations, and conditions hereinafter contained and hereby agreed to be paid, observed, and performed by the part.. of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, does hereby demise, grant, and let unto the part.. of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, the following-described tract of land, lying and being within the ..... Indian Nation and within the Indian Territory, to wit: The ..... of section ....., of township * ..... of range † ..... of the Indian meridian, and containing ..... acres, more or less, for the full term of ..... years from the date hereof for the sole purpose of prospecting for and mining ‡ .....
.....

In consideration of which the part ..... of the second part hereby agree .... and bind ..... executors, administrators, or assigns, to pay, or cause to be paid, to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency as royalty the sums of money as follows, to wit:

On the production of all coal mines developed and operated under this lease, the sum of ..... cents per ton for each and every ton of coal produced.

On asphaltum, the sum of ..... cents per ton for each and every ton produced.

On oil, the sum of ..... per cent of the value of all oil produced.

On all other minerals—such as gold, silver, iron, and the like—as follows (sampling charges to be first deducted): On all net smelter returns of ore of fifty ($50) dollars per ton and under, a royalty of ten (10) per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over fifty ($50) dollars per ton and less than one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars per ton, a royalty of fifteen (15) per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars per ton and less than three hundred ($300) dollars per ton, a royalty of twenty (20) per cent, and on all net smelter returns of ore over three hundred ($300) dollars per ton, a royalty of twenty-five (25) per cent.

And all said royalties accruing for any month shall be due and payable on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month succeeding.

And the part .... of the second part further agree .... and bind ..... executors, administrators, or assigns to pay or cause to be paid to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, Indian Territory, as advanced royalty on each and every mine or claim within the tract of land covered by this lease, the sums of money, as follows, to wit: One hundred dollars per annum in advance for the first and second years, two hundred dollars per annum in advance for the third and fourth years, and five hundred dollars per annum in advance for the fifth and each succeeding year thereafter of the term for which this lease is to run, it being understood and agreed that said sums of money to be paid as aforesaid shall be a credit on royalty, should the part.... of the second part develop and operate a mine or mines on the lands leased by this indenture, and the production of such mine or mines exceed such sums paid as advanced royalty as above set forth; and further, that should the part.... of the second part neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable under this lease, then this lease shall be null and void, and all royalties paid in advance shall become the money and property of the ..... tribe of Indians subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior aforesaid.

The part.... of the second part further covenant ... and agree ... to exercise diligence in the conduct of the prospecting and mining operations and to open mines or sink wells for oil, and operate the same in a workmanlike manner to the

* State whether north or south.
† State whether east or west.
‡ State what mineral is sought

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fullest possible extent on the above-described tract of land; to commit no waste upon said land or upon the mines that may be thereon, and to suffer no waste to be committed thereon; to take good care of the same, and to surrender and return the premises at the expiration of this lease to the party of the first part in as good condition as when received, ordinary wear and tear in the proper use of the same, for the purposes hereinbefore indicated, and unavoidable accidents excepted, and not to remove therefrom any buildings or improvements erected thereon during said term by ...., the part.... of the second part, but said buildings and improvements shall remain a part of said land and become the property of the owner of the land as a part of the consideration for this lease, in addition to the other considerations herein specified, except engines, tools, and machinery, which shall remain the property of the said part . of the second part; that ..... will not permit any nuisance to be maintained on the premises, nor allow any intoxicating liquors to be sold or given away to be used for any purposes on the premises, and that ..... will not use the premises for any other purpose than that authorized in this lease, nor allow them to be used for any other purpose; that .... will not at any time during the term hereby granted assign or transfer ..... estate, interest, or term in said premises and land or the appurtenances thereto to any person or persons whomsoever without the written consent thereto of the party of the first part, or his successors in office.

And the said part.... of the second part further covenant.... and agree... that ..... will keep an accurate account of all mining operations, showing the whole amount of mineral.. mined or removed, and that there shall be a lien on all implements, tools, movable machinery, and other personal chattels used in said prospecting and mining operations, and upon all such minerals, metals, and substances obtained from the land herein leased, as security for the monthly payment of said royalties.

And the part.... of the second part agree.... that this indenture of lease shall be subject in all respects to the rules and regulations heretofore or that may be hereafter prescribed under said section 13 by the Secretary of the Interior; and, further, that should the part... of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, violate any of the covenants, stipulations, or provisions of this lease, or fail for the period of thirty days to pay the stipulated monthly royalties provided for herein, then the party of the first part shall be at liberty, in his discretion, to avoid this indenture of lease and cause the same to be annulled, when all the rights, franchises, and privileges of the part... of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, hereunder, shall cease and end, without further proceedings.

The part ... of the second part ..... firmly bound for the faithful compliance with the stipulations of this indenture by and under the bond made and executed by the part.... of the second part as principal.... and.. .....

.....

as suret ..., entered into the ..... day of ....., 189... and which is on file in the Office of Indian Affairs.

In witness whereof the said parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above mentioned.

[SEAL.] .....

Secretary of the Interior.

Two witnesses to each signature.

..... } as to..... [SEAL.]*
.....

..... } as to..... [SEAL.]
.....

..... } as to..... [SEAL.]
.....

..... } as to..... [SEAL.]
.....

..... } as to..... [SEAL.]
.....

* Stamps are required by the act of June 13, 1898, to be placed on leases as follows: Leases for one year, 25 cents; for more than one year and not exceeding three years, 50 cents; and for more than three years, $1. Lessees must furnish stamps for all leases.

Bond.

Know all men by these presents, That we*.....

.....

of .....

.....

as principals and.....

.....

of .....

and .....

of .....

as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of ..... dollars, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and each of us, our heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated ..... day of ....., eighteen hundred and ninety-.....

The condition of this obligation is such, That whereas the above bounden .....

.....

.....

as principal...., entered into a certain indenture of lease dated....., 189.., with .....

the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, for the lease of a certain tract of land located in the .... Nation, Indian Territory, for the purpose of prospecting for and mining .....

.....

for the period of ..... years.

Now, if the above bounden .....

.....

.....

shall faithfully carry out and observe all the obligations assumed in said indenture of lease by ..... and shall observe all the laws of the United States, and regulations made, or which shall be made, thereunder, for the government of trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and all the rules and regulations that have been or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior under section 13 of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), relative to mining leases in the Indian Territory, then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Signed and sealed in the presence of †

..... [L. S.] ‡
..... [L. S.]
..... [L. S.]
..... [L. S.]
..... [L. S.]
..... [L. S.]

Affidavit of Surety.

[To be used only when individual sureties are offered.]

..... } ss:
or ..... }
County of ..... }

I, ..., one of the sureties on the prefixed bond of ..... as .....

.....

.....

do depose and say that I am worth, in unincumbered property, over and above my debts, liabilities, and exemptions under the laws of the ..... of ..... dollars and upward, as follows:

Real estate, valued at $....., situate in ....., and consisting of § .....

.....

* The Christian names and residences of principals, and of the sureties, where personal sureties are given, of whom there must be two.

† There must be at least two witnesses to all signatures, though the same two persons may witness all.

‡ A seal must be attached by some adhesive substance to the signatures of principals and sureties.

§ Here state whether city property, improved or unimproved, or improved farms or unimproved lands. Property must be described by street numbers, lot numbers, or section and township numbers.

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..... and

Personal estate, valued at $....., located in ..... , and consisting of* .....

.....

.....

.....

(Signature:) .....
(Post-office address:) .....

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ..... day of ....., 189..
[SEAL.]

..... of .....
County of ..... } *ss:*

I, ..., do hereby certify that ....., who administered the above oath, was at the time of doing so a ..... in and for said ..... duly qualified to act as such, and to administer oaths in such cases, and that I believe his signature, as above written, is genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of ..... this ..... day of ....., one thousand eight hundred and ninety .....

.....

.....

* Here describe the nature of the property, whether notes, bonds, stocks, merchandise, etc. State also the present market value, as near as practicable.

Regulations to Govern Mineral Leases and other Matters in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

1. The agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations set out in section 29 of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495-510), which was duly ratified on August 24, 1898, provides that the leasing and operating of coal, asphalt, and other mineral lands in said nations shall be under the control of two trustees appointed by the President of the United States upon the recommendation of the executives of said nations, each of whom shall be an Indian by blood of the respective nation for which he may be appointed.

2. Each trustee to be appointed under the provisions of said agreement shall be required to file a bond, with two good and sufficient sureties or an approved trust or surety company, with the Secretary of the Interior in the penal sum of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties under said agreement as prescribed therein, and in accordance with these regulations. Said bonds shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before said trustees shall be permitted to enter upon their duties.

3. It shall be the duty of the trustees to receive applications from parties desiring to make leases of lands within the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the purpose of engaging in the mining of coal, asphalt, or other minerals, to examine said applications and transmit the same, with report of facts, to the United States Indian inspector stationed in the Indian Territory, and, on receipt of authority from him for that purpose, to enter jointly into leases with all parties to whom the privilege of leasing lands in said nations for mining purposes shall be approved by him in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Said trustees shall also make an examination from time to time, as often as it shall be deemed expedient, and at least once in every month, into the operations of all persons, corporations, or companies operating mines within said nations, with a view to ascertaining the quantity of minerals produced by each, the amount of royalty, if any, due and unpaid by each, and all other information necessary for the protection of the interests of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the premises; and for this purpose all persons, corporations, or companies operating mines within the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall give said trustees access to any and all of their books and records necessary or required by them to be examined, and at the end of each quarter said trustees shall make a report to the Secretary of the Interior, through said Indian inspector, of all their acts under said agreement and these regulations.

4. All indentures of lease made by the trustees, as above provided, shall be in quadruplicate and shall contain a clear and full description, by legal subdivisions, of the tract or tracts of land covered thereby, not to exceed 960 acres, which legal subdivisions must be contiguous to each other. Said indentures of lease so executed shall be transmitted through the United States Indian inspector stationed in the Indian Territory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for submission to the Secretary of the Interior, for his approval, and no lease shall be valid until the same shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

5. Royalties shall be required of all lessees as follows, viz:

On coal, 15 cents per ton for each and every ton of coal produced weighing 2,000 pounds.

On asphalt, 60 cents per ton for each and every ton produced weighing 2,000 pounds.

The right is reserved, however, by the Secretary of the Interior in special cases to either reduce or advance the royalty on coal and asphalt on the presentation of facts which, in his opinion, make it to the interest of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, but the advancement or reduction of royalty on coal and asphalt in a particular case shall not operate in any way to modify the general provisions of this regulation fixing the minimum royalty as above set out.

On gilsonite, elaterite, and other like mineral substances the royalty shall be fixed according to the comparative market value of the same to the value of asphalt.

On oil 10 per cent of the value of all oil produced, the royalty to be ascertained on the value of the oil produced in its crude state; and on all other minerals, such

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as gold, silver, iron, and the like, as follows, sampling charges to be first deducted: On all net smelter returns of ore of $50 per ton and under, a royalty of 10 per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over $50 per ton and less than $150 per ton, a royalty of 15 per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over $150 per ton and less than $300 per ton, a royalty of 20 per cent; and on all net smelter returns of ore over $300 per ton, a royalty of 25 per cent.

Provided, That all lessees shall be required to pay advanced royalties, as provided in said agreement, on all mines or claims, whether developed or not, to be "a credit on royalty when each said mine is developed and operated and its production is in excess of such guaranteed annual advanced payments," as follows, viz: One hundred dollars per annum in advance for the first and second years, $200 per annum in advance for the third and fourth years, and $500 in advance for each succeeding year thereafter; and that, should any lessee neglect or refuse to pay such advanced royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable on any lease, the lease on which default is made shall become null and void, and all royalties paid in advance shall be forfeited and become the money and property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

6. That all lessees of sand or gravel deposits shall be required to pay a royalty of not less than 2 cents per cubic yard for all such material removed, to be measured as the same may lie in the original deposit; and for this purpose the lessee shall, before removal, cause such levels or bench marks to be established or laid out as may be necessary to provide for the proper measurement of the quantity removed after the same has been excavated. And all lessees of stone quarries shall be required to pay a royalty on granite of not less than 10 cents per cubic yard for all stone quarried, measured by run of quarry, and on all stone other than granite the royalty shall be proportionate to the comparative value of such stone with the value of granite, as may be agreed upon.

7. All lessees of oil, coal, asphalt, or other minerals on land allotted, sold, or reserved shall be required, before the commencement of operations, to pay to the individual owner the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting and mining, including the right of way for necessary railways and the damage done to the lands and improvements; and in case of disagreement, for the purpose of the ascertainment of the fair value of the use of the land and the actual damage done, the owner of the land and the lessee shall each select an arbitrator, who, together with such person as shall be appointed or designated by the inspector located in the Indian Territory, shall constitute a board to consider and ascertain the amount that shall be paid by the lessee on account of use of the land and damage done, and the award of such board shall be final and conclusive, unless the award be impeached for fraud. All timber and other materials taken by the lessee from land allotted, sold, or reserved for use in the erection of buildings thereon, and in the mine or mines operated by him thereon, as for shoring levels in coal mines, and so forth, shall be paid for by the lessee at the usual rates.

8. The owners or holders of leases which have been assented to by any act of Congress shall be required within six months from August 24, 1898, to enter into new leases with the said trustees under the provisions of said agreement, said leases to be subject to all the provisions of said agreement and of these rules and regulations, and any others that may hereafter be made by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of said agreement.

9. Persons, corporations, and companies who, under the customs and laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, have made leases with the national agents of said nations of lands therein for the purpose of mining coal, asphalt, or other minerals and who prior to April 23, 1897, had taken possession of and were operating in good faith any mine of coal, asphalt, or other minerals in said nation, shall be protected in their right to continue the operation of such mines for the period and on the terms contained in the lease made to said persons, corporations, or companies by such national agents, and shall have the right, at the expiration of said term, to renew the lease of such mines, subject, however, to all the provisions of the said agreement and of these regulations: *Provided*, That such persons, corporations, or companies shall, within sixty days after the expiration of their leases with the national agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, apply to the said trustees for a renewal of their leases under said agreement. And all corporations which, under charters obtained in accordance with the laws of the Chickasaw Nation, had entered upon and improved and were occupying and operating any mine of coal, asphalt, or other mineral within said Chickasaw Nation shall have a preference right to lease the mines occupied and operated by such corporations, subject to all the general provisions of said agreement and of these regulations: *Provided*, That should there arise a controversy between two or more of such corporations, the respective rights of each shall be determined after an investigation by the inspector located in the Indian Territory, subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and from him to the Secretary of the Interior.

10. All leases made prior to April 23, 1897, by any person or corporation, with any member or members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, the object of which was to obtain the permission of such member or members to operate coal or asphalt mines within the said nations, are declared void by said agreement, and no person, corporation, or company occupying any lands within either of said nations, under such individual leases, or operating coal or other mines on such lands, under color of such leases, shall be deemed to have any right or preference in the making of any lease or leases for mining purposes embracing the lands covered by such personal leases, by reason thereof; but parties in possession of mineral land who have made improvements thereon for the purpose of mining shall have a preference right to lease the land upon which said improvements have been made, under the provisions of said agreement and these regulations.

11. Where two or more persons, corporations, or companies shall make application for the leasing of the same tract of land for mining purposes, and a controversy arises between such persons, corporations, or companies as to the right of each to obtain the lease of such land, it shall be the duty of the United States Indian inspector stationed in the Indian Territory to investigate into the rights of the parties and determine as to which shall be given the right to lease the lands in controversy, subject to appeal as above stated in paragraph 9.

12. All lessees will be required to keep a full and correct account of all their operations under leases entered into under said agreement and these regulations, and their books shall be open at all times to the examination of said trustees, of the United States Indian inspector stationed in the Indian Territory, and such other officer or officers of the Indian department as shall be instructed by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make such examination; but, except as to the said trustees and the United States Indian inspector located in the Indian Territory, no lessee will be held to have violated this regulation for refusing to permit an examination of his books by any person unless such person shall produce written instructions from the Secretary of the Interior or from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs requiring him to make such an examination, and said lessees shall make all their reports to said United States Indian inspector, and they shall be subject to any instructions given by him.

13. All royalties, including advanced royalties, as provided for in said agreement and in these regulations, shall be payable in lawful money of the United States to the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency in the Indian Territory, who shall be at all times under the direction and supervision of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory. The advanced royalties are payable $100 on the making of the lease, $100 in one year thereafter, $200 two years thereafter, $200 in three years thereafter, and $500 on the fourth and each succeeding year until the end of the term thereof.

All other royalties, in accordance with the schedule provided in these regulations, unless modified in any particular case by the Secretary of the Interior, as herein provided, shall be payable to said United States Indian agent monthly, and shall be paid on or before the 25th day of the month succeeding the date when such monthly royalties shall have accrued. All monthly royalties shall be accompanied by a sworn statement, in duplicate, by the person, corporation, or company making the same as to the output of the mine of such person, corporation, or company for the month for which royalties may be tendered. One part of said sworn statement shall be filed with the United States Indian agent, to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the other part thereof shall be filed with the United States Indian inspector located in the Indian Territory.

14. The said United States Indian agent shall receive and receipt for all royalties paid into his hands when accompanied by a sworn statement as above provided, but not otherwise; and all royalties received by him shall be, as soon as practicable, deposited with the United States subtreasurer at St. Louis, in like manner as are deposited moneys known in the regulations of the Indian Office as Miscellaneous receipts, Class III, with a statement showing the proportionate shares of each of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

15. All royalties collected and deposited by the United States Indian agent, as above set forth, shall be held to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in their respective proportions, and shall be subject to disbursement by the Secretary of the Interior for the support of the schools of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in accordance with said agreement.

16. All lessees under said agreement and these regulations will be required to give bond, with two good and sufficient sureties or an approved surety company,

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for the faithful discharge of their obligations under their leases in such penalty as shall be prescribed in each case by the Secretary of the Interior, and until such bond is filed by the lessee and approved and accepted by the Secretary of the Interior no rights or interests under any lease shall accrue to such lessee.

17. The right to alter or amend these regulations is reserved.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 7, 1898.

FORM OF MINING LEASE.

Indian Territory—mining lease (Choctaw and Chickasaw nations).

Indenture of lease, made and entered into in quadruplicate on this ..... day of ....., A. D. 189.., by and between ..... and ..... as mining trustees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, parties of the first part, and .....
.....
.....
.....
of ....., county of ....., State of ....., part.. of the second part, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), the agreement set out in section twenty-nine thereof duly ratified on August 24, 1898, and the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior on October 7, 1898, relative to mining leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the royalties, covenants, stipulations, and conditions hereinafter contained and hereby agreed to be paid, observed, and performed by the part.. of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, do hereby demise, grant, and let unto the part.. of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, the following described tract of land, lying and being within the ..... nation, and within the Indian Territory, to wit: The..... of section.....
.....
of township* ..... of range† ..... of the Indian meridian, and containing ..... acres, more or less, for the full term of ..... years from the date hereof for the sole purpose of prospecting for and mining‡ .....
.....

In consideration of the premises, the part.. of the second part hereby agree.. and bind ....., executors, administrators, or assigns, to pay or cause to be paid to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, Indian Territory, as royalty, the sums of money as follows, to wit:

On the production of all coal mines developed and operated under this lease the sum of ..... cents per ton for each and every ton of coal produced.

On asphaltum the sum of ..... cents per ton for each and every ton produced.

On oil the sum of ..... per centum of the value of all oil produced.

On all other minerals, such as gold, silver, iron, and the like, as follows (sampling charges to be first deducted): On all net smelter returns of ore of fifty ($50) dollars per ton and under, a royalty of ten (10) per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over fifty ($50) dollars per ton and less than one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars per ton, a royalty of fifteen (15) per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars per ton and less than three hundred ($300) dollars per ton, a royalty of twenty (20) per cent, and on all net smelter returns of ore over three hundred ($300) dollars per ton, a royalty of twenty-five (25) per cent.

And all said royalties accruing for any month shall be due and payable on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month succeeding.

And the part.. of the second part further agree.. and bind....., executors, administrators, or assigns, to pay or cause to be paid to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, Indian Territory, as advanced royalty on each and

*State whether North or South. †State whether East or West. ‡State what mineral is sought.

every mine or claim within the tract of land covered by this lease the sums of money as follows, to wit: One hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the first and second years; two hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the third and fourth years; and five hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the fifth and each succeeding year thereafter, of the term for which this lease is to run, it being understood and agreed that said sums of money to be paid as aforesaid shall be a credit on royalty should the part.. of the second part develop and operate a mine or mines on the lands leased by this indenture, and the production of such mine or mines exceed such sums paid as advanced royalty as above set forth, and further, that should the part.. of the second part neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable under this lease, then this lease shall be null and void, and all royalties paid in advance shall become the money and property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior aforesaid.

The part.. of the second part further covenant.. and agree.. to exercise diligence in the conduct of the prospecting and mining operations, and to open mines or sink wells for oil, and operate the same in a workmanlike manner to the fullest possible extent on the above-described tract of land; to commit no waste upon said land or upon the mines that may be thereon, and to suffer no waste to be committed thereon; to take good care of the same, and to surrender and return the premises at the expiration of this lease to the parties of the first part in as good condition as when received, ordinary wear and tear in the proper use of the same for the purposes hereinbefore indicated and unavoidable accidents excepted, and not to remove therefrom any buildings or improvements erected thereon during said term by ..... the part.. of the second part, but said buildings and improvements shall remain a part of said land and become the property of the owner of the land as a part of the consideration for this lease, in addition to the other considerations herein specified—except engines, tools, and machinery, which shall remain the property of the said part.. of the second part; that .. will not permit any nuisance to be maintained on the premises, nor allow any intoxicating liquors to be sold or given away to be used for any purposes on the premises, and that ..... will not use the premises for any other purpose than that authorized in this lease, nor allow them to be used for any other purpose; that ..... will not at any time during the term hereby granted, assign or transfer ..... estate, interest, or term in said premises and land or the appurtenances thereto to any person or persons whomsoever without the written consent thereto of the parties of the first part being first obtained, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

And the said part.. of the second part further covenant.. and agree.. that ..... will keep an accurate account of all mining operations, showing the whole amount of mineral.. mined or removed, and that there shall be a lien on all implements, tools, movable machinery, and other personal chattels used in said prospecting and mining operations, and upon all such minerals, metals, and substances obtained from the land herein leased, as security for the monthly payment of said royalties.

And the part.. of the second part agree.. that this indenture of lease shall be subject in all respects to the rules and regulations heretofore or that may be hereafter prescribed, under the said act of June 28, 1898, by the Secretary of the Interior relative to mineral leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and further, that should the part.. of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, violate any of the covenants, stipulations, or provisions of this lease, or fail for the period of thirty days to pay the stipulated monthly royalties provided for herein, then the Secretary of the Interior shall be at liberty, in his discretion, to avoid this indenture of lease, and cause the same to be annulled, when all the rights, franchises, and privileges of the part.. of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, hereunder shall cease and end, without further proceedings.

The part.. of the second part.. firmly bound for the faithful compliance with the stipulations of this indenture by and under the bond made and executed by the part.. of the second part as principal.. and ..... as surety.. entered into the ..... day of ....., 189.., and which is on file in the Indian Office.

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In witness whereof the said parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above mentioned.
Witnesses:*

..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]†
..... } *Trustee for Choctaw Nation.*
..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]
..... } *Trustee for Chickasaw Nation.*
..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]
..... }
..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]
..... }
..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]
..... }
..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]
..... }
..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]
..... }

Bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we‡ .....
.....
of .....
.....
as principals, and .....
.....
of .....
and .....
of .....
as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of ..... dollars, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and each of us, our heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated ..... day of ....., eighteen hundred and ninety-.....

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above-bounden .....
.....
.....
as principal.., entered into a certain indenture of lease, dated ..... 189.., with ..... and ....., mining trustees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, for the lease of a certain tract of land located in the ..... Nation, Indian Territory, for the purpose of prospecting for and mining .....
..... for the period of ..... years.

Now, if the above-bounden .....
.....
.....
shall faithfully carry out and observe all the obligations assumed in said indenture of lease by ....., and shall observe all the laws of the United States, and regulations made or which shall be made thereunder, for the government of trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and all the rules and regulations that have been or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), relative to mining leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in

*Two witnesses to each signature, including signatures of trustees.
†Stamps are required by the act of June 13, 1898, to be placed on leases as follows, viz: Leases for one year, twenty-five cents; for more than one year and not exceeding three years, fifty cents; and for more than three years, one dollar. Lessees must furnish stamps for all leases.
‡The Christian names and residences of principals, and of the sureties, where personal sureties are given, of whom there must be two.

the Indian Territory, then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.
Signed and sealed in the presence of *—

..... [L. S.] }†
..... [L. S.]
..... [L. S.]
..... [L. S.]
..... [L. S.]
..... [L. S.]

Affidavit of surety.

[To be used only when individual sureties are offered.]

..... OF ..... } ss:
County of ..... }

I, ..., one of the sureties on the prefixed bond of ..... as.....
.....
do depose and say that I am worth, in unincumbered property, over and above my debts, liabilities, and exemptions under the laws of the ..... of .....
..... dollars and upward, as follows:
Real estate, valued at §....., situate in ....., and consisting of‡ .....
.....
.....
and
Personal estate, valued at §....., located in ....., and consisting of§ .....
.....
.....
.....

(Signature:) .....
(Post-office address:) .....

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ..... day of ....., 189..
[SEAL.] .....
.....

..... OF ..... } ss:
County of ..... }

I, ..., do hereby certify that ....., who administered the above oath, was at the time of doing so a ..... in and for said .....
....., duly qualified to act as such, and to administer oaths in such cases, and that I believe his signature, as above written, is genuine.
In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of .....
..... this .....day of ....., one thousand eight hundred and ninety .....
.....
.....

*There must be at least two witnesses to all signatures, though the same two persons may witness all.
†A seal must be attached by some adhesive substance to the signatures of principal sand sureties.
‡Here state whether city property, improved or unimproved, or improved farms or unimproved lands. Property must be described by street numbers, lot numbers, or section and township numbers.
§Here describe the nature of the property, whether notes, bonds, stocks, merchandise, etc. State also the present market value, as near as practicable.

REF0073174

DECISION OF COURT IN RELATION TO MILITARY ROAD THROUGH KLAMATH RESERVATION.

In the circuit court of the United States for the district of Oregon.

The California and Oregon Land Company, complainant, *v.* Charles E. Worden, defendant.

(85 Fed. Rep. page 94.)

Messrs. Dolph, Mallory & Simon for the complainant: the United States attorney for the defendant.

BELLINGER, J.:

On the 2d day of July, 1864, Congress granted to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the eastern portion of the State, alternate sections of public land, designated by odd numbers, for three sections in width on each side of said road. The road was required to be completed within five years, but this time was by a subsequent act extended to July 2, 1872. The act provided that the certificate of the governor of Oregon, filed with the Secretary of the Interior, certifying that the road had been completed should be evidence of such completion.

On October 26, 1864, the legislature of Oregon transferred the grant to the Oregon Central Military Road Company, which company completed the road in compliance with the grant of Congress, and such completion was certified to the Secretary of the Interior by the governor of Oregon on January 12, 1870. The complainant has succeeded to the interests of the Military Road Company under the grant.

Thereafter the proper officers of the Government selected the lands earned under the grant and made lists thereof, which were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as required by law. About 130,000 acres of the land so selected and certified lie within the limits of the Klamath Indian Reservation, and the controversy arising in this case is with reference to these lands.

At the time of the grant by Congress the lands east of the Cascade Mountains, through which the military road was located, were occupied by Indian tribes whose title thereto had not been extinguished and were "Indian country."

Prior to the road grant by Congress, and on March 25, 1864, Congress passed an act authorizing the President to conclude a treaty with the Klamath, Modoc, and Snake Indians for the purchase of the country occupied by them (13 Stat. L., 37) and appropriating $20,000 for such purchase. The lands in controversy were included within the proposed purchase.

In pursuance of this act a treaty was concluded on October 14, 1864, which was subsequently and on July 2, 1866, ratified by the Senate. (16 Stat. L., 707.) The treaty ratified by the Senate contained two amendments consisting of mere verbal corrections in no wise affecting its sense, with the result that a second convention was held on December 10, 1869, at which the so-called amendments were assented to by the contracting tribes, and thereafter, on February 17, 1870, the President's proclamation of ratification was published. The treaty provides that—

> The tribes of Indians aforesaid cede to the United States all their right, title, and claim to all the country claimed by them, the same being determined by the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the point where the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude crosses the summit of the Cascade Mountains; thence following the main dividing ridge of said mountains in a southerly direction to the ridge which separates the waters of Pitt and McCloud rivers from the waters on the north; thence along said dividing ridge in an easterly direction to the southern end of Goose Lake; thence northeasterly to the northern end of Harney Lake; thence due north to the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude; thence west to the place of beginning, provided that the following described tract within the country ceded by this treaty shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, be set apart as a residence for said Indians and held and regarded as an Indian reservation.

The lands in controversy are comprised within this reservation. By this treaty the tribes contracting agreed and bound themselves that immediately after the ratification of the treaty they would remove to said reservation and remain there unless temporary leave of absence was granted them by the superintendent or

agent having them in charge. It was stipulated on the part of the United States that there should be erected on this reservation, at suitable points, and kept in repair for twenty years, a sawmill and a flouring mill and suitable building for the use of a blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker, and for a manual-labor school and such hospital buildings as should be necessary, and that the necessary tools and materials for these mills and shops, and books and stationery for the manual-labor schools, should be furnished during such period of twenty years.

The United States is proceeding by its agents, the defendants herein, to make allotments of the lands reserved among the Indians in pursuance of article 6 of the treaty, which makes provision therefor. Whereupon this suit is brought to enjoin such allotments, upon the ground that these lands belong to the complainant company under the road grant of July 2, 1864. The hearing which has been had is upon an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not issue.

When this grant was made, the right of occupancy of the Indian tribes in the territory, including the reservation, had not been extinguished. The fee was in the United States, subject to this right. This right is referred to by the Supreme Court of the United States as a "title," as a right "as sacred as that of the United States to the fee." (United States *v.* Cook, 19 Wall., 593.) "This right of use and occupancy by the Indians is unlimited. They may exercise it at their discretion. If the lands in a state of nature are not in a condition for profitable use, they may be made so. If desired for the purpose of agriculture, they may be cleared of their timber to such an extent as may be reasonable under the circumstances. The timber taken off by the Indians in such clearing may be sold by them." (*Ib.*) For all purposes, therefore, save only that of private sale, the Indians were in fact the owners of these lands. And this right, title, or interest has never been surrendered by them. The treaty cedes to the United States all the right, title, and claim of the Indian tribes to all the country claimed by them, the same being described by boundaries which included the reservation. This cession is followed by a proviso as follows:

> *Provided*, That the following described tract within the territory ceded by this treaty shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, be set apart as a residence for said Indians and held and regarded as an Indian reservation.

Then follows a description of the reservation.

It is regarded that this cession extinguishes the Indian right to the entire Indian country, and the proviso establishes a new right, which, being new, is subordinate to the prior road grant. The Indian right under the treaty, as to particular lands, is precisely what it was before the treaty. By the terms of the treaty the fee remains in the Government and the right of occupancy in the Indians, as before. If the Indians' present right is a new one, it must have been preceded by a surrender of the right of occupancy originally held by them. But how can the cession of the treaty precede the reservation when both depend upon the same treaty stipulation? In this case the right of the Indians to the lands in dispute is reserved in a proviso contained in article of cession by them, and is a condition of the cession of the domain within which such lands are included. The cession in its term is of all the Indian country, and the residence set apart for the Indians is described as being within the tract ceded. The language employed in the article of cession can not alter the fact that there has been no instant of time when the Indians did not have this right of occupancy. Upon the theory of complainant it was vested as soon as divested, and by the same stipulation; it was surrendered and reacquired by the same act; and, overlooking the incongruity of such a statement, it results that the right has been without interruption and continuous. It is impossible that a party can be both the grantor and grantee of the same premises, in the same right, in the same stipulation. The proviso in the article of cession in the treaty in question operates as a reservation of the rights held by the Indians at the time the treaty was entered into in the tract described, and if the fee of the lands in controversy is vested in the road company, yet the proposed allotment in severalty and use is within the right or title possessed by the Indian tribes, with which the fee is burdened.

It is also contended that the issues involved in this suit were involved in the suit of the United States against the complainant company and that the matters in dispute are therefore res adjudicata between the parties. That suit was an attempt to cancel the title held under the road grant upon the ground that the lands taken thereunder were never earned and that the Government had been imposed upon by a false certificate of completion, procured through the fraudulent contrivance of interested parties. To that complaint the defense of bona fide purchase for value and without notice was made and sustained. The questions involved in that case are not involved in this. That case did not admit of an adjudication of the question at issue here, which is one of title to particular lands under the grant.

REF0073175

The doctrine of bona fide purchase is not a rule of property or of title. "Whenever the relations between the litigants are of such a nature, and the suit is of such kind that a court of equity is called upon to decide, and must decide, the merits of the controversy and determine the validity and sufficiency of the opposing titles or claims, then it does not admit the defense of bona fide purchase as effectual and conclusive." (2 Pom. Eq., sec. 739.) In the case referred to, the Government, having an equity growing out of the fraud alleged, sought to enforce it against those who held the title to the lands acquired under the grant. This equity the defendant company avoided by invoking in aid of its legal title an equity of its own arising from the payment of money and the taking of title without notice. The court in such case does not adjudicate the title. It merely refuses to grant relief against the purchaser having the title because of the bona fides of his purchase. In that case the only question was one of good faith on the part of the road company and the payment of money. In this case the right of the company to the lands granted is conceded, and the only question is whether the grant attached to the particular lands in dispute. The paramount Indian right of occupancy was not, and could not be, affected by the bona fide purchase of the road company. The doctrine of bona fide purchase can not be invoked against a paramount outstanding title or right, and it has not been attempted in the case relied on. In that case the Government admitted that the road company had title to the lands described, and it sought to impeach that title for fraud. And for the purposes of this case it may be conceded that the legal title to the particular lands is in the road company; if so, as already stated, it has such title with the burden of the right of occupancy in the Indian tribes. That right was not involved in the case referred to.

The application for a preliminary injunction is denied.

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, 1898.

Statement A shows in detail the funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands.

A.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.*

Tribe 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.
Blackfeet Reservation, 4 per cent fund	June 10, 1896 / July 1, 1898	29	354	2	$165,446.68	$6,617.87
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825 / June 22, 1855	7 / 11	236 / 611	9 / 3	330,257.92	10,512.00
Choctaw orphan fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	37,014.29	1,850.71
Choctaw school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	49,472.50	2,473.63
Choctaw general fund	do	21	70	.....	498,514.00	24,925.70
Creek general fund	do	21	70	.....	1,473,562.95	73,678.14
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856 / June 14, 1866	11 / 14	701 / 786	6 / 3	200,000.00	10,000.00
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	275,168.00	13,758.40
Cherokee national fund	do	21	70	.....	64,147.17	3,207.37
Cherokee orphan fund	do	21	70	.....	1,428,543.21	71,427.16
Cherokee school fund	do	21	70	.....	374,679.31	18,733.96
Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma fund	do	21	70	.....	850,447.78	42,522.39
Chickasaw national fund	do	21	70	.....	1,000,000.00	a 50,000.00
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	do	21	70	.....	1,206,695.66	60,334.78
Crow fund	Aug. 27, 1892	27	557	4	42,520.36	2,128.02
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	1	237,036.18	11,851.30
Fort Belknap Reservation 4 per cent fund	June 10, 1880 / July 1, 1898	21	370	2	168,335.10	8,733.40
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1074	9	500,842.61	20,273.70
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	57,500.00	2,875.00
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	171,543.37	8,577.16
Kansas school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	135,000.00	6,750.00
Kansas general fund	June 20, 1888	25	221	1	27,174.41	1,358.73
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	30,648.80	1,532.44
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	67,230.00	3,361.50
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund	July 28, 1882	22	177	.....	93,757.55	4,687.87
Kickapoos in Oklahoma fund	June 10, 1896	.....	.....	.....	12,683.35	507.33
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	33,443.82	1,672.19
Menomonee fund	do	21	70	.....	20,000.00	1,000.00
Menomonee log fund	June 12, 1890	26	146	3	153,039.38	7,651.80
Nez Perces of Idaho fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	331	3	881,357.63	44,067.89
Omaha fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	250,000.00	12,500.00
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	365,416.72	18,270.83
Osage fund	Apr. 1, 1880 / July 15, 1870 / May 9, 1872 / June 10, 1880	21 / 16 / 17 / 21	70 / 36 / 91 / 95	12 / 2	69,130.00	3,456.00
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	8,257,989.41	412,896.97
Otoes and Missourias fund	Aug. 15, 1876	19	28	.....	110,011.53	5,995.58
Pawnee fund	Apr. 12, 1876	19	32	.....	670,599.42	33,539.97
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	.....	400,000.00	20,000.00
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846 / June 17, 1846	9	854	7	70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomies general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	230,064.20	11,503.21
Pottawatomies educational fund	do	21	70	.....	89,618.57	4,480.93
Pottawatomies mill fund	do	21	70	.....	76,953.54	3,819.70
					17,482.07	874.10

a Annual report, 1892, page 748.

REF0073176

A.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment*—Continued.

Tribe 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.
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund					$85,991.66	$1,079.67
Round Valley general fund	Oct. 1, 1860	26	658		2,512.01	115.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	1	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		12,164.90	608.25
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	do	21	70		300,000.00	15,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund	June 10, 1890				38,003.93	1,900.20
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		21,650.12	1,082.06
Seminole general fund	do	21	70		1,700,000.00	75,000.00
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	700,000.00	35,000.00
	Mar. 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2,3	118,650.00	5,932.50
Seneca fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		40,959.60	2,048.98
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 Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	40,558.61	2,327.93
Siletz general fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	2	116,200.00	5,810.00
Sioux fund	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	17	3,000,000.00	150,000.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		1,174,035.23	58,701.76
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405		75,988.69	3,799.43
Tonkawa fund *a*	Mar. 3, 1883	27	633	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		139,104.90	7,038.24
Ute 5 per cent fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute 4 per cent fund	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Uintah and White River Ute fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		3,340.00	167.00
Winnebagos	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	801,909.17	40,245.45
	July 15, 1870	16	355		78,310.41	3,917.00
Yankton Sioux fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	3	480,000.00	24,000.00
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment					32,908,621.37	1,623,957.96
Amount of annual interest						

a See Senate Ex. Doc. 13, first session, Fifty-second Congress.

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows:

These funds have been increased by—		
The establishment of the "Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund" by act approved June 10, 1896	$165,116.68	
The addition to the "Cherokee national fund" of the sum of $120,922.46, face value of Kansas Pacific sixes redeemed	120,922.46	
The addition to the "Cherokee orphan fund" of the sum of $22,223.26, face value of Kansas Pacific sixes redeemed	22,223.26	
The addition to the "Cherokee school fund" of the sum of $51,851.28, face value of Kansas Pacific sixes redeemed	51,851.28	
Sale of Cherokee school lands	396.71	
The establishment of the "Fort Belknap Reservation 4 per cent fund" by act approved June 10, 1896	506,842.61	
Proceeds of sale of Kansas lands	90.51	
Proceeds of sale of Monominee logs	91,350.44	
Proceeds of sale of Omaha lands	14,880.16	
Proceeds of sale of Osage lands	5,424.14	
Proceeds of sale of Puyallup lands	4,271.13	
		$942,699.43
And decreased by—		
Payment out of Creek general fund of the sum of $326,437.05 on account of outstanding liabilities, act June 7, 1897	326,437.05	
Payments per capita out of Crow fund	19,558.87	
Payments to Kickapoo citizens	1,531.07	
Payments to Nez Perces of Idaho per capita	300,000.00	
Payment for irrigation, "Shoshone and Bannock fund"	39,000.00	
Payment to Sisseton Indians per capita	150,000.00	
Amount of Sisseton and Wahpeton fund carried to surplus fund by order of Secretary of the Interior by letter dated January 19, 1898	177,655.85	
		1,014,182.84
Net decrease		21,502.41

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1897, 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, 1897.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1898.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1863.	$10,396.17	$473.32		$10,869.49
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	26,558.35	90.51		26,648.86
Fulfilling treaty with Miamis of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1873	77.01			77.01
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1854, and Aug. 7, 1882	370,577.54	14,889.18		385,466.72
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	21 art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	8,252,516.27	5,423.14		8,257,939.41
Proceeds of Klamath River Reservation.	Act of June 17, 1892, 27 Stats., 52 3	9,238.92			9,238.92
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	1,589.21			1,589.21
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	28,715.03	28.40		28,743.43
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	21 art. treaty 1859, act Feb 2, 1863.	18,291.61			18,291.61
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri proceeds of lands	Treaty Mar. 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171, act Aug 15, 1876.	28.58			28.58
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts of Apr. 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875	250.50			250.50
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876	650,399.42			650,399.42
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of Apr. 10, 1876	100,000.00			100,000.00
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 300, 308.	195,905.17			195,905.17
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177	12,736.74		$53.39	12,683.35
Total		9,957,331.58	20,854.55	53.39	9,978,132.74

REF00731177

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article of treaty of Oct. 21, 1867	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	$4,500.00			
Do	Pay of physician and teacher	do	do	2,500.00			
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.		Vol. 15, p. 597, § 30	6,500.00			
Do	Interest on $1,000,000 at 5 per cent per annum	Agreement approved Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stats., 1025.				$50,000.00	$1,000,000.00
Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods		Vol. 1, p. 619			3,000.00	
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Ten installments of annuity, due, $1,000 each	Four installments due	Vol. 7, p. 306, art. 3; vol. 10, p. 749, art. 5		$4,000.00		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, $6,000; thirteenth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, $990; second article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000	Vol. 7, p. 90, § 2; vol. 11, p. 613, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2			9,000.00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc	Sixth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; Vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13.			920.00	
Do	Interest on $30,257.92, articles 10 and 13, treaty of Jan. 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 611, § 13.			19,512.80	390,257.92
Coeur d'Alenes	Fifteen installments of $8,000 each, under 6th article, agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Eight installments of $8,000 each, unappropriated.	26 Stats., 1028		64,000.00		
Columbias and Colvilles.	Annuity for Chief Moses, agreement of July 7, 1883.						
Do	Employees, as per same agreement	Agreement ratified by act approved July 4, 1884	Vol. 23, p. 79			1,000.00	
Creeks	Permanent annuities			6,000.00			
Do	do	Treaty of Aug. 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4			1,500.00	
Do	do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 68, § 2			3,000.00	
		Treaties of Jan. 24, 1826, and Aug. 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287			23,000.00	

Do	Smiths, shops, etc	Treaty of Jan. 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8			1,110.00	22,200.00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Treaty of Jan. 24, 1826, and Aug. 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.			600.00	12,000.00
Do	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, iron and steel, wagon maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, etc.	Treaty of Feb. 14, 1855, and treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 602, § 3; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	840.00 270.00 600.00 1,000.00 2,000.00			
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty Aug. 7, 1856.	Treaty of Aug. 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6			10,000.00	200,000.00
Do	Interest on $275,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 11, 1886, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 18, p. 786, § 3			13,758.40	275,168.00
Do	Interest on $2,000,000 at 5 per cent per annum	Act Mar. 1, 1889	25 Stats., 780				
Crows	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith	Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9	4,500.00		100,000.00	2,000,000.00
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for coals and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8	1,500.00			
Do	Twenty five installments of $20,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Eight installments of $20,000 each due	Act of Apr. 11, 1882.		240,000.00		
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9			2,875.00	57,500.00
Iowas in Oklahoma.	Five annual installments of $3,000; five annual installments of $2,400; five annual installments of $1,800; five annual installments of $1,200, to be paid per capita.	Seventeen installments mentioned in first column	Vol 26, p. 756, § 7		33,000.00		
Indians at Blackfoot Agency.	Nine installments to be disposed of, as provided in article 2 of agreement, act June 10, 1896.	Eight installments of $120,000 each due.	Vol. 29, p. 354		1,200,000.00		
Indians at Fort Hall Agency	Twenty installments of annuity of $9,000	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; ten installments due	Agreement of Feb. 23, 1889		90,000.00		
Indians at Ft. Berthold Agency.	Ten installments of $80,000 each, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Two installments of $80,000 each due.	Act of Mar. 3, 1891		160,000.00		
Kansas	Interest on $135,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 852, § 2		6,750.00		
Kickapoos	Interest on $67,250.09, at 5 per cent		Vol 10, p. 1029, § 2		3,361.50		
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of Dec. 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2	3,000.00			135,000.00
Nez Perces	Salary of five matrons for schools, five assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and five millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	6,000.00			67,220.00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877.	Estimated at	Vol. 19, p. 256	75,000.00			
Do	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7	9,000.00			
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent, for educational purposes.	Resolution of Senate dated Jan. 19, 1888, to treaty of Jan. 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6			3,456.00	69,120.00

REF00731?9

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Pawnees	Annuity goods and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2				
Do	Support of two manual labor schools and pay of teachers.	...do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3	$10,000.00		$30,000.00	
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel, $600; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4	2,280.00			
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 12, p. 730, § 1	1,100.00			
Poncas	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purpose of civilization.						
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2	15,000.00			
Do	Permanent annuity in money	Aug. 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4				
Do	...do	Sept. 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 111, § 3			357.80	$7,156.00
Do	...do	Oct. 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3			178.90	3,578.00
Do	Permanent annuities	Sept. 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2			894.50	17,890.00
Do	Permanent provision for 3 blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			715.60	14,312.00
		Oct. 16, 1826; Sept. 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 5; vol. 7, p. 308, § 2; vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			5,724.77	114,495.40
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt					1,008.99	20,179.80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	July 29, 1829	vol. 7, p. 320, § 2				
Do		Sept. 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			156.54	3,130.80
Quapaws	For interest on $230,084.29, at 5 per cent		Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10			107.34	2,146.80
	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7				
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	$1,000 for education; $600 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	1,500.00		11,503.21	230,064.20
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of Nov. 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3				
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2			1,000.00	20,000.00
		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			10,000.00	200,000.00
						40,000.00	800,000.00

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent per annum	Act Feb. 13, 1891	26 Stats., 758			15,000.00	300,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			7,870.00	157,400.00
Do	For support of school	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5	200.00			
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.	$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8			25,000.00	500,000.00
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, etc	Vol. 14, p. 747, § 3			3,500.00	70,000.00
Do	Interest on $1,500,000, at 5 per cent per annum	Mar. 2, 1889	25 Stats., p. 1004			75,000.00	1,500,000.00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	Sept. 29, 1817, and Sept. 17, 1818.	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; vol. 7, p. 179, § 4			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do	Smith and smith shop and miller, permanent.	Feb. 28, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4			1,650.00	33,200.00
Do	Permanent annuity	Sept. 17, 1818, and Feb. 23, 1867	Vol. 7, p. 179, and vol. 15, p. 515.			500.00	10,000.00
Senecas of N. Y.	Permanent annuities	Feb. 19, 1831	Vol. 4, p. 442			6,000.00	120,000.00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2			3,750.00	75,000.00
Do	Interest on $43,750, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	...do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3			2,187.50	43,750.00
Eastern Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of Sept. 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4				
		Treaty of Feb. 26, 1867	Vol. 15, p. 515			500.00	10,000.00
Do	Support of smith and smith shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4	530.00			
		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867	Vol. 15, p. 515.				
Shoshones and Bannocks:							
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, 30 installments.	One installment due, estimated at $10,000.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		$10,000.00		
Do	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	...do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	1,000.00			
Bannocks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, 30 installments.	One installment due, estimated at $5,000.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		5,000.00		
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
Shoshones and Arapahoes in Wyoming.	Six installments of $10,000 each, as per article 3, of agreement ratified per act approved June 7, 1897.	Four installments of $10,000 each due.	Vol. 30, p. 91, § 3		40,000.00		
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc	Treaty Nov. 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 46, § 6			1,500.00	30,000.00
Spokanes	Ten installments of annuity: first year, $90,000; second, $20,000, and for eight years, $5,000.	Three installments of $5,000 each due. Act July 13, 1892.	Vol. 27, p. 139		15,000.00		
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	One installment of $135,000 due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10.		135,000.00		
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	...do	2,000.00			
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons engaged in agriculture.	One installment of $130,000 due; estimated.	...do		130,000.00		
Do	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13.	10,400.00			
Do	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of Sept. 20, 1876.	...do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5.	1,000,000.00			

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Do	Interest on $1,000,000, at 5 per cent, section 17, act Mar. 2, 1889.	Estimated	Vol. 25, p. 895.			$50,000 00	$1,000,000 00
Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians.	Thirteen installments of $18,000 each, as per third article of agreement, dated Sept. 12, 1867, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1869.	Two installments of $18,000 each due.	Vol. 26, p. 1037, § 3.		$36,000 00		
Tabequache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 673, § 10.	$720 00			
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9.	220 00			
Do	Two carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 1 blacksmith, and 2 teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 623, § 15.	7,800 00			
Do	Amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.		Vol. 15, p. 623, § 12.	30,000 00			
Winnebagoes	Interest on $94,000.17, at 5 per cent per annum.	Nov. 1, 1897, and Senate amendment, July 12, 1882.	Vol. 7, p. 540, § 4; Vol. 22, p. 178, § 4.			94,000 17	
Do	Interest on $78,340.41, at 5 per cent per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 335, § 1.			78,340 41	
Yankton tribes of Sioux.	Two hundred thousand dollars, fourth section, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Ten installments of $15,000 each due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4.		150,000 00		
Total				1,219,100 00	2,282,800 00	652,086 32	12,473,228 59

Statement showing the income of various Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

	Interest on trust funds.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches		$46,700 00		$111,792 57	$158,492 57
Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and (a) Wichitas			$100,000 00	a 1,491 01	101,491 01
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	$50,000 00	30,000 00	90,000 00	69 32	170,069 32
Cherokees	137,820 17			3,221 45	141,000 62
Chippewa and Christian Indians	2,128 02				2,128 02
Chippewas of the Mississippi		5,000 00			5,000 00
Chippewas in Minnesota		215,570 00		7,014 49	222,573 49
Chickasaws	60,344 78	3,000 00		1,523 42	64,868 20
Chippewas of Lake Superior			7,125 00	48,445 14	55,570 14
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina			10,000 00		10,000 00
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band			13,000 00		13,000 00
Chippewas on White Earth Reservation			10,000 00		10,000 00
Choctaws	20,240 06	30,062 89		4,550 21	63,853 16
Coeur d'Alenes		11,500 00			11,500 00
Columbias and Colvilles		7,000 00		346 00	7,346 00
Creeks	90,000 00	49,868 40		2,491 65	142,360 05
Crow Creek Sioux	6,733 40			229 31	6,962 71
Crows	12,886 49	78,000 00		25,491 40	116,377 89
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon			6,000 00		6,000 00
Digger Indians			3,000 00		3,000 00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington			7,000 00		7,000 00
Eastern Shawnees		1,000 00			1,000 00
Fort Hall Indians	4,357 31	16,000 00	30,000 00	277 50	50,634 81
Flatheads and other confederated tribes			10,000 00	316 50	10,316 50
Flatheads, Carlos Band			10,000 00		10,000 00
Hualapais in Arizona			7,500 00		7,500 00
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico			225,000 00	3,719 74	228,719 74
Indians at Blackfeet Agency		170,000 00		88 35	170,088 35
Indians at Fort Belknap Agency		115,000 00		113 00	115,113 00
Indians at Fort Berthold Agency		80,000 00		38 00	80,038 00
Indians in California			21,000 00	1,583 30	22,583 30
Indians at Fort Peck Agency		165,000 00		143 82	165,143 82
Indians of Klamath Agency			5,000 00	1 00	6,000 00
Indians in Washington			14,000 00	11 75	14,011 75
Indians of Lemhi Agency			13,000 00	19 70	13,019 70
Indians in Nevada			16,000 00	130 00	16,130 00
Indians in Oregon			12,000 00	186 75	12,186 75
Iowas (Kansas)	5,525 36	2,875 00			8,400 36
Iowas in Oklahoma	3,051 80	3,000 00			6,051 80
Kansas	2,682 17	6,750 00	2,500 00	5,290 80	17,222 97
Kickapoos (Kansas)	5,190 31	4,087 83		6,245 14	15,483 58
Kickapoos (Oklahoma)	1,772 18		5,000 00		6,772 18
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewas	1,000 00				1,000 00
Makahs			4,000 00		4,000 00
Menomonees	41,655 38	11,466 53		3,351 31	89,473 45
Mission Indians			10,000 00	309 80	10,309 80
Modocs in Indian Territory			4,000 00		4,000 00
Molels		3,000 00			3,000 00
Nez Percés (Idaho)	30,852 58	6,970 00	5,000 00		41,822 58
Nez Percés of Joseph's Band			7,500 00		7,500 00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes		111,000 00			111,000 00
Omahas	17,469 65	9,322 23		14,462 58	41,321 26
Osages	118,559 61	3,456 00		21,028 59	143,044 21
Otoes and Missourias	34,471 01			4,326 43	37,898 44
Pawnees	30,750 49	17,100 00		333 50	68,183 99
Poncas	3,000 00		15,000 00	6,850 00	25,000 00
Pottawatomies (Kansas)	9,204 72	20,617 65		616 61	30,439 08
Puyallup Indians	998 82			368 00	1,366 82
Quapaws		1,500 00		427 41	1,927 41
Quinaielts and Quillehutes			3,000 00		3,000 00
Round Valley Indians	115 60				115 60
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	15,008 24	51,000 00		100 00	66,708 24
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Iowa	1,000 20			32 45	1,032 65
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	1,082 90	8,070 00		362 88	9,515 78

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Statement showing the income of various Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

	Interest on trust funds.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Aggregate.
Seminoles (Indian Territory)	$75,000.00	$28,500.00		$288.00	$103,788.00
Seminoles in Florida			50,000.00	5.50	50,005.50
Senecas	2,048.88	3,690.00			5,738.88
Senecas, Tonawanda Band	4,347.50				4,347.50
Senecas and Shawnees	757.02				757.02
Senecas of New York		11,062.50			11,062.50
Shoshones and Arapahoes in Wyoming		10,000.00		1,862.64	11,862.64
Shoshones in Nevada		10,000.00	10,000.00	275.00	10,275.00
Shoshones in Wyoming		10,000.00	20,000.00		30,000.00
Sioux, Yankton tribe	24,000.00	50,000.00			74,000.00
Sioux of Devils Lake			10,000.00	43.00	10,043.00
Sioux of different tribes	150,000.00	1,507,000.00		750.56	1,657,750.56
Sioux, Medawakanton Band			5,000.00		5,000.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians	50,250.00	18,400.00		101.25	74,751.25
Six Nations of New York		4,500.00			4,500.00
Siletz Indians	5,830.49			225.85	6,056.34
Spokanes		7,200.00			7,200.00
Skiallams			1,500.00		1,500.00
Stockbridges	3,709.42				3,709.42
Tonkawas	1,286.24		4,000.00		5,286.24
Utes, confederated bands of	75,167.00	83,740.00	2,500.00	18,273.05	179,680.05
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes	a9,795.26		5,000.00	642.62	15,437.88
Winnebagoes		41,162.47		4,924.78	49,087.25
Yakimas			8,000.00	500.36	8,500.36
Total	1,419,213.25	3,114,207.70	738,525.00	304,942.55	5,576,888.50

Column 1 contains the interest on trust funds in the Treasury, which is paid semiannually by the Treasury without Congressional action, under the act of April 1, 1840 (21 Stats., 70). The principals of these funds represent actual cash belonging to Indian tribes and now to their credit in the Treasury.

Column 2 contains funds appropriated by Congress to fulfill treaty obligations. It also contains the interest on certain trust funds which have no principals in the Treasury, never having been appropriated. The interest is therefore not paid under the act of April 1, 1840, but is appropriated annually by Congress.

Column 3 contains funds appropriated gratuitously for the benefit of certain tribes.

Column 4 contains funds derived from grazing privileges, Indian labor, and all other miscellaneous sources.

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	Chemehuevi, Hualapai (Tantawas), Kohuilla, Cocopa (c), Mohave, and Yuma.	d 240,640	376	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Fort Apache	San Carlos	Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahawa, Coyotero, Mombre, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	d 1,681,920	2,628	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, 1886, vol. 24, p. 469; Agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papago	f 23,201	37	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	do	Maricopa and Pima	357,120	558	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive order approved Feb. 2, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1884.
Hualapai	Navajo	Hualapai	730,880	1,142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Navajo	Navajo	Navajo	g 7,688,560	12,026	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. (1,720,640 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive order, Apr. 24, 1886.)
Moqui	do	Moki (Shinumo)	2,472,320	3,863	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago	Pima	Papago	f 27,556	43	Executive order, June 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 4, 1886, vol. 24, p. 280, 41,216.65 acres allotted to 231 Indians, and 320 acres reserved for school site. The residue, 27,556 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 38, p. 48.)
Salt River	do	Maricopa and Pima	64,359	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
San Carlos	San Carlos	Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahawa, Coyotero, Mombre, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	d 1,834,240	2,866	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, 1886, vol. 24, p. 469; Agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353.
Supai		Supai	d 38,400	60	Executive orders, June 8, Nov. 22, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Total			15,150,757	23,672	

a Approximate. b Partly in California. c Not on reservation. d Outboundaries surveyed. e Partly surveyed. f Surveyed. g Partly in New Mexico and Utah.

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Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, 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.
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hunsatung, Kupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	b c 99,051	155	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 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,484.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter books 263, p 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170).
Mission (22 reserves)	Mission Tule	Coahuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	d 180,623	282	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 27, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 23, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (letter book 383, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 363, p. 57), 1,259.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312).
Round Valley	Round Valley	Clear Lake, Konkau, Little Lake, Nome Lackie, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	d 32,442	50	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. 2,248.72 acres allotted to 691 Indians, 180 acres reserved for school purposes, 3 acres for mission, 10.43 acres for cemetery, 177.13 acres for agency purposes. The residue, 32,442 acres, unallotted (letter book 286, p. 17).
Tule River	Mission Tule	Kawia (c), Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni (c).	b 48,551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma	do	Yuma Apache	d 45,889	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332.
Total			406,556	635	
COLORADO.					
Ute f	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute	c 1,021,230	1,595	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and acts of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 65,450.33 acres allotted to 332 Indians, and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians. The residue unallotted (letter book 331, p. 395).
Total			1,021,230	1,595	
IDAHO.					
Coeur d'Alène	Colville	Coeur d'Alène, Kootenay (Kitunahan) (c), Pend d'Oreille (c), and Spokane.	b c 404,480	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.	b c 864,000	1,350	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1879; 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 32,020	50	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. 180,370.09 acres allotted to 1,205 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timber land reserved for the tribe. The remainder restored to public settlement. President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, vol. 29, p. 873.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni.	b 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			1,364,500	2,132	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	b 5,031,351	7,861	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 16th section of act of Congress, approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 670.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	d 4,650,935	7,267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	b 6,688,000	10,450	Do.
Creek	do	Creek	b 3,040,000	4,750	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Modoc	Quapaw	Modoc			Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874, (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,976 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber (letter book 220, p. 102).

a Approximate. b Outboundaries surveyed. c Partly surveyed. d Surveyed. e Not on reservation. f Partly in New Mexico.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, 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.					
Ottawa	Quapaw	Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	b 1,787	2	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted (letter book 229, p. 115.)
Peoria	do	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankishaw and Wea.	b 6,851	10	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,450 acres allotted. The residue, 6,851 acres, unallotted.
Quapaw	do	Kwapa			Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 247 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school, and 40 acres for church purposes (letter book 235, p. 236).
Seminole	Union	Seminole	c 375,000	586	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265); agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by act of Congress approved July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567.
Seneca	Quapaw	Seneca	b 26,086	40	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 25,821.45 acres allotted to 362 Indians, 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes; residue, 20,086.49 acres, unallotted (letter book 222, p. 256).
Shawnee	do	Seneca and Eastern Shawnee	b 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. 13,484.81 acres allotted to 84 Indians, 96 acres reserved for agency purposes; the residue, 2,543 acres, unallotted (letter books 208, p. 226, and 233, p. 267).
Wyandotte	do	Wyandot	b 235	1	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,695.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 256.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 322).
Total			39,882.888	30,973	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawottomi, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	b 2,365	4	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888 (June, July, and Oct., 1892, 1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See annual report, 1891, p. 681.) See An. Rept. for 1898, p. 81.
Total			2,365	4	
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee	Pottawottomi and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsee			Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes.
Iowa d	Pottawottomi 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 206, p. 86).
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	b 7,608	12	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 12,669.13 acres allotted to 159 Indians; the residue, 7,608 acres, unallotted (letter book 304, p. 480).
Pottawottomi	Pottawottomi and Great Nemaha.	Prairie land of Pottawottomi	b 19,059	29	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; 58,258.51 acres allotted to 587 Indians, residue unallotted (letter books 208, p. 328; 259, p. 437, and 305, p. 391.)
Sac and Fox d	do	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri	b 1,616	2	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; 2,883.97 acres in Kansas, 3,593.06 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 6,407.63 acres allotted to 76 Indians; the residue, 1,615.92 acres, unallotted (letter book 233, p. 361.)
Total			28,279	44	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac	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. All allotted.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert lands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b 5,266	8	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 47,216 acres, allotted. The residue, 5,266 acres, unallotted.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b 678	1	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 1,873 acres, allotted. The residue, 678 acres, unallotted.
Total			5,944	9	
MINNESOTA.					
Boise Fort	La Pointe f	Boise Fort band of Chippewas			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.) 55,211.79 acres allotted to 633 Indians, and 454.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359, p. 382.) Residue, 51,883 to be opened to public settlement.

a Approximate. b Surveyed. c Outboundaries surveyed. d In Kansas and Nebraska. e Agency abolished June 30, 1880. f In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, 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.					
Deer Creek	La Pointe [b]	Boise Fort band of Chippewas			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. 62.) 266.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22.744 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 23,283.61 acres allotted to 351 Indians act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76.37 acres, restored to settlement.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River) [c]	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.			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.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 404 Indians, 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Leech Lake [c]	White Earth (consolidated)	Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas			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.) 37,683.06 acres allotted to 536 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes; 1,381.21 acres allotted to 17 Cass Lake Indians; residue, 55.054 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Mille Lac	do	Mille Lac and Snake River band 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 (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1863, vol. 28, p. 576; and joint resolution (No. 40), approved May 27, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745.
Red Lake	do	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.	[e] 801,000	1,250	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892.
Vermilion Lake	La Pointe [b]	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	[d] 1,080	1	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated)	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	[d] 703,512	1,099	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders Mar. 18, 1870, 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.)
White Oak Point and Chippewa	White Earth (consolidated)	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas			Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 14,389.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnebagoshish Indians; the residue, 112,663.01 acres, of Lake Winnebagoshish reserve to be opened to public settlement; 58,050.22 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians (L. B. 559, p. 340). Residue, 154,856 acres, restored to public domain.
Total			1,565,906	2,446	
MONTANA.					
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Bloods, 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; agreement made Sept. 26, 1896, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353.
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	[f] 5,308,000	5,155	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881; approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive order, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1043; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See annual report, 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre and Assiniboin	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; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353.
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Assiniboin, Brule, Santee, Teton, Uncpapa, 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.

[a] Approximate.
[b] In Minnesota and Wisconsin.
[c] 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.
[d] In Kansas and Nebraska.
[e] Outboundaries surveyed.
[f] Partly surveyed.

REF00731B5

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. a	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MONTANA—cont'd.					
Jocko	Flathead	Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kootenay, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	b 1,433,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, v. 12, p. 975.
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne	c 372,200	580	Executive order, Nov. 26, 1884.
Total			9,382,400	14,660	
NEBRASKA.					
Niobrara	Santee	Santee Sioux			Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1874, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	d 64,558	101	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. 77,786.63 acres allotted, the residue, 64,558 acres, unallotted.
Ponca	Santee	Ponka			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 295, p. 339, also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890; vol. 27, p. 1052.)
Sioux (additional)	Pine Ridge	Ogiala Sioux	22,000	50	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago	d 27,495	43	Act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 80,512.87 acres allotted to 1,014 Indians; the residue, 27,495 acres, unallotted.
Total			124,053	194	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley e	Western Shoshone	Pai Ute and Western Shoshoni	b 312,320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.

Mospa River	Nevada	Chemehuvei (Tantawas), Kai-bab-bit, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shiwits.	b 1,000	1½	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1873.
Pyramid Lake	do	Paiute (Paviotso)	b 322,000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	b 318,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total			954,135	1,490½	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache	Pueblo	Jicarilla Apache	d 286,400	447½	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887. 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes (L. B. 333, p. 323). The residue, 286,400 acres, unallotted.
Mescalero Apache	Mescalero	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache	b 474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Pueblo: Jemez	Pueblo	Pueblo	b 17,510	1,081	(Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 458.)
Acoma			b 95,792		
San Juan			b 17,545		
Picuris			b 17,461		
San Felipe			b 34,767		
Pecos			b 18,703		
Cochiti			b 24,256		
Santo Domingo.			b 74,743		
Taos			b 17,361		
Santa Clara			b 17,369		
Tesuque			b 17,471		
St. Ildefonso.			b 17,295		
Pojoaque			b 13,520		
Zia			b 17,515		
Sandia			b 24,187		
Isleta			b 110,080		
Nambe			b 12,288		
Laguna			b 125,325		
Santa Ana			b 17,361		
Zuñi	do	do	b 215,040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total			1,097,489	2,055½	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga and Seneca	b 30,469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 586.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	b 21,680	34	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1842, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 464.)

a Approximate. b Outboundaries surveyed. c Partly surveyed. d Surveyed. e Partly in Idaho.

REF00731186

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, 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.
NEW YORK—cont'd.					
Oil Spring	New York	Seneca	b 640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
Oneida	do	Oneida	b 350	½	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga	do	Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis	6,100	9½	Do.
St. Regis	do	St. Regis	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 bands of Senecas	b 7,549	11¾	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora	do	Onondaga and Tuscarora	6,249	9¾	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total			87,677	137	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokee	b 50,000 b 15,271 b 33,000	78 24 51½	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, 1874, 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, 1883. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated.
Total			98,271	153½	
NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devils Lake	Devils Lake	Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	c 98,507	154	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-336, Comp. Indian Laws.) 131,225.06 acres allotted to 1,129 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church, and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. The residue, 98,507 acres, held in common.

Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arikara, Gros Ventre, Knife River, and Mandan.	965,120	1,508	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1886 (see p. 332, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1882; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.)
Standing Rock	Standing Rock	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.	d 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 (1,550,640 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	Devils Lake	Chippewas of the Mississippi	d 46,080	72	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884.
Total			3,782,347	5,910	
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.			Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869, unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 529,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians. 231,858.55 acres for school lands, 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes, the residue 3,500,582.05 opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order July 12, 1895.
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa and Tonkawa			Executive order Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,685.30 acres allotted to 109 Indians, 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc., the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 969. (See annual report 1891, p. 647, and letter book 222, p. 364).
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw	c 100,137	156½	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kickapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kickapoo			Executive order Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 547. 22,539.15 acres allotted to 283 Indians, 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes, residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	c 2,968,893	4,639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.

a Approximate. b Outboundaries surveyed. c Surveyed. d Partly surveyed.

REF00731187

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, 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.					
Oakland	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Tonkawe and Lipan			Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84 (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 Kwapa	b 1,470,058	2,297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.)
Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouri	b 129,113	201½	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 291; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1882, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.)
Pawnee	do	Pawnee (Pani)			Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,859.84 acres allotted to 521 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue (169,320 acres) opened to settlement (letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5).
Ponca	do	Ponka	b 26,328	41	Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76, and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There has been allotted to 627 Indians 75,042.70 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 353.53 acres, leaving unallotted 26,338.05 acres (letter book 262, p. 311).
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawottomi.			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. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Pottawatomies, and 70,791.47 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. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	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. 37,683.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Aionai or Ioni, Caddo, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Kitcai, Towakarehu, Weeko, and Wichita.	b 743,610	1,162	(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
			b 1,511,576	2,362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of Congress approved May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878.
Total			6,949,715	10,859	
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Calapooya, Clackama, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Mary's Run, Molale, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.	b 26,111	40½	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government uses and 33,148 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210 p. 328.) The residue (26,111 acres) unallotted.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pitt River, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	c 1,056,000	1,650	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Siletz	Siletz	Alsea, Coquell, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saiustkea, Siuslaw, Tootootena, Umqua, and thirteen others.			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 Oct. 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 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	b 79,839	124¾	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. 539. (See order Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, annual report 1891, p. 682.) 76,933.90 allotted to 362 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 235, p. 132.)

a Approximate. b Surveyed. c Outboundaries surveyed

REF00731188

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, 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.
OREGON—continued.					
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenaino, Tyigh, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	b322,108	503¼	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,636.45 acres allotted to 969 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres unallotted (letter book 334, p. 296).
Total			1,484,039	2,318¼	
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.	Crow Creek and Lower Brule.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, Minnekonjo, and Two Kettle Sioux.	b112,031	175	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Annual Report, 1885, p. LII); act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There has been allotted to 840 Indians 172,413.81 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 112,031 acres (letter books 302, p. 443; 372, p. 485; 373, p. 347).
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. 338-339, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement Dec. 7, 1889, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 309,504.32 acres allotted to 1,389 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, open to settlement. (See President's proclamation Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River	Forest City	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. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract 32,000 acres set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.) Act of Congress Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Congress approved Feb. 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.)
Lower Brule	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux	c d472,550	738¼	
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge	Brulé, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	c d3,155,200	4,930	
Rosebud	Rosebud	Loafer, Minnekonjo, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzahzah Sioux.	c d3,228,160	5,044	

Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux			Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,567.72 acres allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,232.39 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 297, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total			9,835,781	15,368¼	
UTAH.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah and Ouray	Goshute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	c d2,039,040	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	c1,933,440	3,021	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.)
Total			3,972,480	6,207	
WASHINGTON.					
Chehalis	Puyallup (consolidated).	Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Tsihalis	b471	¼	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864: Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. The residue, 3,733.63 acres allotted.
Columbia	Colville	Chief Moses and his people	b24,220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879; Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Executive order, May 1, 1886.
Colville	do	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispel, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nespeelum, 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. (See acts of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.)
Hoh River	Neah Bay	Hoh	640	1	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi (Chah choosen).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etaknur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	b1,884	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10,423 acres, allotted.
Makah	Neah Bay	Makah and Quilente	c23,040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Muckleshoot	b3,267	5	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, 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, Etaknur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	b2,015	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 5,289.48 acres allotted; the residue, 2,015 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	b599	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted; the residue, 599 acres, unallotted.

a Approximate. b Surveyed. c Outboundaries surveyed. d Partly surveyed.

REF00731189

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, 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.
WASHINGTON—con'd.					
Quileute	Neah Bay	Quileute	[b] 837	1¼	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinaielt	Puyallup (consolidated).	Hoh, Kweet, and Kwinaiult	[b] 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 Twhalis	[c] 335	½	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
S'Kokomish	Puyallup (consolidated)	Clallam, S'Kokomish, and Twana	[c] 276	½	Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933: Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. 4,714 acres allotted; the residue, 276 acres, unallotted.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Luvumi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[c] 8,990	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927: Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 13,560 acres allotted: the residue, 8,990 acres, unallotted.
Spokane	Colville	Spokane	153,600	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Squaxin Island (Klahchemin).	Puyallup (consolidated).	Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,434.15 acres.
Swinomish (Perrys Island)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[c] 1,710	2½	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927: Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. 5,480 acres allotted; the residue, 1,710 acres, unallotted.
Yakima	Yakima	Klikitat, Paloos, Topnish, Wusco, and Yakima.	[d] 627,760	981	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951: Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 330. 171,220.16 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 354, p. 419.) The residue, 627,760 acres, held in common.
Total			3,874,324	6,054	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court d'Oreilles	La Pointe (e)	Lac Court d'Oreille Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	[c] 20,096	31½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1862. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 49,040 acres allotted; the residue, 20,096 acres, unallotted.
Lac du Flambeau	...do	Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	[c] 45,782	71½	Treaty of Sept. 20, 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. 24,131.86 acres allotted; the residue, 45,782 acres, unallotted.
La Pointe (Bad River)	...do	La Pointe Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	[c] 83,816	131	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 40,517.03 acres allotted; the residue, 83,816 acres, unallotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, letter book 351, p. 49.)

Red Cliff	...do	La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.			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). 2,338.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty of the residue, 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 670, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee	Green Bay	Menominee	[b] 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	Green Bay	Oneida			Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. All allotted and reserved for school purposes except 84.08 acres.
Stockbridge	...do	Stockbridge and Munsee	[c] 11,863	18½	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			393,177	614	
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. 168, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887.
Total			1,810,000	2,828	
Grand total			83,784,549	130,913	

[a] Approximate. [b] Outboundaries surveyed. [c] Surveyed. [d] Partly surveyed. [e] In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised in accordance with the "Cyclopedia of Names," published by the Century Co. In many cases other names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

Statistics as to Indian schools

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River Agency: Colorado River boarding	By Government	80	.....
Fort Mojave training	do	150	.....
Hualapai Reservation:			
Hualapai day, Hackberry	do	.....	60
Hualapai day, Kingman	do	.....	50
Supai Reservation day	do	.....	60
Navajo Agency:			
Navajo boarding	do	120	.....
Little Water day	do	.....	80
Keam's Canyon, Moqui boarding	do	60	.....
Oraiba day	do	.....	40
Polacco day	do	.....	40
Second Mesa day	do	.....	40
Phœnix training	do	400	.....
Pima Agency:			
Pima boarding	do	150	.....
San Xavier day	Catholic Church	.....	110
San Carlos Agency: San Carlos boarding	By Government	100	.....
Fort Apache Agency: Fort Apache boarding	do	65	.....
CALIFORNIA.			
Fort Yuma: Yuma boarding	By Government	250	.....
Hoopa Valley Agency: Hoopa Valley boarding	do	200	.....
Mission, Tule River (consolidated) Agency:			
Agua Caliente day	do	.....	28
Capitan Grande day	do	.....	30
Coahuila day	do	.....	32
La Jolla day	do	.....	20
Martinez day	do	.....	28
Mesa Grande day	do	.....	24
Pachanga day	do	.....	33
Potrero day	do	.....	28
Rincon day	do	.....	25
San Jacinto day	do	.....	23
Tule River day	do	.....	54
Perris: Training	do	150	.....
Greenville: Boarding	do	50	.....
San Diego County:			
Public day, Helm district	By contract	.....	.....
Public day, Anahuac district	do	.....	.....
Big Pine day	By Government	.....	30
Bishop day	do	.....	40
Hat Creek day	do	.....	30
Independence day	do	.....	30
Manchester day	do	.....	40
Potter Valley day	do	.....	50
Ukiah day	do	.....	30
Upper Lake day	do	.....	30
Round Valley Agency: Round Valley boarding	do	70	.....
San Diego: Industrial boarding	By contract	150	.....
Banning: St. Boniface's boarding	do	150	.....
Hopland day	do	.....	50
Pinole day	do	.....	40
St. Turibius boarding	do	40	.....
Fort Bidwell: Training	By Government	150	.....
COLORADO.			
Grand Junction: Training	By Government	170	.....
Fort Lewis: Training	do	300	.....
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall Agency: Fort Hall boarding	By Government	150	.....
Lemi Agency: Lemhi boarding	do	40	.....
Fort Lapwai: Boarding	do	250	.....
Bannock County: Public day, district No. 1	By contract	.....	.....
Bingham County: Public day, district No. 24	do	.....	.....
Nez Perce County: Public day, district No. 27	do	.....	.....
Shoshone County: Public day, district No. 21	do	.....	.....

during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months school.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per month.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
5	8	5	8	93	83	.....	10	$12,502.18	$12.55	.....	.....
23	15	23	15	156	151	.....	10	20,444.27	14.50	.....	.....
5	5	1	9	63	.....	47	10	1,465.50	3.12	.....	.....
				50	.....	41	10	1,383.30	3.37	.....	.....
				60	.....	57	10	2,254.56	3.96	.....	.....
7	13	9	11	179	148	.....	10	25,480.93	14.35	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	3	15	.....	15	10	2,487.93	16.59	.....	.....
5	10	5	10	83	68	.....	10	14,049.80	17.22	.....	.....
1	2	2	1	33	.....	21	10	1,911.03	8.31	.....	.....
1	2	2	1	41	.....	23	10	1,674.47	7.21	.....	.....
3	1	1	2	50	.....	23	10	1,903.15	8.66	.....	.....
32	28	30	21	480	418	.....	12	57,177.45	11.40	.....	.....
11	12	10	13	203	194	.....	10	28,321.96	12.17	.....	.....
1	2	1	2	83	.....	70	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	8	8	7	116	108	.....	10	13,556.28	10.46	.....	.....
4	5	2	7	69	65	.....	10	11,604.19	14.88	.....	.....
20	13	21	12	135	127	.....	10	16,082.76	10.55	.....	.....
6	10	5	11	183	147	.....	12	20,363.90	11.54	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	24	.....	16	10	756.75	4.73	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	25	.....	21	10	1,261.19	6.01	.....	.....
.....	2	1	1	23	.....	18	10	1,254.44	6.97	.....	.....
.....	2	1	1	29	.....	20	10	1,260.22	6.31	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	27	.....	19	10	940.00	4.95	.....	.....
.....	2	1	1	34	.....	18	10	1,243.28	6.91	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	27	.....	20	10	1,224.67	6.13	.....	.....
.....	2	1	1	27	.....	17	10	1,257.59	7.40	.....	.....
.....	2	1	1	32	.....	26	10	1,281.45	5.13	.....	.....
2	1	1	2	23	.....	18	10	1,277.11	7.10	.....	.....
1	1	1	1	25	.....	14	10	1,169.13	8.35	.....	.....
9	13	9	13	180	171	.....	10	29,550.77	14.40	.....	.....
2	4	2	4	57	35	.....	12	5,458.60	12.99	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	5−	8	149.16	3.33½	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	9+	3	87.83	3.33½	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	29	.....	20	10	600.00	3.00	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	64	.....	43	10	720.00	1.67	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	23	.....	18	10	600.00	3.33	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	20	.....	15	4	200.00	3.33	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	13	.....	10	10	600.00	6.00	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	34	.....	29	10	780.00	2.60	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	27	.....	15	10	600.00	4.00	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	25	.....	16	10	600.00	3.75	.....	.....
3	6	3	6	70	50	.....	10	9,129.25	15.21	.....	.....
5	5	1	9	70	70	.....	12	7,236.00	7.03	$534.00	$0.55
5	8	.....	13	112	104	.....	12	7,560.00	6.06	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	18	.....	10	10	201.78	2.01	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	15	.....	13	10	332.85	2.56	10.00	.08
4	.....	.....	4	27	17	.....	10	864.00	4.24	400.00	1.96
1	4	1	4	21	21	.....	3	1,828.11	a29.01	.....	.....
14	9	10	13	171	158	.....	12	21,813.18	11.50	.....	.....
24	20	24	20	314	295	.....	12	37,235.18	10.89	.....	.....
6	10	5	11	193	138	.....	12	21,258.57	12.84	.....	.....
1	5	2	4	41	29	.....	10	4,772.87	13.73	.....	.....
16	14	21	9	123	73	.....	12	14,095.65	16.09	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	8+	8	209.58	3.33⅓	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1+	9	21.40	3.33⅓	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4+	6	80.00	3.33⅓	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	7−	3	66.83	3.33⅓	.....	.....

a New school; hence extra large cost per capita.

REF0073190

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw Agency:			
Quapaw boarding	By Government	30	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding	do	130	
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:			
Kickapoo boarding	By Government	30	
Pottawatomie boarding	do	30	
Great Nemaha boarding	do	40	
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	do	500	
MICHIGAN.			
Baraga:			
Chippowa boarding	By contract	150	
Day	By Government		45
Bay Mills day	do		50
Harbor Springs: Boarding	By contract	350	
Isabella County: Public day, district No. 1	do		
Mount Pleasant: Training	By Government	100	
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth Agency:			
White Earth boarding	By Government	40	
Leech Lake boarding	do	50	
Pine Point boarding	do	100	
Red Lake boarding	do	50	
Wild Rice River boarding	do	65	
St. Benedict's orphan	By contract	150	
Red Lake boarding (St. Mary's)	do	100	
Gull Lake day	By Government		30
Birch Cooley day	do		35
Clontarf boarding	do	80	
Morris boarding	do	100	
Pipestone training	do	90	
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet Agency:			
Blackfeet boarding	By Government	125	
Holy Family boarding	By contract	140	
Crow Agency:			
Crow boarding	By Government	160	
St. Xavier's boarding	By contract	200	
Flathead Agency: St. Ignatius boarding	do	350	
Fort Belknap Agency:			
Fort Belknap boarding	By Government	110	
St. Paul's boarding	By contract	250	
Fort Peck Agency: Poplar River boarding	By Government	200	
Tongue River Agency:			
Agency day	do		40
St. Labre's boarding	By contract	60	
Fort Shaw training	By Government	250	
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:			
Omaha boarding	By Government	75	
Winnebago boarding	do	100	
Thurston County:			
Public day, district No. 1	By contract		
Public day, district No. 11	do		
Public day, district No. 13	do		
Public day, district No. 14	do		
Public day, district No. 16	do		
Public day, district No. 17	do		
Santee Agency:			
Santee boarding	By Government	80	
Hope boarding	do	60	
Ponca day	do		84
Santee normal training	By Congregational Church	90	
Genoa: Training	By Government	350	

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per month.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
4	12	8	8	99	90	.....	10	$12,689.57	$11.75	.....	.....
4	12	9	7	119	92	.....	10	11,811.29	10.73	.....	.....
1	6	.....	.....	50	50	.....	10	6,131.76	10.22	.....	.....
3	10	10	3	505	440	.....	10	12,882.68	11.92	.....	.....
1	6	.....	.....	45	30	.....	10	5,607.53	12.11	.....	.....
38	29	32	32	553	453	.....	12	77,540.98	13.95	.....	.....
2	7	.....	9	34	33	.....	10	2,700.00	6.82	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	46	.....	30	10	900.00	2.00	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	58	.....	20	10	720.00	2.77	.....	.....
5	8	2	11	83	70	.....	10	4,800.00	5.13	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	14	9	37.32	3.33	.....	.....
14	12	14	12	195	150	.....	12	20,147.67	11.19	.....	.....
3	5	5	3	48	45	.....	10	6,801.14	12.71	.....	.....
2	7	6	3	78	55	.....	10	7,474.73	11.33	.....	.....
2	9	6	5	85	64	.....	10	9,448.77	12.30	.....	.....
3	4	6	1	65	48	.....	10	5,889.05	10.23	.....	.....
1	10	7	4	94	84	.....	10	10,031.75	9.06	.....	.....
3	10	.....	13	89	83	.....	10	7,960.00	7.33	.....	.....
5	2	.....	7	65	61	.....	10	5,781.00	5.16	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	5	10	400.00	8.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	21	.....	13	10	660.00	4.63	.....	.....
3	5	4	4	42	33	.....	12	8,223.21	a20.77	.....	.....
5	10	8	7	92	79	.....	12	13,442.72	12.01	.....	.....
5	14	9	10	150	102	.....	12	12,241.27	10.00	.....	.....
5	10	5	10	125	103	.....	10	23,353.64	18.89	.....	.....
3	8	.....	11	56	56	.....	12	4,800.00	7.23	$5,180.00	$7.71
4	14	4	14	159	120	.....	10	21,858.51	14.19	.....	.....
8	9	.....	17	46	45	.....	12	4,800.00	9.00	7,700.00	14.26
18	18	.....	36	249	231	.....	12	23,220.00	8.38	20,780.00	7.50
10	12	11	11	114	105	.....	10	16,032.79	13.20	.....	.....
8	8	.....	16	98	83	.....	12	7,020.00	7.04	6,480.00	6.51
13	15	13	15	203	179	.....	10	32,005.83	14.90	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	35	.....	21	10	1,040.73	4.95	.....	.....
3	7	2	8	77	56	.....	8	3,747.42	8.36	5,005.08	11.17
29	20	18	22	300	280	.....	10	37,536.18	11.08	.....	.....
4	11	7	8	100	92	.....	10	13,304.37	12.11	.....	.....
5	11	8	8	110	88	.....	10	15,205.91	14.39	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	13+	10	382.33	3.33	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	17+	7	466.50	3.33	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	12—	9	365.17	3.33	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	13—	9	401.99	3.33	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	7—	9	174.82	3.33	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	12—	10	413.50	3.33	.....	.....
3	8	7	4	89	70	.....	10	10,066.20	11.98	.....	.....
2	5	1	6	61	58	.....	10	6,284.88	9.50	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	23	.....	16	10	931.91	5.18	.....	.....
5	13	3	17	87	75	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	24	21	20	293	277	.....	12	39,538.79	11.80	.....	.....

a School reorganized on a new basis, hence increased cost per capita.

REF0073191

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per month.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	Race. Indian.	Race. White.		Boarding.	Day.					
NEBRASKA—continued.															
Knox County:															
Public day, district No. 36	By contract							17		11+	9	$902.00	$3.33½		
Public day, district No. 67 *a*	do														
Public day, district No. 91 *a*	do														
Public day, district No. 94 *a*	do														
Public day, district No. 104	do														
Public day, district No. 105	do							8		4—	5	44.66	3.33½		
								3		2—	6	36.16	3.33½		
NEVADA.															
Nevada Agency: Pyramid Lake boarding	By Government	120		3	9	5	7	107	94		10	12,235.96	10.87		
Carson: Training	do	150		13	11	11	13	108	144		12	22,680.54	13.12		
Walker River Reservation: Day	do		34	1	1		2	37		28	8	1,059.16	4.73		
Western Shoshone Agency: Western Shoshone boarding	do	50		2	5	1	6	54	51		10	10,959.57	17.91		
NEW MEXICO.															
Albuquerque: Training	By Government	300		51	33	66	18	312	302		12	51,874.18	14.31		
Mescalero Agency: Mescalero boarding	do	100		2	9	4	7	108	97		12	11,194.28	9.62		
Pueblo Agency:															
Bernalillo boarding	By contract	125			8		8	64	63		12	4,800.00	6.43	$2,000.00	$2.64
Acoma day	By Government		50		1		1	44		7	10	857.00	12.24		
Cochiti day	do		30		1		1	23		12	10	772.74	6.44		
Isleta day	do		50	1			1	31		17	10	835.29	4.91		
Jemez day	do		40		1		1	48		26	10	862.84	3.32		
Laguna day	do		40		1		1	34		16	10	723.23	4.52		
Pahuate day	do		30		1		1	30		13	10	792.73	6.10		
Santa Clara day	do		30	1			1	35		14	10	785.35	5.61		
Santo Domingo day	do		30	1			1	56		14	10	795.10	5.68		
San Felipe day	do		30	1			1	44		17	10	790.93	4.65		
San Ildefonso day	do		40	1			1	38		17	4	462.51	6.80		
San Juan day	do		60	1			1	29		19	10	780.91	4.11		
Taos day	do		40		1		1	55		25	10	822.51	3.29		
Zia day	do		35		1		1	33		29	10	813.31	2.77		
Zuni day	do		60		4		4	94		40	10	2,980.00	7.45		
Saama Mission day	By Presbyterian Church		40		2		2	40		28	9			1,000.00	3.97
Santa Fe: Training	By Government	200		42	18	42	18	209	210		12	32,665.08	12.96		
NORTH CAROLINA.															
Eastern Cherokee Agency:															
Cherokee boarding	By Government	160		9	12	8	13	184	155		10	19,698.08	10.59		
Soco public day	By county school funds							20		8					
Birdtown public day	do							34		14					
NORTH DAKOTA.															
Devils Lake Agency:															
Fort Totten boarding	By Government	350		23	14	16	21	306	285		12	38,366.30	12.07		
Turtle Mountain boarding	By contract	175		2	11	4	9	138	116		12	10,260.00	7.37		
Turtle Mountain day, No. 1	By Government		50	1	1	1	1	51		20	10	1,308.66	4.51		
Turtle Mountain day, No. 2	do		50	1	1		2	78		30	10	1,350.94	3.78		
Turtle Mountain day, No. 3	do		40	1	1		2	65		32	10	1,330.17	4.18		
Fort Berthold Agency:															
Fort Berthold boarding	do	90		5	9	6	8	76	63		7	8,035.29	18.22		
No. 1 day	do		40	1	1		2	38		25	10	1,454.30	5.82		
No. 2 day	do		40	1	1		2	27		23	10	1,451.50	6.31		
No. 3 day	do		30					15		9	10	(*b*)			
No. 4 day	do		40	1	1	1	1	42		33	10	1,251.48	3.79		
Standing Rock Agency:															
Agency boarding	By Government	120		7	13	9	11	147	123		10	19,945.39	13.51		
Agricultural boarding	do	100		5	11	7	9	120	110		10	15,101.48	11.44		
Grand River boarding	do	80		5	9	5	9	85	71		10	13,330.38	15.64		
Cannon Ball day	do		40	1	2	3		58		40	10	1,713.62	4.28		
No. 1 day	do		30	2		1	1	23		17	10	914.42	5.38		
No. 2 day	do		30	1	1	2		29		23	10	976.89	4.25		
Porcupine day	do		30	2		2		34		11	10	888.68	8.08		
St. Elizabeth's boarding	By Government and religious society.	60		1	6	1	6	61	53		10	2,156.82	3.39	2,915.88	4.58

a No reports received from this school.

b School held in Fort Berthold boarding school, where teacher is employed.

REF0073192

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per month.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	Race. Indian.	Race. White.		Boarding.	Day.					
OKLAHOMA.															
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:															
Arapaho boarding	By Government	130	.....	10	14	16	8	141	130	.....	10	$21,573.55	$15.11	.....	.....
Cheyenne boarding	do	200	.....	9	15	11	13	161	146	.....	10	24,458.21	13.96	.....	.....
Red Moon boarding	do	75	.....	5	6	6	5	35	25	.....	5	a5,783.20	a46.26	.....	.....
Whirlwind day	do	.....	20	1	1	.....	2	19	.....	18	9	1,340.33	8.28	.....	.....
Mennonite boarding (agency)	By Government and religious society.	45	.....	3	4	.....	7	41	33	.....	10	1,547.07	4.69	.....	.....
Mennonite boarding (cantonment)	do	70	.....	3	6	2	7	74	65	.....	10	2,363.18	3.67	$2,500.00	$3.21
Seger colony boarding	By Government	120	.....	13	15	18	10	112	86	.....	12	15,088.13	14.62	.....	.....
Chilocco: Training	do	450	.....	30	30	37	29	331	271	.....	12	42,573.66	13.09	.....	.....
Kiowa Agency:															
Riverside boarding	do	100	.....	7	9	6	10	98	94	.....	10	14,726.72	13.09	.....	.....
Rainy Mountain boarding	do	50	.....	5	11	8	8	91	86	.....	10	13,857.78	13.45	.....	.....
Fort Sill boarding	do	125	.....	8	11	7	12	124	119	.....	10	18,794.69	13.14	.....	.....
Cache Creek boarding	By Government and religious society.	40	.....	2	4	.....	6	53	51	.....	10	1,247.00	2.04	2,007.70	4.26
Mary Gregory Memorial boarding	do	40	.....	2	4	.....	6	24	23	.....	9	519.68	2.51	3,381.00	16.33
Methvin boarding	do	120	.....	3	8	3	8	77	73	.....	10	1,780.00	2.03	3,204.21	3.66
St. Patrick's boarding	do	125	.....	1	7	.....	8	55	50	.....	10	1,243.76	2.07	2,500.00	4.17
Wichita Baptist Mission boarding	do	40	.....	1	3	.....	4	27	28	.....	10	658.27	2.11	1,930.00	6.19
Kiowa day	By Government	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	24	.....	16	10	948.91	5.93	.....	.....
Osage Agency:															
Kaw boarding	do	60	.....	3	9	3	9	51	46	.....	10	6,811.48	12.34	.....	.....
Osage boarding	do	180	.....	14	26	16	24	172	143	.....	10	27,358.71	15.94	.....	.....
St. John's boarding	By contract	150	.....	3	9	.....	13	61	55	.....	10	6,467.22	9.83	25.00	.04
St. Louis boarding	do	125	.....	3	9	.....	12	78	68	.....	10	7,963.54	9.76	.....	.....
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency:															
Pawnee boarding	By Government	125	.....	5	16	3	13	130	133	.....	10	16,635.51	10.42	.....	.....
Ponca boarding	do	100	.....	3	12	0	6	113	104	.....	10	13,260.41	10.03	.....	.....
Otoe boarding	do	75	.....	2	10	7	5	60	68	.....	10	8,060.80	10.05	.....	.....
Sac and Fox Agency:															
Absentee Shawnee boarding	do	75	.....	5	11	10	6	105	83	.....	10	10,663.64	10.13	.....	.....
Sac and Fox boarding	do	120	.....	6	10	8	8	94	86	.....	10	11,729.82	11.37	.....	.....
St. Mary's Academy	By contract	75	.....	2	14	2	14	64	44	.....	12	6,491.20	12.29	.....	.....
St. Benedict's boarding	do	150	.....	8	.....	.....	8	42	28	.....	12	4,011.25	11.94	.....	.....
Pottawatomie County:															
Public day, district No. 17	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1–	0	12.00	3.33‡	.....	.....
Public day, district No. 30‡	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3–	7	82.24	3.33‡	.....	.....
Public day, district No. 77	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2–	9	57.50	3.33‡	.....	.....
Public day, district No. 79	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3+	6	65.50	3.33‡	.....	.....
Public day, district No. 82	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3+	3	33.33	3.33‡	.....	.....
Oklahoma County: Public day, district No. 48	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3–	4	33.41	3.33‡	.....	.....
Lincoln County: Public day, district No. 90	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1+	6	21.99	3.33‡	.....	.....
Cleveland County: Public day, district No. 60	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	4–	7	64.34	3.33‡	.....	.....
Canadian County: Public day, district No. 65	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3–	6	57.75	3.33‡	.....	.....
OREGON.															
Grande Ronde Agency: Grande Ronde boarding	By Government	100	.....	1	6	2	5	101	88	.....	10	8,601.11	8.14	.....	.....
Klamath Agency:															
Klamath boarding	do	140	.....	7	9	4	12	131	98	.....	10	18,303.47	15.56	.....	.....
Yainax boarding	do	100	.....	8	7	7	8	124	88	.....	10	16,996.79	16.10	.....	.....
Siletz Agency: Siletz boarding	do	80	.....	2	8	3	7	83	65	.....	10	9,823.77	13.50	.....	.....
Umatilla Agency:															
Umatilla boarding	do	100	.....	2	8	2	8	80	58	.....	10	9,617.06	13.82	.....	.....
Kate Drexel boarding	By contract	150	.....	7	10	.....	17	110	93	.....	10	3,100.00	2.72	5,000.00	5.18
Warm Springs Agency: Agency boarding	By Government	160	.....	7	11	10	8	124	71	.....	8	16,710.23	a29.42	.....	.....
Chemawa: Salem training	do	400	.....	53	24	53	24	334	330	.....	12	47,096.12	11.89	.....	.....
PENNSYLVANIA.															
Carlisle: Training	By Government	800	.....	36	46	24	58	901	b651	.....	12	c111,118.11	10.88	2,431.11	.24
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	By contract	250	.....	11	30	.....	41	200	206	.....	12	33,400.00	13.38	5,004.34	2.00
SOUTH DAKOTA.															
Crow Creek Agency:															
Crow Creek boarding	By Government	140	.....	6	17	12	11	141	134	.....	10	20,750.02	13.90	.....	.....
Grace boarding	do	50	.....	2	6	6	2	52	50	.....	10	5,057.00	9.93	.....	.....
Immaculate Conception boarding	By Catholic Church	60	.....	6	5	.....	11	41	39	.....	10	.....	.....	4,007.84	9.65

a New school; cause of extra large cost per capita.

b The average attendance for ten months during which schoolroom work was actually done was 647.

c This includes all transportation of pupils to and from school.

REF0073193

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per month.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.															
Cheyenne River Agency:															
Agency boarding	By Government	130	.....	6	12	8	10	156	126	.....	10	$17,885.27	$11.83	.....	.....
St. John's boarding	By Government and religious society.	60	.....	2	7	3	6	70	60	.....	10	2,273.79	3.16	$5,000.00	$6.94
Plum Creek boarding	do	10	.....	1	2	.....	3	10	10	.....	9	335.62	3.62	1,474.38	.....
Oahe boarding	do	40	.....	.....	4	1	3	16	11	.....	8	350.05	3.98	1,500.00	17.05
No. 5 day	By Government	.....	22	1	1	.....	2	20	.....	18	10	1,002.91	5.57	.....	.....
No. 7 day	do	.....	20	.....	3	.....	2	33	.....	19	10	960.161	5.22	.....	.....
No. 8 day	do	.....	25	1	1	.....	2	28	.....	18	10	1,010.26	5.61	.....	.....
Lower Brulé Agency: Lower Brulé boarding	do	140	.....	7	15	13	9	166	151	.....	10	22,305.21	12.31	.....	.....
Pine Ridge Agency:															
Pine Ridge boarding	do	200	.....	11	17	10	18	197	185	.....	5	a16,161.34	a17.47	.....	.....
Holy Rosary boarding	By contract	200	.....	8	13	.....	21	160	144	.....	10	12,420.00	7.19	5,667.00	3.45
No. 1 day	By Government	.....	35	.....	1	.....	1	33	.....	19	10	730.83	3.89	.....	.....
No. 2 day	do	.....	35	1	.....	.....	2	41	.....	31	10	1,034.00	3.34	.....	.....
No. 3 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	30	.....	27	10	1,048.85	3.93	.....	.....
No. 4 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	46	.....	35	10	1,048.75	3.00	.....	.....
No. 5 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	46	.....	35	10	1,068.87	3.11	.....	.....
No. 6 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	31	.....	23	10	994.35	3.82	.....	.....
No. 7 day	do	.....	35	1	1	1	1	51	.....	31	10	1,085.07	3.50	.....	.....
No. 8 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	29	.....	22	10	1,053.77	4.79	.....	.....
No. 9 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	42	.....	36	10	1,048.63	2.91	.....	.....
No. 10 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	42	.....	30	10	1,046.87	3.49	.....	.....
No. 11 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	37	.....	30	10	1,033.87	3.45	.....	.....
No. 12 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	30	.....	26	10	1,015.13	3.90	.....	.....
No. 13 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	25	.....	21	10	1,048.00	4.99	.....	.....
No. 14 day	do	.....	35	1	1	1	1	31	.....	26	10	1,049.70	4.04	.....	.....
No. 15 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	36	.....	20	10	1,063.26	3.67	.....	.....
No. 16 day	do	.....	35	.....	2	1	1	47	.....	33	10	1,057.45	3.30	.....	.....
No. 17 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	34	.....	28	10	1,064.41	3.77	.....	.....
No. 18 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	43	.....	30	10	1,043.87	2.90	.....	.....
No. 19 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	35	.....	29	10	1,037.96	3.58	.....	.....
No. 20 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	25	.....	19	10	1,073.74	5.65	.....	.....
No. 21 day	do	.....	35	1	1	1	1	45	.....	33	10	1,051.33	3.29	.....	.....
No. 22 day	do	.....	35	.....	3	2	.....	24	.....	20	10	1,020.29	5.10	.....	.....
No. 23 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	30	.....	27	10	1,032.54	3.83	.....	.....
No. 24 day	do	.....	35	1	1	2	.....	33	.....	26	10	1,027.99	3.95	.....	.....
No. 25 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	35	.....	33	10	1,029.29	3.21	.....	.....
No. 26 day	do	.....	35	1	1	2	.....	44	.....	36	10	1,017.76	2.83	.....	.....
No. 27 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	16	.....	14	2½	c353.58	8.80	.....	.....
No. 28 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	25	.....	24	2½	c362.58	5.03	.....	.....
No. 30 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	15	.....	14	2½	c350.58	7.63	.....	.....
No. 31 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	20	.....	17	2½	538.58	6.64	.....	.....
Rosebud Agency:															
Agency boarding	do	200	.....	1	1	.....	2	24	.....	21	a21	346.48	5.50	.....	.....
St. Francis Mission boarding	By contract	225	.....	14	20	21	13	102	180	.....	10	34,161.07	15.83	.....	.....
St. Mary's Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	50	.....	9	16	.....	25	227	213	.....	10	14,474.24	5.66	6,337.52	2.48
Agency day	By Government	.....	35	2	5	2	5	51	49	.....	10	2,004.73	3.41	3,716.11	6.33
Black Pipe Creek day	do	.....	34	.....	2	.....	2	31	.....	24	10	1,060.46	4.00	.....	.....
Butte Creek day	do	.....	27	1	1	.....	2	27	.....	24	10	1,073.43	4.47	.....	.....
Corn Creek day	do	.....	33	1	1	.....	2	26	.....	23	10	1,016.43	4.43	.....	.....
Cut Meat Creek day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	30	.....	27	10	1,071.07	3.97	.....	.....
He Dog's Camp day	do	.....	33	1	1	.....	2	33	.....	29	10	1,080.26	3.73	.....	.....
Ironwood Creek day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	28	.....	25	10	1,080.24	4.33	.....	.....
Little Crow's Camp day	do	.....	25	.....	2	2	.....	38	.....	32	10	1,076.97	3.86	.....	.....
Little White River day	do	.....	34	1	1	.....	2	20	.....	18	10	1,076.83	5.98	.....	.....
Lower Cut Meat Creek day	do	.....	33	1	1	.....	2	25	.....	24	10	1,069.81	4.54	.....	.....
Milk's Camp day	do	.....	33	1	1	.....	2	31	.....	27	10	1,000.23	3.96	.....	.....
Oak Creek day	do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	31	.....	27	10	1,017.15	3.77	.....	.....
Pine Creek day	do	.....	32	1	1	1	1	33	.....	30	10	1,079.93	3.60	.....	.....
Red Leaf's Camp day	do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	32	.....	28	10	1,007.47	3.92	.....	.....
Ring Thunder Camp day	do	.....	25	1	1	.....	2	25	.....	24	10	1,075.83	4.48	.....	.....
Spring Creek day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	28	.....	24	10	1,033.02	4.31	.....	.....
Upper Cut Meat Creek day	do	.....	36	1	1	.....	2	34	.....	31	10	1,072.13	3.46	.....	.....
Upper Pine Creek day	do	.....	27	1	1	.....	2	40	.....	34	10	1,070.21	3.15	.....	.....
White Thunder Creek day	do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	25	.....	21	10	1,072.27	5.11	.....	.....
Whirlwind Soldiers' Camp day	do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	30	.....	26	10	1,064.41	4.17	.....	.....
Sisseton Agency:															
Sisseton Industrial boarding	do	130	.....	1	1	.....	2	31	.....	26	10	1,074.37	4.13	.....	.....
Good Will Mission boarding	By Presbyterian Church	140	.....	9	11	8	13	130	94	.....	10	17,090.93	15.55	.....	.....
				5	7	.....	12	88	75	.....	9	.....	.....	10,156.00	15.05

a New school; hence the extra large cost per capita.

REF0073194

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.			
Yankton Agency:			
Yankton boarding	By Government	150	
St. Paul's Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	55	
Flandreau: Training	By Government	300	
Pierre: Training	do	150	
Chamberlain: Training	do	80	
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray Agency:			
Uintah boarding	By Government	90	
Ouray boarding	do	80	
St. George: Shebit day	do		30
Boxelder County: Public day, district No. 12	By contract		
VIRGINIA.			
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute	By contract	150	
WASHINGTON.			
Colville Agency:			
Nespilem day	By Government		40
Spokane day	do		40
Colville boarding	By contract	150	
Cœur d'Alene Reservation:			
De Smet Mission boarding	do	150	
Wellpinit day	By W. N. I. A		50
Neah Bay Agency:			
Neah Bay day	By Government		56
Quillehute day	do		60
Puyallup Consolidated Agency:			
Puyallup boarding	do	200	
Chehalis day	do		40
Quinaielt day	do		40
S'Kokomish day	do		40
Jamestown day	do		30
Port Gamble day	do		25
St. George's boarding	By Catholic Church	90	
Tulalip Agency:			
Tulalip boarding	By contract	150	
Lummi day	By Government		40
Swinomish day	do		40
Yakima Agency: Yakima boarding	do	140	
King County:			
Public day, district No. 36	By contract		
Public day, district No. 37	do		
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay Agency:			
Menominee boarding	By Government	180	
St. Joseph's boarding	By contract	170	
Stockbridge day	By Government		50
Oneida Reservation:			
Oneida boarding	do	120	
Oneida day, No. 1	do		32
Oneida day, No. 2	do		28
Oneida day, No. 3	do		30
Oneida day, No. 4	do		30
Oneida day, No. 5	do		30
La Pointe Agency:			
Bayfield boarding	By contract	50	
St. Mary's boarding, Bad River Reservation	do	110	
Bad River Reservation day	do		110
Lac du Flambeau boarding	By Government	160	
Fond du Lac day	do		38
Lac Court d'Oreilles day, No. 1	do		36
Lac Court d'Oreilles day, No. 2	do		36
Lac Court d'Oreilles day, No. 3	By contract / By Government		80

the year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

Number of employees. Sex. Male.	Number of employees. Sex. Female.	Number of employees. Race. Indian.	Number of employees. Race. White.	Enrollment.	Average attendance. Boarding.	Average attendance. Day.	Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per month.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
3	14	7	10	135	117	.....	10	$16,409.13	$11.68	.....	.....
2	7	1	8	47	45	.....	9½	1,704.00	3.79	$1,056.00	$4.35
12	15	11	16	304	301	.....	12	32,322.82	13.20	.....	.....
8	9	3	14	173	146	.....	12	23,551.05	13.44	.....	.....
5	5	3	7	37	36	.....	3	*a* 4,062.00	45.39	.....	.....
3	9	4	8	80	65	.....	10	9,002.40	12.70	.....	.....
2	5	.....	7	33	26	.....	10	7,243.92	23.22	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	37	.....	25	1	*a* 245.40	8.46	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	14	9+	474.34	3.33+	.....	.....
9	12	.....	21	134	118	.....	12	19,218.24	13.57	24,848.00	17.55
1	1	.....	2	48	.....	19	10	1,068.41	5.78	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	29	.....	15	10	1,416.21	9.44	.....	.....
10	8	2	16	74	57	.....	10	4,899.00	7.11	7,140.00	10.44
12	9	2	19	82	73	.....	10	5,040.00	6.78	7,345.00	8.38
.....	1	.....	1	38	.....	25	9	.....	.....	400.00	1.78
1	1	.....	2	63	.....	43	10	1,270.10	2.97	.....	.....
2	.....	1	1	44	.....	28	10	1,133.43	4.05	.....	.....
7	14	9	12	247	187	.....	12	20,084.83	8.85	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	19	.....	10	10	1,033.10	10.33	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	17	.....	10	8	1,003.31	12.54	.....	.....
1	1	1	1	21	.....	7	10	1,040.15	14.86	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	30	.....	24	10	799.80	3.33	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	21	.....	13	10	1,045.08	8.70	.....	.....
4	0	1	9	72	46	.....	10	.....	.....	6,000.00	10.87
4	8	.....	12	79	73	.....	10	7,230.00	8.93	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	43	.....	21	10	1,477.40	6.16	.....	.....
.....	2	1	1	49	.....	33	10	1,306.58	3.96	.....	.....
7	11	8	10	142	89	.....	12	10,713.86	15.04	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1+	7	35.10	3.33+	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	9+	9	282.19	3.33+	.....	.....
10	15	15	10	168	154	.....	10	20,157.10	10.91	.....	.....
10	8	2	16	111	101	.....	10	6,480.00	5.19	11,800.00	9.45
1	1	.....	2	45	.....	30	10	1,300.49	6.50	.....	.....
5	13	10	8	137	125	.....	10	17,636.38	11.75	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	47	.....	30	10	705.41	8.53	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	29	.....	10	10	630.80	4.00	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	35	.....	16	10	694.39	4.34	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	23	.....	10	10	501.80	5.02	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	25	.....	10	3	158.00	5.27	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	10	35	28	.....	12	2,700.00	8.04	1,050.00	3.13
1	11	.....	12	72	71	.....	10	4,800.00	5.70	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	63	.....	55	1	75.00	1.36	.....	.....
5	11	7	9	165	141	.....	9	1,110.70	2.28	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	54	.....	30	12	14,982.00	8.78	.....	.....
1	1	.....	3	33	.....	10	10	700.79	3.50	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	22	.....	12	10	997.40	9.97	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	4	63	.....	45	7	985.28	8.21	.....	.....
							3	640.23	2.03	180.21	.57
								1,045.08	7.75		

a New school; hence the extra large cost per capita.

REF0073195

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
WISCONSIN—continued.			
La Pointe Agency—Continued.			
Grand Portage day	By Government	.....	30
Normantown day	do	.....	30
Nett Lake day	do	.....	30
Pahquayahwong day	do	.....	32
Red Cliff day	do	.....	80
Wittenberg boarding	do	130	.....
Tomah training	do	125	.....
Ashland County: Public day, No. 1, Odanah	By contract	.....	.....
WYOMING.			
Shoshone Agency:			
Wind River boarding	By Government	200	.....
St. Stephen's boarding	By contract	125	.....
Shoshone Mission boarding	do	25	.....

SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools	20,490
Capacity of day schools	a5,454
Number of employees	2,994
Male	1,233
Female	1,761
Indian	1,118
White	1,876
Enrollment of boarding schools	18,852
Enrollment of day schools	5,473
Average attendance of boarding schools	16,233
Average attendance of day schools	3,682
Cost of maintaining schools:	
To Government	$2,345,947.88
To other parties	184,624.89

a Not including public schools

the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per month.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
1	1	.....	2	33	.....	19	10	$1,093.18	$5.28	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	27	.....	13	10	702.53	5.40	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	28	.....	19	10	731.64	3.85	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	34	.....	18	10	1,024.87	5.69	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	53	.....	41	10	1,004.90	2.45	.....	.....
8	11	11	8	133	116	.....	12	14,735.73	10.59	.....	.....
8	12	9	11	146	114	.....	12	18,572.19	13.58	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	10—	10	307.84	3.33	.....	.....
9	11	7	13	102	148	.....	10	21,840.07	12.30	.....	.....
3	6	.....	9	74	65	.....	10	4,890.00	6.23	$2,200.00	$2.82
3	3	2	1	21	18	.....	10	1,731.55	8.02	1,468.45	6.80

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of employees.	Cost to Government.
Government schools:						
Nonreservation boarding	25	5,885	6,125	5,347	880	$789,999.73
Reservation boarding	75	8,825	8,877	7,533	1,247	1,149,155.90
day	142	5,164	4,847	3,286	257	142,488.98
Total	242	19,874	19,899	16,165	2,384	2,081,644.01
Contract schools:						
Boarding	29	4,245	2,509	2,245	397	187,002.48
Day	3	90	96	68	2	1,249.86
Boarding specially appropriated for	2	400	394	326	62	52,618.24
Total	34	4,735	2,999	2,639	461	240,870.58
Public day	31	.....	315	183	.....	4,756.73
Mission boarding	17	1,135	897	783	143	18,675.90
Mission day	4	200	215	145	6	.....
Aggregate	a297	25,944	24,325	19,915	2,994	2,345,947.88

a Not including 31 public schools.

REF0073196

Schools under private control at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau and by special appropriation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Location.	Capacity.	Number allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
California:							
St. Boniface's boarding	150	70	$108	12	112	104	$7,560.00
San Diego boarding	150	67	108	12	79	79	7,236.00
St. Turibius Mission boarding	40	8	108	10	27	17	864.00
Hopland day	50	15	30	10	18	10	201.78
Pinole day	40	13	30	10	15	13	332.85
Idaho: Cœur d'Alêne Reservation, De Smet Mission boarding	150	55	108	10	82	73	5,940.00
Michigan:							
Baraga, Chippewa boarding	150	25	108	10	34	33	2,700.00
Harbor Springs boarding	200	45	108	10	86	79	4,860.00
Minnesota:							
White Earth Reservation, St. Benedict's orphan	150	70	108	10	89	86	7,560.00
Red Lake Reservation, St. Mary's boarding	100	35	108	10	65	61	3,780.00
Montana:							
Blackfeet Reservation, Holy Family boarding	140	45	108	12	56	56	4,860.00
Crow Reservation, St. Xavier's boarding	200	45	108	12	45	45	4,860.00
Fort Belknap Reservation, St. Paul's boarding	250	65	108	12	98	83	7,020.00
Tongue River Reservation, St. Labre's boarding	60	46	108	8	77	56	3,747.42
Flathead Reservation, St. Ignatius Mission boarding	350	215	108	12	249	231	23,220.00
New Mexico: Bernalillo boarding	125	45	108	12	64	63	4,860.00
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain Reservation, St. Mary's boarding	175	95	108	12	138	116	10,260.00
Oklahoma:							
Osage Reservation—							
St. John's boarding	150	65	125	10	61	55	6,487.23
St. Louis boarding	125	75	125	10	78	68	7,963.54
Pottawatomie Reservation—							
St. Mary's boarding	75	52	144	12	64	44	6,491.28
St. Benedict's boarding	150	35	144	12	42	28	4,011.25
Oregon: Umatilla Reservation, Kato Drexel boarding	150	31	100	10	110	96	3,100.00
South Dakota:							
Pine Ridge Reservation, Holy Rosary boarding	200	115	108	10	160	144	12,420.00
Rosebud Reservation, St. Francis boarding	225	81	108	10	227	213	14,474.24
Washington:							
Colville Reservation boarding	150	45	108	10	74	57	4,860.00
Tulalip Reservation boarding	150	67	108	10	79	73	7,236.00
Wisconsin:							
Bayfield boarding	50	25	108	12	35	28	2,700.00
Menomonee Reservation, St. Joseph's boarding	170	60	108	10	111	104	6,480.00
Bad River Reservation, St. Mary's boarding	110	45	108	10	72	71	4,860.00
Day	a 110	10	30	1	a 63	a 55	75.00
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	a 80	33	30	7	63	45	640.23
Wyoming:							
Shoshone Reservation, Mission boarding	25	20	108	10	21	18	1,731.55
Shoshone Reservation, St. Stephen's boarding	125	45	108	10	74	65	4,860.00
Total	4,335	1,763	.....	.....	2,006	2,313	188,252.34
Specially appropriated for by Congress.							
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Lincoln Institution	250	200	167	12	290	208	33,400.00
Virginia: Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	150	120	167	12	134	118	19,218.24
Total	400	320	.....	.....	394	326	52,618.24

a Counted in Government day schools, not included in contract totals; made a Government school during the year.

REF0073197

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.										
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Indian apprentices.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.			Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.
ARIZONA.												
Colorado River Agency.												
Mohave	683	600	83	180	150	8	70	....	50	....	50	....
Mohave at Needles	a 700											
Mohave at Fort Mohave	a 1,000	1,200	200	300	400	....	....	....	100	....	....	....
Chimehuivi	150											
Fort Apache Agency.												
White Mountain Apache	1,858	87	43	30	50	2	2	....	70	10	20	....
Under industrial teacher.												
Hualapai	508	350	248	00	400	....	60	....	50	25	25	....
Yava Supai	301	190	71	60	65	....	....	....	75	25	....	....
Navajo Agency.												
Navajo	20,500	....	1,000	250	500	75	a 150	....	100	....	....	....
Moquis Pueblo	2,041	....	16	28	24	4	67	....	100	....	....	....
Pima Agency.												
Pima	4,200											
Maricopa	340											
Papago	663	6,440	870	188	971	....	390	7	90	10	....	....
Papago, nomadic	2,046											
Papago, at San Xavier	531	531	....	12	29	3	....	....	97	3	....	....
San Carlos Agency.												
Apache	2,200											
Mohave	667	700	2,400	400	900	....	....	5	67	....	33	....
Apaches on San Pedro River	300											
Apaches near Mohawk, on Lower Gila River	300											
CALIFORNIA.												
Hoopa Valley Agency.												
Hoopa	510	510	....	99	490	9	125	....	100	....	....	....
Klamath (a)	673	505	....	....	450	....	137	....	....	....	....	....
Mission Tule River Agency.												
Yuma	707	500	207	200	400	....	....	20	66	34	....	....
Tule River	175	175	....	85	110	....	37	....	100	....	....	....
Mission	2,966	2,966	....	1,200	1,800	22	675	....	100	....	....	....
Round Valley Agency.												
Concow	164											
Little Lake and Redwood	117	621	....	300	....	20	150	....	75	20	5	....
Ukie and Wylackie	276											
Pitt River and Nome Lackie	64											
Indians in California not under an agent.												
Wicumni, Kaweah, Pitt River, and others	a 6,995	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

a Taken from report of last year.

subsistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

Religious.						Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.						
Missionaries.		Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.					By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.		By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	
						2	....	30	26	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....
1	....	....	....	....	$1,217	6	21	41	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	132	....
....	....	....	....	$150	215	....	....	(b)	22	....	....	....	....	45	5	....	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	15	3
1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	350	(b)	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
5	2	174	4	20,000	4,100	6	1	154	112	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	2	210	1	....	....	7	....	25	23	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	7
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	128	1	....	....	....	35	....	150	....
1	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	15	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	1,500	8	....	....	40	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	25	....	....	5	4	....	16	30	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	7

b Not reported.

REF00731198

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.										
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Indian apprentices.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.			Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.
COLORADO.												
Southern Ute Agency.												
Moache, Capote, and Wimmuche Ute:												
Allotted	400											
Unallotted	601	230	240	6	40	.....	a 40	....	75	....	25	...
FLORIDA.												
Under industrial teacher.												
Seminole	575	.....	200	120	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	....	....
IDAHO.												
Fort Hall Agency.												
Bannocks	430											
Shoshones	1,016	475	971	225	350	.....	145	....	55	5	40	...
Not under an agent.												
Band of Camas Jim, near Bliss, Idaho	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Lemhi Agency.												
Shoshone	215											
Sheepeater	263	50	110	43	49	5	41	...	43	27	50	....
Bannock	85											
Nez Percé Agency.												
Nez Percé	1,858	270	1,400	350	600	30	462	....	65	5	...	30
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
Quapaw Agency.												
Peoria	172	172	.....	91	123	3	44	....	100	.....	.....	....
Ottawa	162	162	.....	111	161	21	56	....	100	.....	.....	....
Quapaw	251	251	.....	137	199	21	150	....	100	.....	.....	....
Modoc	51	51	.....	21	33	2	25	....	80	.....	20	....
Seneca	323	323	.....	173	193	5	72	....	100	.....	.....	....
Eastern Shawnee	62	62	.....	58	54	10	25	....	100	.....	.....	....
Miami	62	62	.....	58	57	1	16	....	100	.....	.....	....
Wyandotte	325	325	.....	233	255	6	70	....	100	.....	.....	....
Union Agency.												
Cherokee	b 22,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Choctaw	b 18,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Chickasaw	b 8,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Creek	b 14,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Seminole	a 2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
IOWA.												
Sac and Fox Agency.												
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	338	20	250	50	250	2	8	....	50	5	....	45

a Taken from report of last year.
b This includes freedmen and excludes intermarried whites.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Religions.						Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.						
	Missionaries.		Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished.			Whiskey—others prosecuted.
	Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.					By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.		By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	
COLORADO.																		
Southern Ute Agency.																		
Moache, Capote, and Wimmuche Ute:																		
Allotted																		
Unallotted	1	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	172	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
FLORIDA.																		
Under industrial teacher.																		
Seminole	1	1	.....	1	$150	$1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
IDAHO.																		
Fort Hall Agency.																		
Bannocks																		
Shoshones	....	1	15	.....	2,500	.....	1	3	22	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	....	1	....
Not under an agent.																		
Band of Camas Jim, near Bliss, Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Lemhi Agency.																		
Shoshone																		
Sheepeater	....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Bannock																		
Nez Percé Agency.																		
Nez Percé	3	1	80	5	.....	.....	25	....	70	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	10	
INDIAN TERRITORY.																		
Quapaw Agency.																		
Peoria	....	....	68	.....	.....	.....	2	....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Ottawa	3	1	61	2	.....	500	4	....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....
Quapaw	1	2	130	2	.....	.....	5	....	15	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Modoc	1	1	23	1	.....	522	1	....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Seneca	1	1	82	2	.....	431	2	....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Eastern Shawnee	1	....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Miami	1	....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Wyandotte	2	1	127	5	.....	451	4	....	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Union Agency.																		
Cherokee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Choctaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Chickasaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Seminole	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
IOWA.																		
Sac and Fox Agency.																		
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	1	1	.....	1	.....	1,500	.....	.....	12	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	....	5

REF0073199

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.										
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Indian apprentices.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.			Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.
KANSAS.												
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.												
Pottawatomie, Prairie Band	500	550	10	240	350	8	191	1	75	.....	.....	25
Kickapoo	237	237	.....	85	180	3	51	1	75	.....	.....	25
Iowa	200	203	.....	61	135	.....	53	.....	75	.....	.....	25
Sac and Fox of Missouri	77	77	.....	45	65	.....	53	.....	75	.....	.....	25
Munsee (or Christian) and Chippewa	86	86	.....	57	86	1	21	.....	75	.....	.....	25
MICHIGAN.												
Mackinac Agency, under physician.												
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewas	850	850	.....	500	750	.....	150	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Not under an agent. (a)												
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomie of Huron	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa and Chippewa	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.												
White Earth Agency.												
White Earth Mississippi Chippewa	1,493											
Otter tail Pillager Chippewa	715											
Gull Lake Mississippi Chippewa	346											
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa	714											
Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewa	1,200	a7,651	.....	2,600	4,000	321	2,700	20	50	25	25	....
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa	1,112											
Cass and Winnebagoshish Mississippi Chippewa	460											
Red Lake Chippewa	1,357											
Pembina Chippewa	325											
Fond du Lac Chippewa	82											
MONTANA.												
Blackfeet Agency.												
Piegan b	2,022	2,000	22	800	1,000	.....	c 630	4	50	....	50	....
Crow Agency.												
Crow	2,003	500	1,503	250	250	.....	225	6	50	....	25	25
Flathead Agency.												
Kootenai from Idaho	40											
Flathead, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenai (confederated)	1,631	598	1,400	520	1,000	.....	680	....	60	10	30	....
Spokane	91											
Lower Kalispel	51											
Charlot's band of Flathead	185											

a Taken from report of last year.
b This term includes Blackfeet and Blood Indians merged with Piegans.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Religious.						Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.							
Missionaries.		Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.					By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.		By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	
		145				6	1	43	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
		50	1			2	.....	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		48	1			.....	.....	8	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		10				.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	20	1	.....	$400	1	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	....	400	3	.....	600	10	.....	35	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
6	8	2,000	20	....	.....	.....	41	.....	230	116	1	1	.....	1	18	.....	13
1	1	c 155	2	$5,240	1,010	25	.....	50	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	3	7,700	.....	.....	.....	60	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	1
6	.....	.....	3	20,000	1,500	25	.....	67	54	.....	.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....	1

c Over estimated in report for 1897.

REF0073200

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.										
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Indian apprentices.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.			Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.
MONTANA—continued.												
Fort Belknap Agency.												
Gros Ventre	574	450	310	670	450	30	410	7	20	10	70	....
Assiniboine	716											
Fort Peck Agency.												
Yanktonnais Sioux	1,239	1,899	.....	500	500	20	600	4	25	....	75	....
Assiniboine	660											
Tongue River Agency.												
Northern Cheyenne	1,349	100	1,249	65	50	.....	322	....	....	....	100	....
NEBRASKA.												
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.												
Omaha	1,202	800	402	600	700	10	330	....	90	....	....	10
Winnebago	1,173	700	473	500	800	5	130	....	85	....	5	10
Santee Agency.												
Santee Sioux	1,019	1,019	.....	800	600	.....	a 201	....	a 50	a 50	....	....
Santee Sioux of Flandreau	200	200	.....	200	180	.....	50	....	a 100	....	....	....
Ponca	227	227	.....	155	50	.....	50	....	a 50	....	a 50	....
NEVADA.												
Nevada Agency.												
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake	502	502	.....	125	350	.....	20	....	70	25	5	....
Under school superintendent.												
Pah-Ute at Walker River	500	500	.....	10	45	2	9	....	58	37	5	....
Western Shoshone Agency.												
Shoshone	329	550	.....	b 40	b 70	2	47	....	33	31	33	....
Pi-Ute	221											
Indians in Nevada not under an agent.	a 6,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.												
Mescalero Agency.												
Mescalero Apache	444	199	245	117	142	20	80	4	20	40	40	....
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency.												
Pueblo	9,404	.....	9,404	a 800	(c)	(c)	a 2,055	....	100	....	....	....
Jicarilla Apache	840	60	780	47	30	.....	280	2	33	....	67	....
NEW YORK.												
New York Agency.												
Allegany Reserve:												
Seneca	1,009	1,087	.....	700	900	12	340	....	100	....	....	....
Onondaga	78											

a taken from report of last year. b Over estimated in report of 1897. c Not reported.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Religious.						Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.							
	Missionaries.		Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
	Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.					By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.		By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	
MONTANA—continued.																		
Fort Belknap Agency.																		
Gros Ventre	1	....	300	1	$5,730	$7,850	14	.....	26	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	10	5
Assiniboine																		
Fort Peck Agency.																		
Yanktonnais Sioux	1	1	207	0	.....	2,876	23	.....	60	75	1	.....	.....	.....	20	....	20	1
Assiniboine																		
Tongue River Agency.																		
Northern Cheyenne	....	....	100	....	5,005	.....	1	.....	49	28	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	....
NEBRASKA.																		
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.																		
Omaha	1	....	45	2	.....	800	4	.....	72	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Winnebago	1	....	14	1	.....	800	1	.....	60	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Santee Agency.																		
Santee Sioux	....	4	a 440	5	13,015	1,001	1	.....	37	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	....	1
Santee Sioux of Flandreau	1	....	300	2	.....	800	4	1	16	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponca	1	....	a 16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEVADA.																		
Nevada Agency.																		
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake	....	1	.....	1	.....	1,200	.....	.....	12	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under school superintendent.																		
Pah-Ute at Walker River	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	....
Western Shoshone Agency.																		
Shoshone	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pi-Ute																		
Indians in Nevada not under an agent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.																		
Mescalero Agency.																		
Mescalero Apache	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	....
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency.																		
Pueblo	d 2	d 1	d 11	18	3,100	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla Apache	....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	45	1	.....	.....	.....	18	2	72	1
NEW YORK.																		
New York Agency.																		
Allegany Reserve:																		
Seneca	2	....	191	3	e 2,963	1,450	11	.....	35	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga					3,200													

d Only partially reported. e By State of New York.

REF0073201

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.										
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Indian apprentices.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.			Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, &c.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.
NEW YORK—continued.												
New York Agency—Continued.												
Cattaraugus Reservo:												
Seneca	1,216	1,306	.....	1,100	1,300	5	400	....	90	10	.....	.....
Onondaga	30											
Cayuga	141											
Oneida Reservo:												
Oneida	162	162	.....	150	162	.....	21	....	100	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga Reservo:												
Onondaga	385	493	.....	300	*a* 450	.....	120	....	100	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	108											
St. Regis Reservo:												
St. Regis	1,183	1,183	.....	420	650	.....	271	....	92	8	.....	.....
Tonawanda Reservo:												
Tonawanda	406											
Seneca	46	562	.....	400	500	.....	165	....	100	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	20											
Tuscarora Reservo:												
Tuscarora	388	435	.....	200	*a* 325	.....	132	....	100	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	47											
NORTH CAROLINA.												
Under school superintendent.												
Eastern Cherokee	1,351	1,351	.....	347	400	.....	304	....	90	10	.....	.....
NORTH DAKOTA.												
Devils Lake Agency.												
Sioux	1,046	1,045	1	107	150	.....	240	....	85	.....	15	....
Turtle Mountain Chippewa:												
Full bloods	277											
Mixed bloods on reservo	1,464											
Mixed bloods outside of reservo	421	2,090	182	1,300	1,300	.....	*b* 305	....	65	15	20	....
Mixed bloods on reservo, but not recognized by commission of 1892 (*a*)	182											
Fort Berthold Agency.												
Arickaree	426	416		200			150					
Mandan	243	243	30	25	340	50	68	5	60	.....	40	....
Gros Ventre	460	450		100			180					
Standing Rock Agency.												
Sioux (Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands)	3,726	3,651	75	1,032	702	.....	1,100	16	30	.....	70	....
OKLAHOMA.												
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.												
Arapaho	1,011	1,100	1,870	743	650	31	185	5	20	.....	40	40
Cheyenne	2,000											
Kiowa Agency.												
Kiowa	1,120											
Comanche	1,553	*a*100	*a*3,000	*a*1,000	*a*1,000	98	652	8	50	.....	50	....
Apache	103											
Wichita and affiliated tribes	961											

a Taken from report of last year.
b Many houses burned during past year.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Religious.						Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.							
Missionaries.		Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.					By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.		By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	
3	....	340	3	*c* $2,903	$1,075	.....	.....	34	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
2	....	37	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*d*)	(*d*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
3	....	135	3	*c* 2,275	1,000	4	.....	(*d*)	(*d*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	....
3	....	247	....	*c* 1,500	650	.....	.....	(*d*)	(*d*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
3	....	120	3	*c* 1,265	275	.....	.....	33	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
2	....	260	3	*c* 815	1,450	.....	.....	(*d*)	(*d*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
...	....	123	2	.....	.....	3	.....	51	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
3	....	488	6	.....	2,529	19	1	38	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	1
1	....	1,200	3	.....	.....	23	.....	101	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	3
2	2	115	3	4,000	1,000	36	.....	19	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
		56						15	32								
		90						27	18								
13	14	1,544	16	3,011	14,119	37	5	129	142	.....	3	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	....
5	2	316	10	2,500	7,391	23	.....	48	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
6	8	400	13	17,849	9,770	15	.....	70	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....
								84	62								
								18	17								
								33	12								

c By state of New York.
d Not reported.

REF0073202

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.											
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Indian apprentices.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.			Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.
OKLAHOMA—continued.												
Under War Department.												
Apache at Fort Sill	288											
Osage Agency.												
Osage	1,761	950	300	600	600	25	400	10	25			75
Kaw	211	116	10	81	115	6	38		40			60
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.												
Ponca	608	400	208	300	400	5	118	3	87			13
Pawnee	706	500	150	130	300	0	a 162	7	20			80
Otoe and Missouria	300	120	240	b 100	b 225	2	c 70	4	25	25		50
Tonkawa	57	30	27	18	50		14		d 90			d 10
Sac and Fox Agency.												
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	521											
Citizen Pottawatomie	750											
Mexican Kickapoo	240	1,000	505		800				50	12	29	
Iowa	89											
Absentee Shawnee	466											
OREGON.												
Under school superintendent.												
(Formerly Grande Rondo Agency.)												
Rogue River	51											
Santian	28											
Clackama	64											
Luckamute	55											
Cow Creek	31	308		102	300		90	2	75		25	
Wapato	24											
Marys River	36											
Yam Hill	33											
Umpqua	88											
Klamath Agency.												
Klamath	585	1,072		450	650	41	200	6	60	20	20	
Modoc and Pi-Ute	487											
Pitt River (absorbed by Klamaths).												
Siletz Agency.												
Siletz (confederated)	487	487		290	440	5	c 118		80		10	10
Umatilla Agency.												
Cayuse	362											
Walla Walla	483	350	400	400	450	6	130		30	20		d 50
Umatilla	166											
Warm Springs Agency.												
Warm Springs	512											
Wasco and Tenino	356	675	287	370	480	7	140		60	40		
Pi-Ute	94											

a Many houses leased, some burned.
b Overestimated in report for 1897.
c Only 6 occupied continuously.
d By rental of allotments.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Religious.						Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.							
Missionaries.		Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For church work.					By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.		By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	
2		150	2	325	825	13	1	111	62						1		13
								11	11								
1	1	10	1		100			42	27								
1	1	55	1			1	2	14	10			1			11	1	4
1	1		2		650	3		15	9					1			
								4									
2	1	f 300	5			40				1				20			40
1			1			3		4	7	1							
1		250	2		480	7	1	40	46					22			
2		140	1			7		15	10					10	3		3
6	9	450	2	5,100		18	2	32	37	1				100	58		
2	2	150	3		3,185	0	3	21	18					4	1		

e 23 other houses unoccupied.
f Taken from report of last year.

REF0073203

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization. Citizen's dress. Wholly.	In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by — Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.
SOUTH DAKOTA.												
Cheyenne River Agency.												
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou and Two Kettle Sioux	2,557	2,537	20	1,000	725	40	a611	10	50		50	
Crow Creek Agency.												
Lower Yanktonnai Sioux	1,001	1,001		b350	400		325	12	30		65	5
Lower Brulé Agency.												
Lower Brulé Sioux	914	900	14	270	300		272	9	18		64	18
Pine Ridge Agency.												
Sioux	6,400	3,100	3,300	2,300	1,207	143	1,327	4	20		80	
Cheyenne	56											
Rosebud Agency.												
Brulé, Loafer, Waziaziah, Two Kettle, and Northern Sioux:												
Agency district	1,214											
Cutmeat Creek district	900											
Black Pipe Creek district	402	1,710	1,020	2,310	1,072	68	1,134	2	25	2	77	1
Little White River district	587											
Butte Creek district	901											
Ponca Creek district	391											
Sisseton Agency.												
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,871	1,871		600	1,000		200	1	50			50
Yankton Agency.												
Yankton Sioux	1,728	1,728		545	500	25	435		38		25	37
TEXAS.												
Indians not under an agent.												
Alabama, Cushatta, and Muskogee	c250											
UTAH.												
Uintah and Ouray Agency.												
Uintah Ute at Uintah	470	50	340	22	65							
White River Ute at Uintah	300	10	300	12	35	2	97	3	20	10	65	5
Uncompahgre Ute at Ouray	851	584	291	28	300	2	78	2	20	5	75	
White River Ute at Ouray	24											
Under day-school teacher at St. George.												
Kaibab	100	100			18				50	50		
Shobit	167	167			84				50	30	20	
WASHINGTON.												
Colville Agency.												
Colville	202	202		45	60		85		85	10	5	
Cœur d'Alène	506	506		115	150	1	233	1	100			

a Many old, small buildings torn down and replaced by fewer but larger dwellings.
b Overestimated in report of 1897. c Taken from report of last year.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

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.	Vital. Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year. By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Criminal. Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whiskey sellers prosecuted.
21		662	18	$5,620	$6,471	12	2	43	105			1		37	3		1
7		300	7	3,333	2,110	15	1	52	37					15			2
3		688	1		538	26		29	37					16			
30	1	1,835	21	1,050	13,240	70	4	270	207			2		39			
20	21	2,708	c10	9,308	6,115	57	2	130	97								
8	1	1,103	12	10,430	1,730	15		76	81			1					2
7			6	3,000	4,125	13		96	94					18			
						1		20	24		2						1
1			1					17	31			1					
								4	15								
								10	10								
		175	1	7,140				14	33					11			
		294	3	7,345		1		21	13							35	9

REF0073204

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe	Civilization													
		Citizen's dress.					Dwelling houses.			Per cent of subsistence obtained by—				
	Population.	Wholly.	In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Indian apprentices.	Built by Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.	
WASHINGTON—continued.														
Colville Agency—Continued.														
Upper and Middle Spokane on Coeur d'Alêne Reserve	145	145		15	25	1	40			95		5		
Lake	310	310		80	90		75			95	4	1		
Lower Spokane	307	307		75	125		100	1		80	15	5		
Upper and Middle Spokane on Spokane Reserve	180	180		25	70		60			75	20	5		
Columbia (Moses's band)	311	50	81	4	20	0	0	1		75	25			
Okanogan	630	630		150	90		100			95	5			
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	137		15	1	0	1	7			25	25	50		
San Poel and Nespelim	400													
Kalispel	152													
Neah Bay Agency.														
Makah	437													
Quillehute	218	*a* 750	*a* 15	25	100		100			50	50			
Hoh	71													
Under school superintendent.														
(Formerly Puyallup Agency.)														
Puyallup	830	830		250	350		*b* 10		95	5				
Chehalis	150	150		75	110		32		*a* 100					
Nisqually	100	100		*c* 0	70		30		100					
Squaxon	113	113		0	80		32		100					
S'Klallam	350	350		143	225		115		100					
S'Kokomish	210	210		35	150		60		60	30				
Quinaielt	123													
Queet	85	301		100	300	2	75		95	5				
Georgetown	103													
Humptulip	19													
Tulalip Agency.														
Tulalip	465	365		250	320	4	150		75	25				
Madison	163	163		42	92		30		50	50				
Muckleshoot	146	146		*c* 30	*c* 61	1	31		90	5	5			
Swinomish	312	312		50	225	5	55		88	12				
Lummi	389	389		200	273		80		70	30				
Yakima Agency.														
Yakima	2,359	809	1,550	600	800	6	170	1	90	10				
Wenatchie, near Wenatchie River	200													
Not under an agent.														
Nooksack *a*	300													
WISCONSIN.														
Green Bay Agency.														
Oneida	1,945	1,945		600	800	36	330	7	100					
Menomonee	1,375	1,375		700	800	9	331		90		10			
Stockbridge and Munsee	500	500		500	500	7	88		100					

a Taken from report of last year.
b Several houses have been burned or become dilapidated, or been sold with lands.
c Overestimated in report for 1897.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe	Religious						Marital		Vital		Criminal								
	Missionaries.		Indian church members.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.			Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.
	Male.	Female.		Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.					By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.		By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	
			40	3			2		4	4					2		1	1
			109	1					10	33								
1	1		150	2	$900	$500	4		15	12					12			
1			70			(*d*)	2		3	11					3			
			50						5	4					4			
1			115	1		(*d*)	7	2	8	10								
							8	8	27	12					20			
2			100	2	6,000	1,815	10	2	20	23		1						3
1				1		100	1		6	2								
1				2		230			6	12								
1			60	1					6	6								
1			8	2		600	3		8	7							1	
				1			4		18	8					3			
1			240	1			6	2	14	20					14			2
1			62	1			3		6	4					3			
1			*c* 110	1	(*d*)				10	5					5			
1			200	1			4		10	10					12			1
1			101	1			4		9	10					4			
3	1		440	1			20		(*d*)	(*d*)	2				10		6	30
5			450	3		400	12		61	45							11	5
1			830	3	11,800	1,500	4		60	42								3
			10	1					12	2								

d Not reported.
e Decrease due to deaths and removals.

REF0073205

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization. Citizen's dress. Wholly.	In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling-houses. Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity.
WISCONSIN—continued.												
La Pointe Agency.												
Chippewa at Red Cliff	212	212		140	100	25	62		80	20		
Chippewa at Bad River	692	692		500	523	15	169		100			
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,143	1,143		515	600	7	250		50	38	12	
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	770	770		225	400	4	189	10	88	12		
Chippewa at Fond du Lac, Minn	771	771		400	600	1	92		90	5	5	
Chippewa at Grand Portage, Minn	323	323		175	200		67		50	38	6	6
Chippewa at Boise Fort, Minn	771	771		125	175	5	150		34	66		
Indians not under an agent.												
Winnebago[a]	1,447											
Pottawatomie[a]	289											
WYOMING.												
Shoshone Agency.												
Shoshone (or Snake)	842	900	900	400	200	23	273	4	10		50	
Northern Arapaho	820											
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Miami in Indiana[a]	439											
Old Town Indians in Maine[a]	410											

[a] Taken from report of last year.

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	232,905
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.	
Population	185,947
Indians who wear citizens' dress:	
Wholly	90,960
In part	40,035
Indians who can read	40,187
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes	49,589
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians	26,758
Dwellings built for Indians during the year	1,300
Indian apprentices	227
Missionaries (not included under the head of "Teachers"):	
Male	257
Female	109
Church members, Indians (communicants)*	28,311
Church buildings	338
Contributed by State of New York for education	$11,881

*Only partially reported.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	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.	Vital. Births.	Deaths.	Criminal. Indians killed during year. By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
WISCONSIN—continued.																		
La Pointe Agency.																		
Chippewa at Red Cliff	1		150	1	$1,300	$850	6	1	8	2						8	5	
Chippewa at Bad River	3		450	3	1,070	100	11		19	27						41	36	17
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	1		94	3	186		10		6	11						17	17	20
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	1		30	12	(b)	(b)	2		16	27								
Chippewa at Fond du Lac, Minn	1		a60	2			2		32	26						3		
Chippewa at Grand Portage, Minn	1		200	1			1		17	11						3		
Chippewa at Boise Fort, Minn	1		60			500			43	50								
Indians not under an agent.																		
Winnebago[a]																		
Pottawatomie[a]																		
WYOMING.																		
Shoshone Agency.																		
Shoshone (or Snake)	2		156	4	3,668	1,200	4	1	77	91		1				5		1
Northern Arapaho																		
MISCELLANEOUS.																		
Miami in Indiana[a]																		
Old Town Indians in Maine[a]																		

[b] Not reported.

SUMMARY—Continued.

Contributed by religious societies and other parties:	
For education*†	$230,955
For church work and other purposes*	$117,565
Formal marriages among Indians	968
Divorces granted Indians	75
Births*	4,341
Deaths*	3,815
Indians killed:	
By Indians	17
By whites	10
Suicides	12
Whites killed by Indians	1
Indian criminals punished:	
By court of Indian offenses	912
By civil courts	234
By other methods	501
Whisky sellers prosecuted	249

*Only partially reported.

†This includes $33,537 not contained in foregoing tables, being amounts contributed to the following schools: Carlisle, Pa., $2,431; Hampton, Va., $24,888; Lincoln, Pa., $5,004, and in California, St. Turibius, $400; San Diego, $594, and Pinole, $10.

REF00073206

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during 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, barley and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Mohave (on reserve)	181	20	110	415		500		500	50	40	
Fort Apache Agency.											
White Mountain Apache	1,218	130	1,218	1,200			300	6,000	30	418	
Under industrial teacher.											
Hualapai	150		150			10		400	70	10	
Yava Supai	325	50	325	4,200		50		1,000	1,100	6	
Navajo Agency.											
Navajo	a8,000										
Moqui Pueblo	10,000		500					50,000	9,075		
Pima Agency.											
Pima, Papago, and Maricopa	3,000		5,000			116,667	1,152		500	100	
Papago, on San Xavier Reserve	950	50	8,200	650	76	4,000	300	400	130	3,000	150
San Carlos Agency. b											
Apache and Mohave	2,000	75	2,500	300		6,652	13,216	2,000	1,410	83	
CALIFORNIA.											
Hoopa Valley Agency.											
Hoopa	950	65	1,200	1,200	107	4,000	3,850	500	300	550	
Lower Klamath a	400										
Mission Tule River Agency.											
Tule River	50	10	100								
Mission	a3,000	a500	a6,500		a368						
Yuma	75	15									
Round Valley Agency.											
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Ukie, Wylackie, Pitt River, and Nome Lackie	2,500	500	5,400	500	150	3,500	1,500	1,000	4,000	1,500	200
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute Agency.											
Moache, Capote, and Wiminuchi Ute	640	205	2,000	1,350	71	2,200	10,000		655	300	
FLORIDA.											
Under industrial teacher.											
Seminole			8								

a Taken from report of last year.
b Last year statistics for Fort Apache Indians were included under San Carlos.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

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, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M. ft.	*Cords.*	*M. lbs.*												
	80	173	$131	$833	$270	300	100				600		6	40
101	2,807			25,785	1,300	4,724	735		1		243	15	5	1,200
	200			165	1,500	830					20			
		30	181		4,000	411	3						9	75
191	50	582	1,421	4,868			a100,500	a1,200	a1,000,000	a250,000		50	150	
	250	125	1,563		3,000	2,300	500		4,000	1,500	500			
	1,500	24	482		7,032	7,400	5,000				4,000			
					118	245	275				700	1	21	200
	1,218			11,601	12,000	2,935	1,446		65	12	100	10	20	840
103	440	50	825	5,000	2,140	300	400	600			1,300		8	224
						76	26	200			500			
						185	375	250			700			
					2,500	a1,785	a1,800		a250	a400	a500			
						105								
100	250	650	650	1,200	30,000	822	3,000	2,000			1,500	2	3	350
	75					2,535	100		3,000	1,000	100		5	87
						3	40	800			(c)			

c Not reported.

REF00073207

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during year.						Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.	
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence. Acres under.	Fence. Made during the year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.	Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Amount.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Earned by freighting.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. To Government.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
IDAHO																									
Fort Hall Agency.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*	*M. ft.*	*Cords*	*M. lbs.*												
Bannock and Shoshone	1,800	180	8,200	1,770	.....	7,800	10,040	200	8,200	2,400	1,000	.....	250	.....	.....	$1,551	$14,000	7,000	3,500	100	5	.....	1,000	.....	14	30
Lemhi Agency.																									
Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater	675	120	1,300	515	.....	.....	375	.....	225	150	.....	.....	125	41	$408	750	723	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....
Nez Percé Agency.																									
Nez Percé	9,950	.....	100,000	4,000	350	40,000	15,000	.....	15,000	2,000	.....	d 1,300	600	.....	.....	850	1,000	30,000	15,000	3,500	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
INDIAN TERRITORY.																									
Quapaw Agency.																									
Peoria	a 843	168	29,720	7	a 6	3,245	1,900	15,150	1,119	1,471	1,984	.....	47	.....	.....	30	3,800	223	449	172	.....	.....	2,858	2	4	12
Ottawa	a 567	180	10,550	1,200	23	1,100	950	9,775	500	167	1,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	92	70	235	.....	.....	1,251	.....	.....	8
Quapaw	160	47	41,661	1,320	71	1,050	1,830	3,080	1,449	970	2,751	52	539	.....	.....	.....	8,768	253	251	691	2	5	4,091	2	3	36
Modoc	180	.....	2,065	30	16	200	50	2,435	485	493	120	.....	194	65	65	72	420	62	28	118	.....	.....	981	4	4	9
Seneca	908	32	8,205	660	57	3,888	1,235	12,215	1,631	214	470	2	885	.....	.....	.....	7,865	230	60	953	.....	3	2,925	.....	14	23
Miami	1,077	294	10,580	100	4	5,502	2,317	15,765	1,040	1,007	3,950	50	208	.....	.....	.....	4,825	194	324	338	.....	.....	831	10	10	12
Eastern Shawnee	a 278	95	5,981	2,045	16	3,077	393	2,775	1,062	192	375	4	211	.....	.....	.....	2,834	91	34	251	.....	.....	1,038	.....	24	38
Wyandotte	a 870	51	5,518	878	76	4,100	695	11,210	1,882	267	3,010	15	328	.....	.....	185	7,878	301	151	950	19	27	3,996	12	3	38
IOWA.																									
Sac and Fox Agency.																									
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	700	.....	2,800	1,615	.....	1,400	2,600	15,000	1,225	125	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	2,300	443	10	25	.....	.....	740	.....	3	20
KANSAS.																									
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.																									
Pottawatomie Prairie band	4,200	240	37,500	15,000	127	.....	1,500	60,000	5,325	4,500	1,500	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	1,000	2,240	1,300	2,650	25	4	4,100	12	30	90
Kickapoo	885	.....	19,000	1,000	34	.....	.....	.....	2,810	700	200	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	2,000	240	55	240	.....	.....	500	.....	4	60
Iowa	b 800	.....	11,000	.....	42	4,000	2,800	11,000	2,650	100	500	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	3,000	238	104	450	.....	4	800	.....	9	23
Sac and Fox of Missouri	200	.....	8,013	.....	28	.....	.....	8,000	845	100	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	430	400	450	.....	7	500	.....	3	11
Chippewa and Muncie	519	3	3,830	40	12	1,000	500	5,000	595	200	1,250	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	1,200	70	165	218	.....	.....	1,250	.....	5	18
MICHIGAN.																									
Under physician.																									
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa	500	100	500	(c)	10	25	175	300	2,100	250	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	600	40	200	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.																									
White Earth Agency.																									
Chippewa	33,000	000	45,500	1,500	2,340	40,000	25,000	5,000	8,400	3,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	98	4,800	900	1,850	1,500	2,500	500	250	20	5,000	20	400	3,00
MONTANA.																									
Blackfeet Agency.																									
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	1,000	1,000	37,000	15,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	9,000	6,000	500	.....	455	589	737	33,994	50,000	20,000	10,002	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	90	50

a A large portion of cultivated lands have been sold or leased by allottees.
b Overestimated in report for 1897.
c Not reported.
d 35,000 feet marketed.

REF0073208

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during year.					
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broke n during the year by Indians.	Fence.		Furnished annually for irrigation and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
MONTANA—cont'd.											
Crow Agency.	Acres.	Acres		Rods.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.
Crow	1,400	500	17,500	5,600	105	25,000	30,000	600	10,100	3,100	.....
Flathead Agency.											
Flathead, Upper Pend d'Oreille, Kootenai, Kalispel, and Spokane	10,000	500	20,000	2,000	.....	13,500	12,000	.....	10,500	7,000	1,000
Fort Belknap Agency.											
Gros Ventre and Assiniboine	1,200	65	7,000	3,500	.....	1,200	18,800	600	5,200	1,200	600
Fort Peck Agency.											
Yanktonnai Sioux and Assiniboine	550	.....	10,000	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....
Tongue River Agency.											
Northern Cheyenne	350	100	3,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.											
Omaha	10,000	1,000	40,000	.....	240	3,000	2,000	10,000	800	1,000	.....
Winnebago	3,000	25	5,000	50	180	1,500	.....	5,000	300	.....	.....
Santee Agency.											
Santee Sioux	3,000	.....	3,500	2,000	252	5,000	5,000	25,000	3,825	3,400	400
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	1,700	.....	.....	.....	50	7,500	15,000	15,000	2,500	500	.....
Ponca in Dakota	1,730	100	2,400	80	10	3,000	1,500	11,000	1,655	1,800	325
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency.											
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake	150	.....	982	.....	.....	125	250	.....	140	400	.....
Under school superintendent.											
Pah-Ute at Walker River	c 1,400	.....	1,000	1,500	.....	800	400	.....	225	575	.....
Western Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone and Pi-Ute	b 75	25	7,000	5,000	.....	67	313	.....	75	400	.....
NEW MEXICO.											
Mescalero Agency.											
Mescalero Apache	800	100	1,650	250	.....	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	.....
Pueblo Agency.											
Pueblo	a 5,500	.....	a 4,000	.....	.....	a 11,500	a 8,250	a 2,000	a 5,750	a 600	.....
Jicarilla Apache	650	30	9,000	4,000	300	328	1,025	50	400	600	.....

a Taken from report of last year.
b Overestimated in report for 1897.
c Not reported.
d Crops almost a failure.

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, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M. ft.	Cords	M. lbs.												
.....	201	.....	600	$1,000	$11,251	$8,251	10,025	5,500	.....	.....	.....	175	7	80	480
100	200	300	.....	500	1,000	15,012	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	1	10	200
188	100	687	200	15,500	.....	5,100	1,750	100	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,000	500	1,002	15,000	2,500	2,501	2,000	7	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	533	4,000	2,050	.....	1,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	700	57	80	.....	7,500	1,250	500	400	.....	.....	.....	3,000	10	100	300
.....	800	68	214	150	1,000	775	150	350	.....	.....	.....	1,500	5	15	150
.....	150	316	567	616	15,000	900	200	125	.....	15	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	5	30	.....	.....	2,100	.....	.....	.....	65
.....	300	11	22	68	.....	253	135	147	.....	.....	2,100	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	240	105	80	1,825	2,401	901	105	2	.....	.....	300	.....	2	100	
.....	150	15	181	155	1,250	2,000	50	.....	.....	.....	300	1	1	100	
.....	300	175	3,540	2,400	.....	650	130	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	22	50	
.....	100	112	80	1,000	3,500	1,080	40	.....	1,000	300	30	.....	6	50	
.....	a1,000	.....	21	.....	.....	a 6,000	a 3,500	a 700	a 10,000	a 2,500	a 3,000	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,305	22	.....	1,000	250	150	11	12	100	

REF0073209

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.		Fence.			Crops raised during year.					
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Acres under.	Made during the year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Allegany Reserve: Seneca and Onondaga	Acres. 5,000	*Acres*	6,000	*Rods.*		*Bush.* 300	*Bush.* 5,800	*Bush.* 6,000	*Bush.* 9,300	*Tons.* 3,000	*Lbs.* 1,500
Cattaraugus Reserve: Seneca, Onondaga, and Cayuga	5,000	125	5,000			1,800	9,000	28,000	32,150	14,000	3,000
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	365		365		15	125	450	350	510	75	650
Onondaga Reserve: Onondaga, Oneida, and Cayuga	3,000		5,000	300		1,300	3,500	5,000	10,525	450	4,000
St. Regis Reserve: St. Regis	5,300	150	5,300	340		150	8,000	4,000	2,065	500	9,450
Tonawanda Reserve: Seneca and Cayuga	3,000		4,000			3,800	5,500	2,300	5,700	500	2,500
Tuscarora Reserve: Tuscarora and Onondaga	5,000		5,000			2,000	2,400	2,300	2,365	2,000	9,300
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Under school superintendent.											
Eastern Cherokee	3,182	212	5,570	3,001	304	1,672	1,411	22,531	5,557	300	4,565
NORTH DAKOTA.											
Devils Lake Agency.											
Sioux*	4,124	130	625		292	9,295	20,000	6,750	a9,050	2,500	1,000
Turtle Mountain Chippowas*	4,891	663	2,471	500		17,145	7,500	(*b*)	5,000	2,000	
Fort Berthold Agency.											
Arickaree	1,000		1,500	8,568	124	1,000	450	3,000	1,200	1,500	
Gros Ventre	353				116	301	300	1,200	1,650	2,000	
Mandan	98				43	698	150	800	900	1,000	
Standing Rock Agency.											
Sioux (Hunkpapa, Blackfoot, and Yanktonnai bands)	3,183	61	5,285	13,253			9,375	57,224	29,071	18,050	2,020
OKLAHOMA.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho	6,250	367	67,588	33,665	511	2,550	3,490	67,710	3,882	2,710	1,800
Kiowa, etc., Agency.											
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Wichita, and affiliated tribes	15,000	2,000	33,000	75,000		(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	600	
Osage Agency.											
Osage	15,000	3,000	75,500	10,000		100,000	40,000	600,000	10,000	1,600	15,000
Kaw	900		10,000					4,800	250	450	250

a Also 2,650 bushels of flax. *b* Also 3,700 bushels of flax. *c* Not reported.
* Crops almost a failure.

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, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M. ft.	*Cords*	*M. lbs.*			$2,000	252	600	450	35		1,000		10	(*d*)
	450				5,000	442	1,300	900	75		6,000		25	
					2,000	10	60	25			1,000			
	3,000				8,750	110	400	300			1,400			
	3,750				11,000	300	600	300			1,700			
	1,000				9,000	140	220	510			1,500			
11	2,300				17,000	202	250	225			3,000			
	370	385	$330	$1,611	5,725	123	713	1,783	570	14	7,851		30	900
	2,726			986	25,000	916	68	90	80		610			
	2,500	218	218	550	20,000	1,245	375	190	95		3,870			
20	270	250	417	5,565		449	1,653				1,800			
30	200		417	5,565		841	1,388				900			
10	50		416	5,565		372	997				800			
	1,500	2,010	10,242	54,805	9,901	7,916	8,849	310	297		5,702	7	30	722
f 100	900	1,730	4,655	900		6,628	450	393		252	2,700	9	17	80
(*g*)	1,389	2,328	5,901	4,458	12,000	*h* 23,191	*h* 10,000	*h* 2,380		*h* 90	*h* 580			
	1,500			2,882	15,800	7,905	10,000	11,020		4	10,000			
	100	19	37	300	600	327	319	*i* 415			1,000	10		60

d $900 appropriated by nation for roads.
c By sale of baskets.
f Also 92,000 feet marketed.
g 2,755 feet marketed.
h Taken from report of last year.
i Decrease due to cholera.

REF00073210

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.		Fence.			Crops raised during year.						
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Acres under.	Made during the year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
OKLAHOMA—cont'd.											
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency	Acres.	Acres.		Rods.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.
Ponca	1,500	150	5,500	2,500	100	16,000	.....	12,000	1,295	900	.....
Pawnee	a1,486	310	11,530	3,210	102	500	.....	33,775	1,610	840	645
Otoe and Missouria	a1,611	150	7,500	2,440	6	5,000	150	35,000	.....	.....	450
Tonkawa	a70	.....	400	.....	10	1,000	.....	100	.....	30	.....
Sac and Fox Agency(c)											
Sac and Fox of Mississippi, Absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo, Citizen Pottawatomie, and Iowa	3,000	500	10,000	.....	200	500	1,000	14,000	1,100	2,500	.....
OREGON.											
Under school superintendent											
(Formerly Grande Ronde Agency.)											
Rogue River, Santiam, Clackama, Luckamute, Cow Creek, Wappeto, Marys River, Yamhill, and Umpqua	1,800	.....	2,000	300	105	3,000	25,000	.....	850	270	.....
Klamath Agency.											
Klamath, Modoc, Piute, and Pitt River	855	60	27,500	18,500	200	d5,021	1,919	.....	80	4,500	1,000
Siletz Agency.											
Siletz	760	50	2,361	581	118	.....	8,650	.....	10,232	60	470
Umatilla Agency.											
Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla	a6,000	100	60,000	1,280	100	30,000	.....	300	11,300	3,000	1,000
Warm Springs Agency.											
Warm Springs, Wasco, Pi-Ute and Tenino	6,072	1,005	9,240	1,900	165	2,100	2,710	300	1,650	1,191	300
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River Agency.											
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	d610	100	e3,250	700	10	.....	.....	.....	600	1,330	5,000	.....

a Other cultivated lands have been leased.
b Last year's figures included lands leased to whites.
c Taken from report of last year.
d Overestimated in report for 1897.
e Fence around several pastures taken down to be put up elsewhere.

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, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M. ft.	*Cords*	*M. lbs.*												
2	300	150	$150	$150	$2,000	401	f8	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....
g183	105	105	423	1,521		1,270	81	165	.....	.....	581	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	60	130	.....	.....	407	15	38	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	60	.....	10	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
.....	250	75	300	.....	.....	1,175	1,000	2,000	.....	100	5,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	1,275	1,800	230	500	300	75	.....	750	.....	8	88
h882	450	135	2,430	1,287	30,000	3,556	3,500	350	.....	.....	650	.....	8	60
i150	375	10	100	1,252	3,165	230	f181	322	300	.....	647	3	26	272
.....	1,500	300	250	150	30,000	6,000	2,000	1,000	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
25	320	225	2,357	2,200	1,100	6,502	1,500	300	8,000	.....	800	2	51	455
.....	1,500	462	2,653	31,487	7,000	9,987	k11,250	10	65	25	670	15	70	30

f Many cattle lost from Texas fever.
g Also 4,000 feet marketed.
h Also 23,000 feet marketed.
i Also 125,000 feet marketed.
j Many cattle sold during year.
k Decrease due to losses and sales

REF00732111

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during 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, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
SO. DAKOTA—cont'd.											
Crow Creek Agency.											
Lower Yanktonnai Sioux	*Acres.* a 842	*Acres.* 60	2,380	*Rods.*	b 343	*Bush.* 1,000	*Bush.* 500	*Bush.* 500	*Bush.* 370	*Tons.* 5,000	*Lbs.*
Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,230	214	973	1,840	157			3,000	1,150	3,000	
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Sioux and Cheyenne	2,307	300	67,020	14,350				1,735	3,423	14,168	532
Rosebud Agency.											
Brulé, Loafer, Waziaziah, Two Kettle, and Northern Sioux	1,580	75	12,195	3,070	549	600	2,400	5,000	1,010	17,830	210
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton	6,467		c 12,110		150	10,000	5,000	1,500	2,050	450	500
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux	9,023	850	25,000	3,000	535	20,000	6,000	64,000	3,350	7,500	
UTAH.											
Uintah and Ouray Agency.											
Uintah and White River Ute	3,140	130	12,040	1,500		600	10,000		535	2,500	2,000
Uncompahgre and White River Ute	b 700	200	3,620	1,280	75	200	1,000	250	535	500	
Under day-school teacher at St. George.											
Shebits		100		100			100		60	30	35
Kaibab		20		20					25		
WASHINGTON.											
Colville Agency.											
Colville	3,500	200	4,500		150		6,500	4,000		485	750	75
Cœur d'Alene	28,000	24,000	100,000	7,000	130	110,000	101,500		25	500	500	
Upper and Middle Spokane on Cœur d'Alene Reserve	600	75	1,000	500	24	3,000	2,000			80	125	
Lake	4,000	800	4,000	400		6,000	15,000			1,675	700	
Lower Spokane	2,000	400	4,000	100		1,200	2,300			885	300	
Upper and Middle Spokane on Spokane Reserve	600	90	600	200	40	600	1,000			240	125	
Columbia (Moses's Band)	1,700	200	5,500	3,000		2,000	3,800		50	635	500	
Nez Percé (Joseph's Band)	650	25	1,200	300		400	500		50	468	40	
Okanogan	5,000	1,700	6,500	1,000	100	5,000	25,250		100	9,300	600	200

a Decrease due to refusal of Government to issue seed wheat.
b Overestimated in report for 1897.
c Taken from report of last year.
d Also 172,798 feet marketed.

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, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M. ft.	*Cords*	*M. lbs.*												
	200	217	$342	$2,000		2,525	300				500			5
	100	307	1,480	5,730		2,237	750				300			
50	1,618	5,173	16,231	85,632	$21,000	23,877	41,447	130			3,236	40	160	2,068
5	1,705	3,493	12,328	48,845	37,273	7,516	19,170	267			3,575		18	430
	600	289	289	958	7,500	1,420	132	315			3,004		40	500
	300	206	819	1,440	1,450	1,908	275	300			9,500	5	4	30
d 131	500	127	2,533	6,791	4,500	6,020	2,000	40	200	25	200			
	150			1,040		2,575	800	20	3,500	25	400			
					23	60					12			
						40								
c 177	200	10	25	19	4,000	1,200	300			160	1,200			
				149	80,000	2,205	1,000	700			2,000	1	5	90
10					1,000	200	50	40			150			
					5,000	1,500	300	60			1,000			
	45	77	387	183	500	1,200	200	50			1,000			
		11	54	664	250	300	45	15			300			
25	150	3	28	56	1,000	4,000	75				600	3	32	280
16	125	18	147		100	700	40				400			
		2	29	252	7,500	2,800	1,575	75			1,000			

e Also 14,000 feet marketed.

REF0073212

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during 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, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
WASHINGTON—cont'd.											
Neah Bay Agency.											
Makah, Quillehute, and Hoh	*Acres.* *a* 80	*Acres.* 16	224	*Rods.* 160	5	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.* 122	*Tons.* 80	*Lbs.* 280
Under school superintendent.											
(Formerly Puyallup Agency.)											
Puyallup	1,595	25	2,800	60	153	200	8,000		50,250	1,800	3,000
Chehalis	330	5	685		30	1,000	2,000		380	130	
Nisqually	220		1,310		30		600		4,000		
Squaxin	50				24		150		1,068		
S'Klallam	40		100		16				400	25	
S'Kokomish	300		1,500	150	40		300		2,325	60	
Quinaielt, Quoit, Georgetown, and Humptulip	60	10	50	50	30	5	100		2,126	50	50
Tulalip Agency.											
Tulalip (or Snohomish)	600	50	1,300	50	97		500		4,225	750	250
Madison	40	10	200	50	30				415	30	
Muckleshoot	244	14	700	300		300	2,010	10	4,402	237	350
Swinomish	450	30	500	100	46		15,000		300	100	
Lummi	1,651	306	1,654	1,012	82	310	4,670		4,745	945	504
Yakima Agency.											
Yakima	17,000	250	30,000	1,500	150	35,000	15,000	1,000	9,000	25,000	500
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.											
Menomonee	3,045	565	4,655	3,733		1,500	29,976	7,431	12,435	1,200	1,500
Oneida	4,061	172	7,241	0,076	300	8,600	68,130	11,300	28,800	1,170	32,460
Stockbridge and Munsee	*a* 500	28	*a* 650	220	28	575	3,081	6,917	2,788	130	450
La Pointe Agency.											
Chippewa at—											
Red Cliff	285	50	1,000	2,450	55	300	1,850	300	0,123	250	600
Bad River	700	100	7,000	500	110		300	200	3,110	100	500
Lac Court d'Oreilles	900	70	2,700	200	150		1,000	500	4,850	540	500
Lac du Flambeau	325	25	892	300	100		300	1,000	0,385	100	
Pond du Lac	525		525	480	36		500	250	18,150	200	
Grand Portage	12	11	12	100	7				220	40	200
Boise Forte	350	50	200	150	15		50	150	2,700	150	
WYOMING.											
Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone and Northern Arapaho	2,200	300	8,000	8,242	300	15,000	16,187		4,240	500	

a Overestimated in report for 1897.
b Also 150,000 feet marketed.
c Also 1,200,000 feet marketed.
d 600,000 feet marketed.
e Decrease due to sale of swine.
f Also 16,781,010 feet marketed.

Name of agency and tribe.	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, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
	M. ft.	*Cords*	*M. lbs.*												
		150				$87	$3,000	80	300	70			300	1	4	100
	(*b*)	500				11	13,800	300	225	250	200		1,000		25	125
	(*b*)	150						100	60	30	150		500		5	48
								100	66	14	124		600			
								823	45		15		200			
		800			50	1,000		105	61	250	300		300		5	100
		30	100	$50		5,000		46	10	12			1,000		2	50
	c 5	800				7,000		188	150	100	250		480		7	180
		400				3,000		25	30	2	30		350			60
		140	2	3		1,017		125	43	60	57		430			91
	(*d*)	1,000				7,000		150	135	50	150		600	2		80
		300	5	11	138			287	225	1,189	400		2,013		10	500
		1,000	90	450	1,912	15,000		700	*a* 5,000	*c* 200	3,500		600		75	800
	f 200	415	80	80	1,538	3,500		623	224	585			5,783	3	18	163
	g 321	7,000						705	103	345	75		5,500	1	5	170
		50			31			40	65	*a* 65	2		911		2	18
	(*h*)	450	600	1,250		2,400		31	22				1,250	5	3	350
	(*i*)	400				1,000		200	175	100			600			
	(*j*)	650	200	250	90	3,000		275	275	250			250		40	1,500
	(*k*)	800			1,225	2,000		90	17	8			1,500	4	3	919
		300			90	15,000		25	50	50			1,500		14	15
		300			90	2,050			50				100	6	1	150
		200				4,000		30	12	30			150			
	150	2,000	300	3,962	25,471	3,000	8,165	850	15				1,000	10		10

g Also 930,220 feet marketed.
h 9,469,230 feet marketed.
i 29,658,950 feet marketed.
j 3,571,670 feet marketed.
k 19,878,010 feet marketed.
l Also 10,000 feet marketed.

REF0073213

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Cultivated during the year by Indians	acres	352,217
Broken during the year by Indians	do	58,371
Land under fence	do	1,400,303
Fence built during the year	rods	354,737
Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty		11,789
Crops raised during the year by Indians:		
Wheat	bushels	931,930
Oats and barley	do	599,665
Corn	do	1,3[illegible]144
Vegetables	do	492,500
Flax	do	6,330
Hay	tons	215,163
Miscellaneous products of Indian labor:		
Butter made	pounds	127,008
Lumber sawed	feet	6,331
Timber marketed	do	82,530,843
Wood cut	cords	73,061
Stock owned by Indians:		
Horses, mules, and burros		328,414
Cattle		214,893
Swine		37,359
Sheep		1,041,315
Goats		256,482
Domestic fowls		211,931
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams	pounds	25,931,000
Amount earned by such freighting		$99,985
Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians:		
To Government		$451,783
Otherwise		$746,135
Roads made by Indians	miles	303
Roads repaired by Indians	do	1,787
Days of labor expended by Indians on roads		18,010

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1893, and July 1, 1898.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON JUNE 30, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
Wm. A. Jones	Commissioner	$4,000
A. C. Tonner	Assistant commissioner.	3,000
Samuel E. Slater	Financial clerk	2,000
Chas. F. Larrabee	Chief of division.	2,000
Wm. B. Shaw, jr	Clerk	1,800
Josiah H. Dartch	do	1,800
Geo. H. Holtzman	do	1,800
Jos. B. Cox	Principal bookkeeper.	1,800
James F. Allen	Clerk	1,800
Jos. T. Bender	do	1,800
Robt. F. Thompson	do	1,800
Jno. A. Beckwith	do	1,600
Eugene Goodwin	do	1,600
Lewis Y. Ellis	do	1,600
Harmon M. Brush	do	1,600
Chas. F. Calhoun	do	1,600
Miss M. S. Cook	Stenographer	1,600
Milton J. Brittain	Clerk	1,600
Kenneth S. Murchison	do	1,600
Winfield S. Olivo	do	1,600
John M. Hinton	do	1,600
Walter W. McConiho	do	1,600
Gustav Friehus	Draftsman	1,600
T. Sowall Ball	Clerk	1,400
Chas. E. Postley	do	1,400
James H. Bradford	do	1,400
Hamilton Dimick	do	1,400
Miss Susan A. Summy	do	1,400
Walter M. Wooster	Stenographer	1,400
Miss Mary L. Robinson	Clerk	1,400
Joseph K. Bridge	do	1,400
Millard F. Holland	do	1,400
Mrs. M. E. Cromwell	do	1,400
Mrs. Julia A. Henderson.	do	1,400
Andrew B. Rogerson	do	1,300
Frank La Flesche	do	1,300
Miss Harriette T. Galpin.	do	1,200
Chas. W. Hastings	do	1,200
Miss Adele V. Smith	do	1,200
Miss Mary J. Lane	do	1,200
Mrs. Carrie A. Hamill	do	1,200
Miss Nannie Lowry	do	1,200
Miss Virginia Coolidge	do	1,200
Mrs. Maria J. Bishop	do	1,200
Miss L. McLain	do	1,200
Miss Mary Gonnet	do	1,200
Alvin Barbour	do	1,200
Edward B. Fox	do	1,200
Morton L. Venable	do	1,200
Frank Govern	do	1,200
Mrs. Jennie Brown	do	1,200
Martin L. Bundy	do	1,200
James S. Dougall	do	1,200
Mrs. Fannie L. Goodale	do	1,200
Henry B. Mattox	do	1,200
Wm. A. Marschalk, jr	do	1,200
Miss Emma J. Campbell.	do	1,200
Miss Eliza A. Duffield	Clerk	$1,000
James E. Rohrer	do	1,000
Simon F. Fiester	do	1,000
Bernard Drew	do	1,000
Mrs. Laura B. Holderby.	do	1,000
Samuel D. Caldwell	do	1,000
Miss Fannie Cadel	do	1,000
Mrs. Blanche M. Lang	do	1,000
William Musser	do	1,000
Chas. E. Bohle	do	1,000
Miss Rachel C. Brown	do	1,000
Joseph J. Printup	do	1,000
Miss Emilie R. Smedes	do	1,000
Harry B. Shipe	Copyist	900
Miss Grace D. Lester	do	900
Miss Elizabeth L. Gaither.	do	900
George R. Cullen	do	900
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Chappell.	do	900
Miss Susan P. Keech	do	900
Miss Bessie H. Cummins.	do	900
Charles R. Schooley	do	900
Thos. K. Kinnard	do	900
Miss Mary Hadger	do	900
Wm. R. Houtz	do	900
Miss Mary V. Kane	do	900
Ray D. Lillie	do	900
Willis J. Smith	Messenger	840
Mrs. Kate S. Hooper	do	840
Eugene Daly	Assistant messenger.	720
Asbury Neal	do	720
Abraham Hayson	Laborer	660
Walter B. Fry	Messenger boy	360
Mrs. Elizabeth Carter	Charwoman	240
Miss Savilla Dorsey	do	240
Employed under act of June 7, 1897.		
John R. Wise	Clerk	1,400
Daniel H. Kent	do	1,200
John V. Stewart	do	1,200
Rufus H. Putnam	do	1,200
Wm. H. Gibbs	do	1,200
Miss Margaret R. Hodgkins.	do	1,200
Jos. L. Dodge	do	1,200
Albert O. von Herbulis.	Draftsman	1,500
Employed under act of August 3, 1894.		
Mrs. Kate F. Whitehead.	Clerk	1,200
Harry L. James	do	1,200
George D. McQuesten	do	1,200

REF0073214

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1894, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Albuquerque School, N. Mex.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Edgar A. Allen	Superintendent	$1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1897	
G. A. Hale	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 13, 1894	
Edwin Schanandore	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
John M. Commons	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Ida J. Allen	Teacher	720	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Louisa Wallace	do	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Emma V. Haines	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Anna Schanandore	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	May 30, 1898	
Etta J. Vaughn	do	480	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1898	
Florence E. Noland	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
J. M. Hessler	Manual training teacher.	840	M.	W.	July 31, 1897	
M. K. Culbertson	Matron	720	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Matilda Wind	Assistant matron	600	F.	I.	Dec. 12, 1894	
Elizabeth F. Pease	do	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Clara M. Gardner	Nurse	600	F.	W.	do	
Maggie E. Seldomridge.	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
Lena Gutierrez	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Julia B. Dorris	Laundress	540	F.	I.	Dec. 17, 1895	
Joseph Wind	Baker	600	M.	I.	Dec. 12, 1894	
Candelario Roybol	Assistant baker	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Nannie Smith	Chief cook	600	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Mario Fear	Cook	480	F.	I.	June 18, 1898	
Jose Ruiz	Assist. disciplinarian	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Louisa Gutierrez	Assistant cook	100	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Randall Calkins	Farmer and blacksmith	720	M.	W.	July 24, 1896	
Raymond Johnson	Harness maker	480	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Wm. A. Seldomridge	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 24, 1896	
Joseph Collombin	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1896	
Louis Quintano	Shoemaker	180	M.	I.	Oct. 4, 1897	
Lorenzo Garcia	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Severo Lente	do	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Maximiliano Baca	Engineer	400	M.	I.	do	
Jose Bijil	Assistant engineer	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Ernest Seciwa	Janitor	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Santiago Gutierrez	Stable boy	60	M.	I.	do	
Marillido Roman	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Christiana Atencio	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Jose Manuel	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Maggie Heaton	do	60	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Charles Green	do	60	M.	I.	June 6, 1897	
Casimero Chavez	do	60	M.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Pedro Hidalgo	do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Sewattia Turney	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Evarista Atencio	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Celestina Martinez	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Jose Farfelo	do	60	F.	I.	May 1, 1897	
Febronia Benagos	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Ora Hixt	Female assistant	48	F.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Katie Harper	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Josepha King	do	48	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Natwidad Orteya	do	48	F.	I.	do	
May Morris	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Etta Chinal	do	48	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Mary Maya	do	48	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Mollie Price	do	48	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Darcteo Sainz	Shoemaker, apprentice.	30	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Solomon Maestos	do	36	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Florenzo Garcia	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Marinto Lobato	do	36	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Equpula Salsa	do	36	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Jose Juan	Tailor, apprentice	36	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Jesus Rodriquez	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Eulogio Padilla	do	36	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Augustino Sedillo	do	36	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Miguel Rivera	do	36	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Victoriano Urtiayo	Carpenter, apprentice	36	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Fred Genvera	do	36	M.	I.	July 7, 1897	
Rosario Hererra	do	36	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Pedro Ruiz	do	36	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Carlos Mendosa	do	36	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Eligio Sainz	do	36	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1894, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Albuquerque School, N. Mex. Cont'd.						
Vacito Cella	Harness maker, apprentice.	$36	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Harrison Perry	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Attilino Bijil	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Sadislao Chavez	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Walter Santos	do	36	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Octavino Duran	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Geo. Mutton	Baker, apprentice	36	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Blackfeet Agency Boarding School, Mont.						Act May 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 113).
W. H. Matson	Superintendent	1,200	M	W.	Aug 13, 1892	
Z. T. Daniel	Physician	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
C. H. Fain	Teacher	720	M.	W	Sept. 7, 1897	
M. C. Matson	do	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Phena M. Martin	do	600	F.	I.	do	
H. J. Kilgour	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1896	
Florence I. Kilgour	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Zenna Olive Groves	Assistant matron	500	F.	W	Feb 1, 1896	
Mary Bross	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Mary Bigrod	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Mollie E Sullivan	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1896	
Julia Cobell	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Alice M. Williamson	Cook	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Rosa Teasdale	Assistant cook	500	F.	I.	Apr. 5, 1897	
Carlisle School, Pa.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
R H. Pratt	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1879	
A. J. Standing	Assistant superintendent.	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
W. B. Boltzel	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1892	
Denulson Wheelock	Assistant clerk	1,000	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1893	
W. Grant Thompson	Disciplinarian	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
O. H. Bakeless	Principal teacher	1,400	M.	W.	do	
Kate S. Bowersox	Normal teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Emma A. Cutter	Senior teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Florence M. Carter	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Jessie W. Cook	do	660	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Jennie P. Cochran	do	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Carrie Weekley	do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Nellie V. Robertson	do	600	F.	I.	do	
Beasie Barclay	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Fannie J. Peter	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1894	
Marrietto Wood	do	660	F.	W	Sept. 1, 1897	
Mary Bailey	do	600	F.	I.	do	
Jenny Ericson	Sloyd teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895	
Gertrude E. Simmons	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
J. D. Bowerby	do	500	M.	W.	Nov. 13, 1897	
Jeannette L. Senseny	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1897	
Rebecca J. Sawyer	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1895	
Ella E. Forster	Drawing teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1893	
L. H. Shaffner	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Lida B. Given	Assistant matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Mary E. Campbell	do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Prudence Miles	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Roberta E. Wilson	do	420	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1897	
M. S. Barr	Nurse	720	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1893	
Carrie E. Hulmo	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
E. Corbett	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary E. Lininger	do	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Lizzie C. Jacobs	do	300	F.	W.	do	
Susan Zeamer	do	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Ella G. Hill	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Carrie Thomas	Assistant laundress	300	F.	N.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lizzie James	do	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Jennie Wolf	do	300	F.	W.	do	
Ella Albert	do	300	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1897	
Taylor Smith	Baker	120	M.	I.	Feb. 15, 1897	
Wm. Colombe	do	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
J. L. Dandridge	Cook	600	M.	N.	July 1, 1894	
Laura A. Dandridge	Assistant cook	300	F.	N.	do	
Geo. Foulk	Teamster	300	M.	N.	Sept. 1, 1890	

REF0073215

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1894, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Carlisle School, Pa.—Continued.						
J. Scott Bushman	Farmer	$720	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Oliver Harlan	Assistant farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1897	
H. Gardner	Carpenter	800	M.	W	Sept. 1, 1890	
Elmer Snyder	Tailor	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
James D. Flannery	Assistant tailor	250	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Geo. W. Kemp	Harness maker	600	M.	W	July 1, 1881	
O. T. Harris	Blacksmith and wagon maker.	800	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Wm. Gray	Dairyman	360	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Harry F. Wolter	Engineer	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Chauncey Y. Robe	Assistant disciplinarian.	600	M.	I.	Oct. 24, 1897	
Jos. B. Bear	....do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1890	
Vincent Nahtaiish	....do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
M. Burgess	Superintendent of printing.	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Levi St. Cyr	Assistant printer	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Leander Gansworth	....do	240	M	I.	Sept. 1, 1890	
A. S. Ely	Outing agent	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
August Kensler	Storekeeper	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1890	
A. S. Luckenbach	Clerk	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Claud M. Sturm	....do	600	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1897	
James R. Wheelock	Band manager	250	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Ed. W. Harkness	Tinner	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
W. H. Morrett	Shoemaker	600	M	W.	July 1, 1888	
Phil Norman	Wagon trimmer and painter.	500	M.	W.	July 1, 1892	
Jos. N. Jordan	Fireman	420	M.	N.	July 1, 1895	
Bemus Pierce	....do	300	M.	I.	....do	
Cora Wheeler	Assistant nurse	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Ella Rikert	Hospital cook	240	F.	I.	....do	
Sarah E. Smith	Librarian	120	F.	I.	....do	
Thomas Marshall	Assistant librarian	60	M.	I.	....do	
Carson School, Nev.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Eugene Mead	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1889	
Thos. S. Ansley	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1891	
Simeon L. Lee	Physician	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
William M. Baine	Disciplinarian	600	M.	I.	June 1, 1888	
Charles L. Davis	Principal teacher	800	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1888	
Nora H. Hearst	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Flora V. West	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1898	
Abner S. Curtis	Manual training teacher.	800	M.	W.	June 30, 1898	
Mary L. Mead	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Theresa Furlong	Assistant matron	500	F.	W	June 14, 1898	
Annie Hobbs	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 18, 1897	
Polly Hicks	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Nellie Castillo	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1897	
Belle Carson	Cook	540	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1895	
Ruby Winston	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1890	
James Furlong	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Sam Dandy	Night watchman	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
John Brown	Engineer	180	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1898	
John Moore	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1890	
John Minkey	....do	60	M.	I.	Nov. 9, 1897	
Charles McKee	....do	60	M.	I.	Dec. 15, 1897	
John Dodson	....do	60	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1898	
Charles Richards	....do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
WALKER RIVER DAY SCHOOL, NEV.						
S. W. Pugh	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1893	
Elizabeth Pugh	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F	W.	....do	
Chamberlain School, S. Dak.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
John Flinn	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	June 21, 1897	
Minnie E. Lincoln	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 5, 1898	
Annie D. Flinn	Matron	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Anasteria Anderla	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1898	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1894, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Chamberlain School, S. Dak.—Continued.						
Annie J. Paulson	Laundress	$360	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Don Cushman	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 15, 1897	
John Rondell	Assistant	120	M.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Charles Chekpa	....do	60	M.	I.	June 1, 1898	
George Campbell	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Cherokee School, N. C.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
J. C. Hart	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 24, 1896	
James Blythe	Clerk	900	M.	I.	Aug. 27, 1897	
H. L. Oberlander	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 29, 1895	
Lucy P. Hart	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Aug. 15, 1897	
Fannie R. Scales	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Mary E. Bonifant	....do	600	F.	W.	....do	
Mary H. Mitchell	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1897	
Mary Theisz	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 31, 1896	
Henrietta J. Stewart	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1897	
Stacy Wahhaneeta	....do	150	F.	I.	July 31, 1896	
Bertha Holstad	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1895	
Nannie Bounookee	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Ella F. Elliott	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1897	
John N. Lambert	Baker	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Clara Jane Eaton	Cook	480	F.	N.	Jan. 3, 1897	
Kamie C. Owl	Assistant cook	150	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
S. C. Liner	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Samson Owl	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Wm. Wahhaneeta	Gardener	360	M.	I.	....do	
Baggy Maul	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62); treaty Oct. 28, 1867 (15 Stat., 593).
ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
O. H. Parker	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1896	
Minnie M. Birch	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1894	
Zada T. Kemp	....do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 19, 1897	
Eunice Warner	....do	600	F.	W.		
Ida M. Warren	....do	540	F.	I.	Dec. 2, 1897	
M. M. Shirk	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Phillip C. Roubideau	Manual training teacher.	840	M.	I.	June 3, 1898	
Thompson Alford	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Georgiana Stobbins	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1895	
Claire Abbott	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Lou Arnold	....do	150	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Jennie Koen	....do	150	F.	I.	Apr. 19, 1898	
Mabel M. Buck	Seamstress	400	F.	I.	May 21, 1898	
Ethel Blackwolf	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Mar. 10, 1898	
Florence Hofman	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Oct. 20, 1897	
Inez Midnight	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Lizzie McCormick	Baker	400	F.	W.	June 9, 1898	
Glenna Walker	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Oct. 20, 1897	
Wm. Drummon	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Robert Block	Assistant farmer	200	M.	I.	Apr. 25, 1898	
Albert Wheaton	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 19, 1897	
Casper Edson	Shoe and harness maker.	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Kish Hawkins	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Aug. 16, 1897	
Amos Clark	Teamster and laborer	120	M.	I.	Apr. 25, 1898	
Katie Z. Hawkins	Apprentice	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Charles Whiteman	....do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 25, 1898	
CHEYENNE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
A. H. Viets	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1894	
E. J. Viets	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary E. Dawes	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1896	
Peter Lookaround	....do	540	M.	I.	Dec. 12, 1896	
Margaret Laird	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 13, 1896	
Louis L. Meeker	Manual training teacher.	840	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1890	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1893, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Okla.—Continued.						
CHEYENNE BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Estello G. Lowry	Matron	$400	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1897	
Dulcie Garrett	Assistant matron	120	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Francis Smith	do	120	F.	I.	Jan. 20, 1898	
Minerva Burgess	do	120	F.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Tena Faber	Seamstress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Anna Redcloud	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Fannie Swink	Laundress	360	F.	W.	July 20, 1897	
Eunice Soleleather	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Mary L. Barnes	Baker	60	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Josephine Connally	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
A. S. Quick	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1895	
George Coons	Assistant farmer	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1890	
James C. Swink	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	do	
Jennie Tyler	Tailor	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Jerome Lookaround	Shoe and harness maker.	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Edward Williams	Night watchman	100	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Robe Redwolf	Teamster and laborer	120	M.	I.	Feb. 7, 1898	
Addie Bushyhead	Apprentice	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
De Forest Antelope	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Forest Matches	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	June 1, 1898	
RED MOON BOARDING SCHOOL.						
William H. Smith	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Henrietta R. Smith	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Ebenezer Kingsley	do	540	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
St. Pierre Owen	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	do	
Della Briscoe	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Annie Owen	Assistant matron	240	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1893	
Nellie O. Dell	Seamstress	400	F.	I.	May 21, 1898	
Emma Frass	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Edith Olson	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1897	
Frank J. Filkins	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Frank Hamilton	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
WHIRLWIND DAY SCHOOL.						
John M. Sweeney	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897	
Gertrude A. Sweeney	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John A. Oakland	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	June 28, 1897	
Lawrence F. Michael	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1898	
Ella H. Gilmore	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1897	
Mary H. Baird	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov 6, 1897	
Ida G. La Chapelle	do	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Lucina Frigon	do	540	F.	H.	Nov. 7, 1897	
August F. Duclos	Manual train'g teacher	840	M.	W.	June 17, 1897	
Emma E. Duclos	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1897	
Maud R. Taylor	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Elizabeth Traversie	Nurse	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Lucy E. Strong	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Maggie Larrabee	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Clara Road	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	May 5, 1898	
Laura Whitebull	Baker	180	F.	I.	Oct. 16, 1897	
Eliz. Ratasay	Cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1897	
E. C. Taylor	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Dennis Buck	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Dec. 16, 1897	
Alfred Bear	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Marcia De Vinney	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Mary Bellin	Seamstress	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1893, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.						
DAY SCHOOLS—continued.						
Edson Watson	Teacher	p.m.$20	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Carrie H. Watson	Seamstress	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
John F. Carson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Bird L. Carson	Seamstress	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Alice M. Robinson	Female Industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mollie Lochler	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Chilocco School, Okla.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Ben F. Taylor	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
W. F. Haygood	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	May 6, 1894	
Ymnie R. Underwood	Assistant clerk	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1894	
J. H. Perkins	Physician	1,400	M.	W.	Dec. 22, 1893	
C. E. Dagenett	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Philena E. Johnson	Principal teacher	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1896	
Anna D. Burr	Teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Abbie W. Scott	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1897	
Mattie E. Head	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1894	
May Longenbaugh	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Esther M. Dagenett	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Warren H. Brown	do	540	M.	W.	June 12, 1888	
Rose Dougherty	Assistant teacher	500	F.	I.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Hattie E. McCrary	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	May 10, 1897	
John W. Brown	Nurseryman	600	M.	W.	Jan. 28, 1888	
Millie R. Hall	Matron	720	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1895	
Alma Willis	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Pocahontas Howlett	do	480	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1897	
Ada Smith	do	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Catherine Owen	Stewardess	500	F.	W.	Aug 21, 1893	
Lida Barthelow	Nurse	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Blanche McArthur	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug 29, 1895	
Myrtle Smith	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	I.	Jan. 8, 1898	
Della C. Cook	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Jennie Deer	Assistant laundress	360	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1895	
Louis Bayhylle	Herder and butcher	720	M.	I.	Jan. 10, 1898	
Lawrence Horton	Assistant herder and butcher.	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Volney Wiggin	Baker	540	M.	W.	May 7, 1898	
Margaret Nessel	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1897	
Ella Sturm	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	Nov. 29, 1897	
Etta Purdy	Hospital cook	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Trico S. Owen	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Perry Lavarlo	Janitor	240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
C. F. Moglo	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Mary Moglo	Assistant tailor	500	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1896	
Jos. Hoskin	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
J. A. Cook	Night watchman	480	M.	W.	July 17, 1893	
Geo. Schuremaa	Gardener and dairyman.	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
W. A. Scothorn	Engineer	840	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Scott Mokoy	Assistant engineer	480	M.	I.	Mar. 7, 1898	
Allen Johnson	Laborer	240	M.	I.	Feb. 24, 1898	
Tannison Berry	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Thomas Reynolds	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Charlie Blackeye	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Earl Purdy	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Hannah Bu[illegible]og	do	60	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Horace Warrior	do	60	M.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Fritz Hendricks	Sergeant	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Irving Topsoy	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Harry Childs	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Alonzo Zahtah	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Susie Fuller	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Silver Dollar	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Bell Pappon	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Addie Brunt	do	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Millie Charley	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Sadie Pickering	do	60	F.	I.	do	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Chilocco School, Okla.—Continued.						
Peter Buffalohead	Sergeant	$80	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
William French	do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Frank Purdy	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	I.	Nov. 11, 1897	
Joseph R. Abner	Helper	300	M.	I.	Jan. 10, 1898	
Clontarf School, Minn.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Horace J. Johnson	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Oct. 2, 1897	
Mary Donohue	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
Isaac Dakota	Industrial teacher	360	M.	I.	Feb. 23, 1898	
Charlotte Davis	Matron	240	M.	I.	Dec. 20, 1897	
Julia St. Cyr	Seamstress	400	F.	I.	Feb. 16, 1898	
Bridget Casey	Laundress	360	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Naomi Merkelkohten	Cook	300	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1898	
John Green	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Colorado River Agency Boarding School, Ariz.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Worlin B. Bacon	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 8, 1895	
Edwin J. Berringer	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept 25, 1897	
Mary Fennell	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
John W. Swick	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Sidney C. Botkin	Matron	720	F.	W.	July 18, 1898	
Elvira T. Bacon	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1897	
Ho Pah	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Ocha	Laundress	240	F.	I.	do	
Bessie	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
E. Anna Sinclair	Cook	600	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1897	
Ray Duncan	Assistant cook	150	M.	H.	Mar. 9, 1897	
Ben Butler	Engineer	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Colville Agency, Wash.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
SPOKANE DAY SCHOOL.						
John M. Butchart	Teacher	p m 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Elinor F. Butchart	Housekeeper	p m 40	F.	W.	do	
NESPILEM DAY SCHOOL.						
Barnett Stillwell	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1897	
Dena Stillwell	Housekeeper	p.m.20	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1897	
Crow Agency Boarding School, Mont.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Henry Hanks	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	May 17, 1897	
Laura B. Cottrell	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	May 6, 1890	
E. Irene Shobe	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Nellie M. Miller	do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1898	
John Morrison	Assistant teacher	540	M.	I.	Mar. 12, 1897	
Nancy V. Talmage	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Alexander B. Upshaw	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Mar. 13, 1898	
Martha R. Hanks	Matron	660	F.	W.	June 3, 1897	
Louise McCormick	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1890	
Edith E. Morrison	do	480	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
M. Farrell	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
A. Gray	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	do	
D. Martin	Laundress	480	F.	W.	do	
C. Miller	Baker	450	F.	W.	May 6, 1897	
Emily E. Bell	Cook	500	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1897	
Geo. Hill	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Apr. 20, 1896	
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62); act Apr. 29, 1898 (15 Stat., 635).
GRACE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frank W. Wertz	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Nellie Wright	Assistant teacher	480	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.						
GRACE BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
James C. Rencounter	Industrial teacher	$400	M.	I.	Jan. 18, 1898	
Hattie McNeil	Matron	240	F.	H.	Nov. 10, 1897	
Dina P. Rencounter	Seamstress	400	M.	I.	Jan. 18, 1898	
Emma J. Wertz	Cook and laundress	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Arnilne Jeneyse	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Sam Suzu	do	120	M.	I.	June 17, 1898	
CROW CREEK HOSPITAL.						
Mary R. Hall	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1894	
Ahna Howe	Cook and laundress	360	F.	I.	Oct. 5, 1897	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Francis Stephens	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1898	
CROW CREEK SCHOOL.						
Frank J. Avery	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1894	
Augusta S. Huffman	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Feb. 9, 1897	
Lizzie A. Richards	do	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Henriotta R. Fremont	Assistant teacher	540	F.	H.	Aug. 1, 1898	
Bessie B. Biera	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Frank A. Thackery	Manual train'g teacher	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
M. E. Blanchard	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Anna M. Avery	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Nora A. Buzzard	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 6, 1895	
Anna Hand	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Jennie B. Dog	do	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Hannah A. Lonergan	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Martha Firsteagle	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Mrs. Martin Shield	do	120	F.	I.	July 24, 1896	
Carrie Yarosh	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1895	
Beartha Shortbear	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Mary Crowman	do	120	F.	I.	do	
Robert Johnson	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Apr. 7, 1898	
Alfred Crow	Shoe and harness maker.	360	M.	I.	May 9, 1898	
Eugene Parkhurst	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Feb. 25, 1898	
Seth Ear	do	240	M.	I.	June 1, 1898	
Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Wellington Salt	Teacher	p m 72	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Edith L. Salt	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	
No. 2:						
Jeff D. Day	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	do	
Ettie A. Day	Housekeeper	p m 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 3:						
Wm. M. Peterson	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	do	
Florence E. Peterson.	Housekeeper	p m 30	F.	W.	do	
Flandreau School, S. Dak.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Leslie D. Davis	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 8, 1894	
Chas. S. Woodin	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Reed J. Snyder	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Sept. 17, 1896	
Mattie Jones	Teacher	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1890	
Flora F. Cushman	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1895	
Lucy N. Jones	do	540	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Etta A. Scott	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Aug. 27, 1897	
Kate P. Butler	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1895	
Florence A. Davis	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1894	
Mary Condy	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1896	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1894, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Flandreau School, S. Dak.—Continued.						
Isabel Vanoss	Assistant matron	$300	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Julia A. Walter	Nurse	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1897	
M. A. Atchison	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 31, 1896	
Agnes Eastman	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Bobie Mead	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 24, 1896	
Ida Howard	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 30, 1897	
Winnie Tyler	Baker	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Jennie Nugent	Cook	500	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1896	
Lizzie Bonga	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	May 1, 1893	
Wm. A. Harris	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1896	
Theodore Walter	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
David H. Roubidoux	Night watchman	480	M.	I.	Oct. 24, 1890	
Francis Bonga	Fireman	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Allen F. Morrison	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Robert Henry	....do	60	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1897	
William Ledeboer	....do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Gus Bellanger	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Fort Belknap Agency Boarding School, Mont.						Act May 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 124).
Henry W. Spray	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	June 1, 1897	
Ada B. Sisson	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept 6, 1897	
Benj. Caswell	....do	600	M.	I.	Sept 23 1895	
Leila Cornelius	....do	540	F.	I.	Nov. 11, 1897	
R. B. Gannaway	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Anna M. Spray	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1897	
Maria Denner	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1891	
Minnie Gannaway	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Teresa Blackhull	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Vista Bing	Laundress	480	F.	I.	June 1, 1898	
Rosa Enemy Boy	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Josa Brant	Cook	480	F.	I.	June 1, 1898	
David Longfox	Shoemaker apprentice	120	M.	I.	July 1 1896	
Peter Long Horse	....do	120	M.	I.	....do	
Walter Oldthunder	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Charles Chamberlain	....do	60	M.	I.	Aug. 20, 1895	
Emma Trail	....do	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Fannie Standingchief	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1033).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Oliver H. Gates	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 21, 1894	
James R. Jenson	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Michael F. Minnehan	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Annie Minnehan	Housekeeper	p.m.48	F.	W.	....do	
No. 2:						
Amasa W. Moses	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	July 19, 1896	
Emma L. Moses	Housekeeper	p.m.48	F.	W.	....do	
No. 3:						
Chas. W. Hoffman	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Carolette S. Hoffman	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1896	
Fort Bidwell School, Cal.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Ira R. Bamber	Farmer and industrial teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Hylena A. Nickerson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Bessie McKenzie	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1897	
Ann E. Burkhart	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Harriet M. Chapman	Cook	500	F.	H.	Dec. 21, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1894, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1894—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Hall Agency Boarding School, Idaho.						Act Feb 23, 1889 (25 Stat., 699); Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Hosea Locke	Superintendent	$1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Mary C. Ramsey	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Rosa Bourassa	....do	600	F.	I.	....do	
Levi Levering	....do	540	M.	I.	Aug. 28, 1895	
Ida L. Palmer	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1895	
O. A. Churchill	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1896	
Drusilla Churchill	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1895	
Nellie M. Noyes	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1897	
Meda Grimmon	....do	480	F.	W.	Dec. 31, 1897	
Florence Teter	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1895	
Fannie Rice	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Bettie Yandell	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Lucy James	....do	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Dorcas J. Harvey	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Evelyn Sumner	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	Aug. 0, 1897	
Alice Gupo	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Mary Jackson	Cook	480	F.	I.	Feb. 4, 1896	
Vena Bartlett	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Lucille Keller	....do	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Charles E. Stewart	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Thos. Osborne	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Timothy Broncho	Male assistant	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
George Burns	....do	60	M.	H.	....do	
Oliver Twist	....do	60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Dick Burns	....do	60	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Minnie Jackson	Female assistant	60	F.	I	July 1, 1897	
Lottie George	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Phillip Lavatta	Disciplinarian and bandmaster.	480	M.	H.	Jan. 14, 1898	
Fort Lapwai School, Idaho.						Treaty June 9, 1863 (13 Stat., 647); act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
O. J. West	Clerk and physician	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1894	
Maggie Standing	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Minnie Schifflauer	Teacher	540	F.	H.	May 22, 1897	
Annie M. Miller	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1856	
Mazie Crawford	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 27, 1897	
Maggie O'Keeffe	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Agatha Fogarty	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Mary Penny	Laundress	420	F.	H.	Dec. 1, 1897	
Mary Ana Grant	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I	Jan. 1, 1898	
Elizabeth Penny	Cook	420	F.	H.	Mar. 2, 1898	
Dolly Seth	Assistant cook	120	F.	I	Jan. 1, 1898	
William Alfrey	Farmer	300	M.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Silas Whitman	Shoe and harness maker.	300	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Marion Leech	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	H.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Abel Grant	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Joseph Henry	....do	60	M.	H.	....do	
Phillip Weaskus	....do	60	M.	I.	May 1, 1898	
John Kauo	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Jack Alfrey	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Fannie Allen	....do	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Fort Lewis School, Colo.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Thos. H. Breen	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1894	
Frank Kyselka	Clerk and storekeeper	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 9, 1890	
Francis A. Harlow	Physician	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
David R. Hill	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Alice S. Anglea	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov 1, 1897	
Orville J. Groen	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 4, 1897	
Nicodemus B. Herr	....do	600	M.	I.	Sept. 20, 1890	
Sadie F. Aspaas	....do	540	F.	W.	May 28, 1897	
Martha R. Clarke	....do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1897	
Richard Smith	Assistant teacher	540	M.	I.	Sept. 12, 1897	
Harriet I. Holliday	....do	480	F.	H.	May 28, 1897	
Lenna M. Mead	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1897	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Lewis School, Colo.—Continued.						
Thos. P. Youree	Manual-training teacher.	$900	M.	W.	Feb. 23, 1896	
Ada B. Miller	Matron	660	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1897	
Nannie M. Cooke	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Nov. 21, 1897	
Sarah S. Jacquez	....do	360	F.	I.	....do	
Florence Hedges	....do	300	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Juanita Esponosa	Nurse	500	F.	H.	....do	
Mary McDonald	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1897	
Josephine R. True	Assistant seamstress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1897	
Katie Creager	....do	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Katie McDonald	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1894	
Bessie Harris	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Charles Suttle	Baker	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Josie Boyles	Cook	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Beneranda Montoya	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Hans Aspaas	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Feb. 23, 1896	
Dawson Cooke	Assistant farmer	500	M.	H.	May 1, 1897	
Simon Redbird	Carpenter	720	M.	I.	June 1, 1898	
P. A. Walter	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1897	
Baco White	Shoe and harness maker.	300	M.	I.	July 30, 1898	
Robert D. Sans Puer	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Henry Ketosh	Engineer	300	M.	H.	Nov. 10, 1897	
Henry Carroll	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Thomas Hunt	....do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Oscar Litzeon	....do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Bert Dunlap	....do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Delfina Martinez	....do	60	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Marie Montoya	....do	60	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1898	
Ada Williams	....do	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
F. H. B. Nansteday	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Kay Ethlba	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Nat. Williams	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Fort Mojave School, Ariz.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
John J. McKoin	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 23, 1896	
Maud A. Eason	Clerk	900	F.	W.	June 4, 1898	
Arthur T. Newcomb	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
James E. Kirk	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Carrie M. Darnell	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1896	
Lucy Stillwell	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1894	
Ellen B. Riley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1895	
C. L. Porter	Manual-training teacher.	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Olive Newcomb	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 6, 1896	
Elsie Skenandoah	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Jan. 15, 1898	
Claudia Calac	....do	360	F.	I.	Aug. 25, 1896	
Carrie Gross	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Annie Fisher	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Della Neolge	....do	120	F.	I.	....do	
Alice R. Hicks	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1897	
Stella Mopa	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Margaret Farley	Baker	360	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Lou E. Curtis	Cook	600	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
Annie Plato	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Arthur Ellison	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Lute Wilson	Assistant farmer	144	M.	I.	....do	
Samuel Spatterbones	....do	144	M.	I.	....do	
Curley Mi cho cowa	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Henry Schlegel	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1893	
Isaac Cathavay	Assistant engineer	144	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Frances E. Clark	Ass't disciplinarian	180	M.	I.	Sept. 11, 1896	
John Milton	Indian assistant	30	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
James Boyan	....do	36	M.	I.	....do	
Nat P. White	....do	36	M.	I.	....do	
Bob Tobin	....do	36	M.	I.	....do	
Steve Smith	....do	36	M.	I.	....do	
Homer Kelton	....do	36	M.	I.	....do	
Moses Baldwin	....do	36	M.	I.	....do	
Jim Korems	....do	36	M.	I.	....do	
Clyde Mishewa	....do	36	M.	I.	....do	
George Mutcumilya	....do	36	M.	I.	....do	
Ruben Sooronyl	....do	36	M.	I.	....do	
Paul Carter	....do	36	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Peck Agency Boarding School, Mont.						Act May 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 116).
Fred C. Campbell	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Agnes J. Lockhart	Teacher	660	F.	W.	May 7, 1896	
Lucy Gordon	....do	600	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Nina C. Cline	....do	540	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1897	
Mary M. Dodge	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Robert De Poe	....do	480	M.	I.	May 25, 1897	
Jessie Matteon	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 13, 1896	
Joseph H. Hurley	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	June 1, 1898	
William Sherill	Assistant industrial teacher.	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Ella Campbell	Matron	660	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Hattie J. Hickson	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Christina Wirth	....do	300	F.	I.	Aug. 23, 1897	
Nellie Trexler	....do	120	F.	I.	Sept. 8, 1896	
Esther Mountford	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Oct. 3, 1895	
Lillian E. Fallas	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
George Connors	Assistant laundress	180	M.	I.	Apr. 7, 1898	
Mollie Ivey	....do	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Jacob Wirth	Baker	500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Emma Kiehl	Cook	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Gus Hedrick	Assistant cook	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Rosa La Roque	....do	120	F.	I.	Oct. 11, 1898	
D. H. Boyer	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1896	
Carl Kasolo	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Nov. 11, 1897	
Alpheus D. Dodge	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	I.	Sept. 19, 1897	
Joseph Mountford	Night watchman	480	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1895	
Frank Sears	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
David La Roque	....do	240	M.	I.	....do	
Fort Shaw School, Mont.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
W. H. Winslow	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Nov. 3, 1896	
M. J. Pleas	Clerk	900	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Marcus O. Terry	Physician	900	M.	W.	Nov. 30, 1897	
Blon S. Hutchins	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1897	
Ida M. Roberts	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Nina Butler	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 30, 1897	
Emily G. Chew	....do	600	F.	I.	Sept. 4, 1897	
Clara L. Smith	....do	540	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1898	
Mary S. Moore	Assistant teacher	500	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1898	
Sarah M. Patterson	Music teacher	900	F.	W.	June 1, 1895	
Byron E. White	Manual training teacher.	840	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1896	
Kate E. Hunt	Matron	660	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
H. A. Spafford	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1898	
Josephine Langley	....do	400	F.	H.	Sept. 6, 1896	
Sarah H. Webster	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Hannah E. Childs	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1896	
Rose Aubrey	Assistant cook	300	F.	H.	July 1, 1897	
Etta C. De Lecur	Baker	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1897	
Jennie Gibb	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1898	
Benj. F. Bennett	Farmer	720	M.	W.	May 4, 1898	
Wm. N. Merrill	Carpenter	600	M.	N.	Oct. 12, 1897	
Olive B. White	Tailor	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1897	
Louis Golugs	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
George B. Johnson	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1893	
David Ripley	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Jan. 16, 1893	
E. D. Prescott	Gardener and dairyman.	600	M.	I.	June 6, 1898	
Ellen L. Kendall	Teacher	540	F.	W.	June 16, 1898	
Ipos Alvors	Indian assistant	60	F.	H.	Sept. 15, 1890	
Katie Wren	....do	60	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Peter Adams	....do	60	M.	H.	Nov. 1, 1898	
Mary Johnson	....do	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Ellen Rosebleff	....do	60	F.	I.	....do	
Thomas Vellie	....do	60	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Paul Calf Looking	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Victor Brockin	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Benedict Horseman	....do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 16, 1898	
Eddie Gobert	....do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 16, 1898	
Houry Longee	....do	60	M.	I.	June 1, 1898	
Charley Sebastian	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Totten School, N. Dak.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
W. F. Canfield	Superintendent	$1,600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Frank W. Blake	Clerk	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
William J. Parker	Assistant clerk and storekeeper.	480	M.	I.	....do....	
Donald R. Osborn	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	May 12, 1896	
Jennie L. Osborn	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
James Staley	....do....	600	M.	W.	May 9, 1898	
Roy D. Stalker	....do....	540	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Roderick Marion	Assistant teacher	480	M.	I.	Sept. 6, 1897	
Dora S. Dutton	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1897	
Andrew Johnson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Marie C. Canfield	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1896	
Jessie L. Spencer	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1898	
James W. Blackwell	Nurse	360	M.	W.	Nov. 26, 1894	
Emma V. Blackwell	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Emily Winquist	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Dec. 27, 1894	
Joseph Fisher	Baker	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Josephine Parker	Cook	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Norman Jerome	Farmer	420	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Antoine Buisson	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1897	
John I. Kregness	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897	
Howard W. Hastings	Shoe and harness maker and bandmaster.	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Robert Smith	Engineer	720	M.	I.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Alexander Boucher	Indian assistant	180	M.	I.	July 18, 1897	
Nelson Porter	....do....	120	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Normand Dauphino	....do....	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Alfred Venne	....do....	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Moses Gooden	....do....	48	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Joseph Stone	....do....	120	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Jacob Rock	....do....	120	M.	I.	....do....	
Joseph Jourdan	....do....	120	M.	I.	....do....	
Grey Nuns Boarding School, Fort Totten, N. Dak.						
Margaret Jean Page	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Margaret Cleary	Assistant teacher	500	F.	W.	....do....	
Mary Hart	....do....	500	F.	W.	....do....	
Bridget M. Cleary	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 12, 1893	
Mathilda Thuot	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary Bender	Cook	480	F.	W.	Aug. 4, 1892	
Alodia Arsenault	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mary Rose Renaud	Laundress	480	F.	W.	....do....	
Joseph C. Carl	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Fort Yuma School, Cal.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Mary O'Neil	Superintendent	1,200	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary O'Connor	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	....do....	
Virginia Franco	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do....	
Mary Lavin	Assistant teacher	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Felix Curran	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Lizzie Reilley	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Mary Dugnow	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Mary Howard	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Modesta Absotz	Assistant seamstress	200	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Lizzie	Laundress	240	F.	I.	Aug. 16, 1896	
Maria	....do....	240	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1893	
Justine	....do....	240	F.	I.	....do....	
Patrick Escalanti	Baker	300	M.	I.	....do....	
Bill Mahave	Assistant baker	180	M.	I.	....do....	
Anna O'Connor	Cook	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Llewellyn J. Stratton	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1898	
John F. Whittington	Shoe and harness mkr.	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
William Eddy	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	....do....	
James Jager	Watchman	180	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Pancho Lechero	Chief watchman	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Richard Sacasonelgh	Carpenter apprentice.	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Joseph Tanam	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Ambrose Sahom	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Reginaldo Escovel	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Yuma School, Cal.—Cont'd.						
James Manay	Carpenter apprentice.	$60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Leo Ashonelgh	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Owen Shelokee	Shoemaker	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Angelo Malnupo	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Gerald Dayo	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
David Shirell	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Daniel Dorchester	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Felix Zapial	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Genoa School, Nebr.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
James E. Ross	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Henry O. Colley	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1896	
James W. Plake	Assistant clerk	540	M.	I.	Feb. 25, 1898	
James G. Lillebridge	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	Nov. 28, 1893	
Elspeth L. Fisher	Principal teacher	900	F.	W.	Aug. 3, 1895	
Clara C. McAdam	Teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Maggie Hank	....do....	660	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1897	
Irene B. Jemison	....do....	600	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Mary Daugherty	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1897	
Jerdie Dawson	....do....	480	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Ella M. Fowlass	....do....	480	F.	I.	Sept. 10, 1897	
Cora R. Weaver	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
George Nichols	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Aug. 19, 1896	
Ida Ross	Matron	720	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1895	
Bertha Quigg	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1895	
Philomene Glard	....do....	240	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Cynthia Thurston	Nurse	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary J. Young	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Emma Mart	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1894	
Emma A. Seaman	Cook	600	F.	W.	July 11, 1895	
William Thompson	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
James Welch	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
N. S. Nelson	Tailor	840	M.	W.	....do....	
Jesse McCallum	Shoe and harness mkr.	720	M.	W.	....do....	
Frank L. Richards	Night watchman	480	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Clarence Fisher	Assistant	120	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Isaac Keeble	....do....	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Ben De Cory	....do....	120	M.	I.	....do....	
Jackson Crazy Bear	....do....	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Blanche Goings	....do....	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Alvina Garcia	....do....	120	F.	I.	....do....	
Addie Barse	....do....	120	F.	I.	....do....	
Florence Hawk	....do....	120	F.	I.	Mar. 8, 1897	
John Spratt	Sergeant	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Lawrence Touzomp	....do....	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Charles Snyder	....do....	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Jennie Leading Feather.	....do....	48	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Mary Anderson	....do....	48	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1897	
Grand Junction School, Colo.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62.)
T. G. Lemmon	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Heman R. Bull	Physician	450	M.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Freddie A. Hough	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1897	
Ella L. Patterson	Teacher	660	F.	W.	....do....	
Lizzie M. Lampson	....do....	600	F.	W.	....do....	
Aura L. Fitch	....do....	540	F.	W.	July 24, 1897	
Elzadah L. Huston	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Eleanor C. Bryan	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 6, 1898	
Bertha Standing	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1896	
Kate Richardson	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Aug. 2, 1889	
Nathan Whitmire	Cook	600	M.	H.	July 7, 1891	
Allison R. Betz	Farmer	720	M.	W.	May 17, 1898	
O. G. Carner	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	June 25, 1898	
Robert D. Agosa	Tailor	600	M.	I.	July 11, 1897	
Arthur F. Upshaw	Indian assistant	150	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
George Hunt	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Jake Morgan	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
John Harmes	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Abram Hostincho	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Guy Gundy	....do....	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Grand Junction School, Colo.—Continued.						
Nellie Henley	Indian assistant	$20	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Joe D. Oliver	Industrial teacher and landmaster.	720	M.	W.	....do	
Grande Ronde School, Oreg.						Treaty Dec. 21, 1855 (12 Stat., 982); act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Andrew Kershaw	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Margaret T. O'Brien	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Cora B. Egeler	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
William Simmons	Industrial teacher	300	M.	I.	July 6, 1896	
Eugenie M. Edwards	Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1896	
Anna Riland	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	June 6, 1895	
Clara Studly	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
La Rose Quenel	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Josephine Labonte	Indian assistant	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
John Dowd	....do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Green Bay Agency, Wis.						June 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 147).
MENOMONEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Leslie Watson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Martin D. Archiquette	Disciplinarian	500	M.	I.	Mar. 20, 1897	
Bertha J. Dryer	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1896	
Carrie V. Marr	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 25, 1893	
Mildred B. Collins	....do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 30, 1897	
Margaret J. Powless	Kindergartner	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Henry Dicke	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Huldith Watson	Matron	660	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1896	
Mary Weaver	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	....do	
Rhoda H. Wheelock	....do	300	F.	I.	Mar. 8, 1898	
Augusta Schweers	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1894	
Maggie Warrington	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1897	
Algerina Jordan	Laundress	450	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Sophia Feather	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Apr. 5, 1898	
Nancy Cown	Baker	400	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Eveline La Fave	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Matchel Saupaw	Farmer	400	M.	I.	Mar. 22, 1898	
Peter Russell	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
John Waukechon	Shoe and harness maker.	450	M.	I.	Aug. 30, 1893	
John Cardish	Night watchman	p.m. 20	M.	I.	Oct. 10, 1897	
Joseph Pyavisit	Engineer	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Charles Freshette	Teamster	300	M.	I.	Apr. 8, 1895	
John Oketchicum	....do	200	M.	I	Apr. 19, 1897	
STOCKBRIDGE DAY SCHOOL.						Act Feb. 6, 1871 (16 Stat., 404).
Charles H. Koonz	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897	
Eva Koonz	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Greenville Boarding School, Cal.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Edward N. Ament	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary B. Clayton	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Charles M. Trubody	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 14, 1898	
Floy M. Ament	Matron	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mary Jake	Laundress	240	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1896	
Lulu Wilson	Cook	300	F.	H.	Nov. 15, 1896	
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Hervey B. Peairs	Superintendent	2,000	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
J. W. Alder	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
C. C. Seewir	Assistant clerk	720	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
H. B. Herndon	....do	600	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1896	
James H. Cox	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	Nov. 24, 1897	
James Vandal	Asst. disciplinarian	80	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Edward Le Clair	....do	60	M.	I.	Nov. 19, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans—Cont'd.						
Sarah A. Brown	Asst. principal teacher	$800	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Frances C. Wenrich	Normal teacher	840	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Maud Mosher	Teacher business department.	720	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1896	
Eliz Hellawell	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Helen W. Ball	....do	660	F.	W.	....do	
Emma H. Foster	....do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Mary Marshall	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Anna B. Kemp	....do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1897	
Lucy I. Balfo	....do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 13, 1897	
Ada Brewer	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1897	
Geo. Shawneo	....do	360	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Mary Autone	....do	360	F.	I.	Feb. 16, 1898	
Griffith Richards	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1891	
Stella Robbins	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
John Zuebert	Manual training teacher.	900	M.	W.	June 4, 1898	
Louise H. Pilcher	Matron	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897	
E. L. Johnson	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Julia V. Clark	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Annie Beaulieu	....do	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Kate Dagenett	....do	360	F.	I.	Nov. 17, 1897	
Julia Hilliu	....do	60	F.	I	Apr. 1, 1897	
Rachel L. Seeley	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Anna Fischer	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Marian Lambert	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Ella Koshiway	....do	60	F.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Eva Anderson	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1894	
Isaac Augusta	Assistant laundress	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Louis Shawano	....do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Leonard Thomas	Baker	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Louis Le Roy	Assistant baker	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Nancy Kennedy	Cook	600	F.	W.	May 13, 1898	
Maud Pocorc	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	Oct. 21, 1897	
Lillie Lutsey	....do	60	F.	I.	Nov. 16, 1897	
Sampson Pigeon	....do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Ella P. Cooper	Hospital cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1894	
R. O. Hoyt	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1897	
Ottie Myers	Assistant farmer	120	M.	I.	June 1, 1898	
Simon Red Bird	Carpenter	360	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Moses Summers	Assistant carpenter	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Theodore J. Shonley	Tailor	000	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1897	
J. M. Cannon	Shoemaker	000	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Geo. W. Hanson, jr	Blacksmith	000	M.	W.	....do	
Anthony Caldwell	Night watchman	540	M.	N.	....do	
Donald McArthur	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Mar. 28, 1898	
Charles Geboo	Assistant gardener	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1897	
W. M. Lindley	Engineer	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Jos. Keef	Assistant engineer	300	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Al. Robinson	Harness maker	000	M.	W.	Aug. 3, 1897	
David Bunker	Wagon maker	000	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1891	
W. A. Opperman	Paluter	000	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Alice J. Doerfus	Stewardess	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
John Buch	Bandmaster	360	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Avery Wadsworth	Teamster	80	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Wilber Johnson	Assistant teamster	60	M.	I.	....do	
Elijah Brown	Sergeant	60	M.	I.	....do	
Homer Lewis	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Robert Keith	....do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Andrew Jackson	....do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Samuel Townsend	Assistant printer	180	M.	I.	Jan. 5, 1898	
C. R. Dixon	Assistant superintendent and physician.	1,500	M.	W.	May 23, 1898	
Hoopa Valley Agency Boarding School, Cal.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Wm. B. Freer	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	May 20, 1898	
Oscar McCarty	Disciplinarian	300	M.	I.	Feb. 23, 1898	
H. Louisa Dessez	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
George A. Brenner	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
Mary H. Manning	....do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 28, 1896	
Charles H. Lowe	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1898	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Hoopa Valley Agency, Boarding School, Cal.—Continued.						
Emma H. Denton	Matron	$600	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1888	
Matilda Kruger	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	Apr. 9, 1888	
Gifford Spinks	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Lettie Horne	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1888	
Maggie Hennessy	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Herbert Thornton	Baker	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Jane Spinks	Cook	500	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1893	
Linda Griggs	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Apr. 22, 1888	
Major P. Dutton	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Nov. 30, 1895	
Hualapai Reservation, Ariz.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Henry P. Ewing	Industrial teacher (in charge of the three schools).	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
SUPAI SCHOOL.						
Horace E. Wilson	Teacher	600	M.	W.	May 14, 1888	
Tama M. Wilson	Housekeeper	240	F.	W.	....do	
Cornelia S. Ferry	Cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
HUALAPAI DAY SCHOOL, HACKBERRY, ARIZ.						
Edwin Minor	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	May 27, 1897	
Belle M. Minor	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	May 6, 1897	
HUALAPAI DAY SCHOOL, KINGMAN, ARIZ.						
Nelson Carr	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1896	
Anna M. Carr	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1897	
Kiowa Agency, Okla.						Act Oct. 21, 1887 (15 Stat., 581); act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
RIVERSIDE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Geo. L. Pigg	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Ella A. Burton	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1891	
Alice S. Buntin	....do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Hattie E. Pigg	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
John A. Buntin	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Nannie E. Sheddan	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Anna S. Dyson	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1897	
Mary E. Ridgeley	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	....do	
Portia Hendrix	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Maria A. Frutchey	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Wallace Caley	Assistant laundress	150	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
John R. Porterfield	Baker	300	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Sarah J. Porterfield	Cook	480	F.	W.	....do	
Joseph Whitebread	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	....do	
James Kelley	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
John Mack	Helper	240	M.	I.	....do	
DAY SCHOOL.						
Nell Leonard	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1897	
Nora Edwards	Indian assistant	p.m.10	F.	I.	May 30, 1888	
RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.						
Cora M. Dunn	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Lizzie Grimes	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Ruth E. Beck	....do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 11, 1898	
Blanche A. Williams	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1896	
Alfred M Dunn	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Joel Cotter	Assistant industrial teacher and farmer.	300	M.	H.	July 20, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Kiowa Agency, Okla.—Continued.						
RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Julia Cannon	Matron	$240	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Edith Reid	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Florence E. Merrithew	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1897	
Martha Napawat	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Martha E. Brace	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 21, 1897	
Ellen Smoky	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Apr. 11, 1898	
Mary Wells	Baker	240	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Henrietta Reid	Cook	480	F.	W.	July 18, 1895	
Morgan Kazhe	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Otto Wells	Helper	150	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1897	
Herman Balah	....do	120	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1898	
FORT SILL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Wilson H. Cox	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Ferdinand Shoemaker	Physician	900	M.	W.	July 29, 1896	
Lucy W. Cox	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Belle B. Casey	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1897	
Myrtle L. Davids	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Sept. 10, 1897	
Margaret L. Adams	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	May 20, 1898	
Ashley Londrosh	Manual training teacher.	720	M.	I.	June 13, 1898	
Wm. M. Holland	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Mary E. Holsinger	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 6, 1898	
Sarah A. Freeman	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Anna M. Walters	Seamstress and nurse	500	F.	W.	....do	
Belle Kenoyer	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1898	
Ramona Chihuahua	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 25, 1897	
Dorothy Nahevato	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	....do	
John Lowry	Baker	480	M.	I.	Feb. 24, 1896	
Martha Dallinger	Cook	180	F.	N.	Mar. 9, 1893	
Jesse Dallinger	Assistant cook	360	M.	N.	....do	
Preston Pohoxicut	Helper	150	M.	I.	May 16, 1898	
Hugh Tossett	....do	150	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Klamath Agency, Oreg.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
KLAMATH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Wm. J. Carter	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1895	
Frank G. Butler	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Allie L. Snyder	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1890	
Mary A. Harrington	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1895	
John W. Brandenburg	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 26, 1894	
Annie E. Maher	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 30, 1897	
Esther V. Carter	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
Belle Ryan	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 27, 1897	
Melissa Brandenberg	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1897	
Lucinda Wilson	Cook	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Harry P. Galarneau	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Thos. F. Maher	Shoe and harness maker.	900	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1898	
Grover Logan	Night watchman	60	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1897	
Daniel Ryan	Gardener and teamster.	500	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Ida Hook	Female assistant	120	F.	I.	Apr. 22, 1898	
Laura Ball	....do	120	F.	I.	....do	
YAINAX BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Knott C. Egbert	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 21, 1897	
W S. Johnson	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	May 1, 1897	
Frank A. Virtue	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897	
R. Ella Nickerson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1898	
Le Roy W. Kennedy	Assistant teacher	540	M.	I.	Dec 8, 1897	
Jasper B. C. Taylor	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1897	
Rachel McGhio	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 19, 1890	
Emily Gard	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Nov. 20, 1897	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Klamath Agency, Oreg.—Cont'd.						
YAINAX BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Melinda Douglas	Cook	$300	F.	I.	June 6, 1898	
David Geran	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Aug. 6, 1896	
Caleb W. Cherrington	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1897	
Homer Hutchinson	Night watchman	00	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Susie Choctoot	Female assistant	200	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Anna Copperfield	....do	200	F.	I.	....do	
La Pointe Agency, Wis.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
LAC DU FLAMBEAU BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Reuben Perry	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 10, 1895	
Norbert Sero	Disciplinarian	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Ada Zimmerman	Teacher	000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Celia J. Durfee	Assistant teacher	000	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Mary E. Perry	....do	000	F	W.	Mar. 24, 1890	
Mary A. Paquette	Matron	000	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Daisy M. Whitesides	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Kate Eastman	Seamstress	000	F.	W.	Aug. 8, 1895	
Etta Carter	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1896	
Agnes Rummel	Cook	360	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Melinda Thomas	Assistant cook	300	F.	I	Jan. 1, 1898	
Peter Paquette	Farmer	720	M.	I.	July 18, 1896	
Silas E. Crandall	Carpenter	000	M.	W	July 24, 1895	
Chas. W. Phelps	Blacksmith	000	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1897	
N. Isabella Wolfe	Nurse	480	F.	I.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Flora L. Whitmore	Kindergartner	000	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1898	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Normantown:						
Jos. B. Von Feldon	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	I.	Sept. 23, 1896	
Fond du Lac:						
Mary Morgan	....do	p.m.60	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Red Cliff:						
Seraphia Reineck	.....do	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Victoria Steidl	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Pahquahawong:						
Charles K. Dunster	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Janette Dunster	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Nett Lake:						
Augusta Bradley	Female industrial teacher.	000	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890	
Lac Court d'Oreilles.						
Cassius A. Wallace	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1895	
Lena Wallace	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Lac Court d'Oreilles, No. 2:						
William Denomie	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	I.	.....do	
Sophie Denomie	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	.....do	
Lac Court d'Oreilles, No. 3:						
Hogolina Fischenick	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Florentia Pehura	Assistant teacher	p.m.45	F.	W.	.....do	
Euphrasia Kasper	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	.....do	
Grand Portage:						
Ulysses G. Plank	Teacher	p.m.00	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1897	
Emma E. Plank	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1888	
Odanah:						
Macaria Murphy	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Clarissima Walsh	Assistant teacher	p.m 48	F.	W.	.....do	
Lemhi Agency Boarding School, Idaho.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Mary Marincia Donica.	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 28, 1894	
Arthur S. Pyeatt	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W	Feb. 23, 1898	
Matilda D. Moore	Assistant matron and seamstress.	400	F.	W.	Feb. 4, 1898	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1895, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Lemhi Agency Boarding School, Idaho—Continued.						
Martha B. Birge	Seamstress	$400	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1898	
Gussie Pegogo	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Maggie Smith	Cook and laundress	480	F.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Lower Brulé Agency Boarding School, S. Dak.						Act Apr. 20, 1868 (15 Stat., 635); act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
C. J. Crandall	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 10, 1897	
Clara D. True	Teacher	720	F.	W.	May 15, 1895	
Emma V. Robinson	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Robert J. Jackson	Assistant teacher	540	M.	I.	July 1, 1890	
Mary F. Elder	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Henry Barnum	Manual training teacher.	720	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1897	
Emma J. Pierson	Matron	660	F.	W.	Nov. 30, 1896	
Mildred Holiday	Assistant matron	500	F.	H.	Sept. 20, 1897	
Catherine Ellis	....do	300	F.	H.	July 1, 1897	
Armine Fallas	....do	300	F.	H.	Jan. 14, 1898	
Lizzie L. Morgan	Seamstress	540	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Jennie S. Walker	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 4, 1897	
Catherine A. Rocflein	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1898	
Katie P. Hair	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Bessie Wackingstone	....do	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Susan Johnson	Baker	480	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Minnie May	Cook	480	F.	W.	Jan. 19, 1898	
Estelle Scott	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Jan. 24, 1898	
Louie De Witt	Farmer	420	M.	H.	July 10, 1897	
Sam Dion	Shoe and harness maker.	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Willis Hawk	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
John Gilland	Indian assistant	240	M.	H.	Mar. 19, 1898	
Effie J. Cooper	Female Industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1898	
Mescalero Agency Boarding School, N. Mex.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Mary Matthews	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1896	
Anna B. Bowman	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Helen M. Colville	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Henry J. Werner	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 25, 1897	
Charlotte Brehaut	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1897	
Maggie P. Smith	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Anna H. Ridenour	Cook	500	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1897	
Beatrice Corrello	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Seth Plata	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	.....do	
Delia Sans Puer	Laundress	120	F.	I.	.....do	
Hallo Gordo	....do	120	F.	I.	.....do	
Anna G. Engle	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1898	
Albert C. Dykeman	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Apr. 13, 1898	
Mission Agency, Cal.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Capoten Grande:						
E. F. Thomas	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	May 31, 1895	
Jennie D. Thomas	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1897	
Rincon:						
Ora M. Salmons	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Terricina Calac	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
La Jolla:						
Flora Golsh	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Juliana Amago	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	Sept. 20, 1897	
Pechanga.						
Belle Dean	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mesa Grande:						
Mary C. B. Watkins	....do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Celestina La Chusa	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	June 1, 1897	
Agua Caliente:						
J. H. Babbitt	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1893, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Mission Agency, Cal.—Continued.						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Cohuilla:						
A. J. Salsberry	Teacher	p.m.$72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Francisco Casero	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Saboba:						
Charles E. Burton	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Ella L. Burton	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Martinez:						
Margaret A. Bingham.	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Potrero:						
Sarah E. Morris	.....do.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Victoria Miquel	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 2, 1897	
Tule River:						
Wilfred H. Winship	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Juanito Alfonso	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Morris School, Minn.						
W. H. Johnson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 5, 1897	
Gertrude Ferris	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1888	
Matthew R. Deriz	.....do.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1888	
David M. Logan	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 13, 1888	
Emma Johnson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1897	
Lena James	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1888	
Jessie C. Smith	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1897	
Maggie Morgan	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1888	
Francis Loeder	Laundress	400	F.	I.	.....do.....	
Mary Lyon	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Nov. 24, 1897	
Hugh James	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Mar. 5, 1893	
John A. Webster	Indian assistant	180	M.	I.	Apr. 14, 1898	
James W. Silas	.....do.....	180	M.	I.	.....do.....	
						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Mount Pleasant School, Mich.						
Rodney S. Graham	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 8, 1897	
Wm. R. Kennedy	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1891	
Lydia E. Kaup	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1897	
Anna R. Fry	.....do.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 25, 1898	
Helena Campbell	.....do.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1898	
Elizabeth L. Craig	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Rose Oakland	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1898	
Hattie M. Brown	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1897	
Sarah A. Wyman	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Agnes Quinn	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1893	
Josephine Ayling	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1895	
Nora Hampton	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Sept. 10, 1897	
Robert Brown	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Edward Dutton	Assistant farmer	360	M.	I.	Feb. 9, 1897	
Charles Slater	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1895	
Marian Stephens	First sergeant	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Emma Redbird	Second sergeant	48	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Frank Teeple	.....do.....	48	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
John Abrams	First helper	36	M.	I.	.....do.....	
Eliza Paull	.....do.....	30	F.	I.	May 16, 1898	
Anna Chippewa	Second helper	24	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Frank Vasseur	.....do.....	24	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Amelia Battees	Third helper	12	F.	I.	May 16, 1898	
Maubes Peto	.....do.....	12	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Peter Chatfield	Night watchman	120	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Busio McDougann	Teacher	540	F.	I.	June 25, 1898	
						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Navajo Agency, N. Mex.						
NAVAJO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Francis M. Neel	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 6, 1897	
Robert Larimer	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1898	
Rose K. Watson	Teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
J. Alfred Moll	.....do.....	660	M.	W.	Oct. 24, 1897	
Maggie G. Robinson	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1893, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Navajo Agency, N. Mex.—Cont'd.						
NAVAJO BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Lura P. Manning	Kindergartner	$20	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1895	
William J. Oliver	Manual training teacher.	840	M.	W.	Mar. 20, 1897	
Minnie Y. Neel	Matron	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Clara S. Cutler	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1898	
Hattie Tapia	.....do.....	240	F.	I.	Nov. 19, 1897	
Maggie Keough	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1897	
Mary E. Keough	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Juana Chirina	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	June 19, 1898	
Jennie E. Houser	Cook	540	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Milde Emerson	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Dec. 5, 1897	
Annie Peslekai	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1897	
Percy Linneh	.....do.....	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Walter Shirley	.....do.....	120	M.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Will Wood	.....do.....	120	M.	I.	.....do.....	
Lausti Ayzo	.....do.....	120	F.	I.	June 1, 1898	
LITTLE WATER DAY SCHOOL.						
Emma De Vore	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
June Haskell	Housekeeper	p.m.48	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1898	
Et suo ba ——	Indian assistant	p.m.10	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897	
KEAMS CANYON BOARDING SCHOOL, ARIZ.						
James K. Allen	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 24, 1897	
Mary H. McKee	Physician	1,000	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Amelia K. Collins	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Margaret L. Adams	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1897	
R. C. Spink	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1894	
Ernestine Elel	Matron	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Daisy Dean	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	June 25, 1893	
Emma T. Houtz	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	June 20, 1898	
H. Eliza Fain	Laundress	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Rebecca Cline	Cook	540	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Chu ak whia	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	June 1, 1897	
Mum ke nu	.....do.....	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Cooch mol a nim	.....do.....	120	F.	I.	.....do.....	
Sa coon gol ashe	.....do.....	120	F.	I.	.....do.....	
POLACCA DAY SCHOOL.						
Nannie A. Cook	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1897	
Josephine Arnell	Seamstress	p.m.48	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Ses com na ...	Indian assistant	p.m.10	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
OREIBA DAY SCHOOL.						
Anna C. Egan	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Josephine Lofland	Seamstress	p.m.48	F.	I.	Sept. 14, 1897	
Kew an ven to wah	Indian assistant	p.m.10	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
SECOND MESA DAY SCHOOL.						
Kitty C. Macauley	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Jolie A. Palin	Seamstress	p.m.48	F.	I.	Nov. 21, 1897	
Gawanuse	Indian assistant	p.m.10	M.	I	Sept. 1, 1897	
BLUE CANYON DAY SCHOOL.						
Milton J. Needham	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Sept. 21, 1897	
Hosteen Entas	Laborer	p.m.30	M.	I.	Oct. 18, 1897	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1893, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Neah Bay Agency, Wash.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Neah Bay:						
John P. Vance	Teacher	p.m. $72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Susan M. Vance	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Quillehute:						
A. W. Smith	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Hanks Markishtum	Assistant teacher	p.m. 40	M.	I.	May 3, 1898	
Nevada Agency Boarding School, Nev.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Eugene Fowler	Issue clerk	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Wilbert E. Meagley	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	May 1, 1897	
Olive B. Walt	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1897	
Fannie M. Mayers	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 18, 1897	
James R. Hastings	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 18, 1894	
Kittie A. Meagley	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Ida Lowry	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Margaret J. Gutelius	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Sarah Natches	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Nellie Stevens	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Nov. 23, 1890	
Ann Green	Cook	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Susie Truckee	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Nov. 25, 1896	
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
OMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Duncan D. McArthur	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1895	
Edith R. Johnson	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jun. 20, 1897	
Louisa Tallchief	....do	600	F.	I.	Aug. 30, 1890	
Laura Diddock	Kindergartner	900	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Herbert H. Johnson	Manual-training teacher.	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Mary H. White	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1897	
Elizabeth Lamson	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Apr. 13, 1897	
Lyle M. Drury	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1897	
Lucy L. Wright	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 13, 1898	
Lotta Rasch	Laundress	400	F.	W.	July 13, 1896	
Amelia Tyndall	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Aug. 25, 1897	
Olive Lambert	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 20, 1896	
Edith Tyndall	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Jan. 5, 1898	
John Wright	Farmer	900	M.	I.	Nov. 5, 1897	
Amos Mitchell	Assistant farmer	240	M.	I.	July 20, 1897	
WINNEBAGO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John B. Brown	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1897	
Mamie B. Cone	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1897	
Eliz. Baker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Mary E. Ball	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Ashley Londrosh	Manual-training teacher.	720	M.	I.	July 19, 1896	
Josie Holsworth	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1897	
Lizzie McClean	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Apr. 25, 1898	
Jane Johnson	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Lottie Holsworth	Laundress	450	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1893	
Nellie Barada	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Agnes C. Poole	Cook	400	F.	I.	Dec. 26, 1897	
Lillie Brown	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	June 15, 1897	
W. M. Spier	Farmer	900	M.	W.	June 29, 1897	
Henry A. Edsall	Assistant farmer	420	M.	I.	May 7, 1898	
Oneida School, Wis.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Chas. F. Peirce	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Joseph G. Bulloch	Physician	900	M.	W.	Oct. 30, 1897	
Sara A. Rice	Clerk	600	F.	I.	Sept. 16, 1896	
Moses E. King	Disciplinarian	400	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Florence Horner	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1896	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1893, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Oneida School, Wis.—Continued.						
Alice Cornelius	Teacher	$700	F.	I.	Jan. 14, 1898	
Julia M. Williams	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	Sept. 11, 1897	
Jennie Mollenkoph	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Henriette M. Kito	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1893	
Hattie Metoxen	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	May 4, 1898	
Florence Bonifant	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Lydia E. Wheelock	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Jan. 17, 1893	
Melissa Reed	Laundress	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Eliz Skenadore	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	....do	
Emma F. Smith	Cook	480	F.	W.	....do	
Lavinia Adams	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Dec. 10, 1897	
Geo. W. Haus	Farmer	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Carl P. Wolf	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1896	
Richard Powless	Night watchman	p.m. 30	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Elinora J. Zellers	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 2:						
Mabel C. Bennett	....do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
No. 3:						
A. F. Geraghty	....do	p.m. 60	M.	W.	May 1, 1897	
No. 4:						
Josiah A. Powlas	....do	p.m. 48	M.	I.	Sept. 9, 1895	
Osage Agency, Okla.						Treaty June 2, 1825 (7 Stat., 240), Res. Jan. 9, 1838.
OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Saml. L. Hertzog	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Susan E. McKeon	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	May 25, 1898	
Mabel Benedict	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1898	
Anna Sheridan	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Mary Morris	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1895	
Harry Kohpay	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Nov. 12, 1893	
Mary R. Bean	Matron	720	F.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Ella Spurgeon	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1897	
Edith Dodson	....do	400	F.	I.	....do	
Jennie Gray	....do	400	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1897	
Louisa K. Locke	Nurse	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1890	
Marietta Hayes	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	....do	
Allie West	Assistant seamstress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1895	
Laura Mahio	....do	400	F.	W.	Mar. 28, 1898	
Ida Luppy	....do	400	F.	W.	May 7, 1898	
Nannie Evans	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1897	
Antwine Rodman	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	May 9, 1898	
Lizzie Parker	....do	240	F.	I.	Oct. 22, 1897	
Reuben Hawes	Baker	900	M.	I.	Mar. 28, 1898	
Maggie Hayes	Cook	400	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1897	
Mary M. Bonnin	....do	400	F.	I.	Jan. 7, 1898	
Lizzie Pike	....do	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Ella Fire Thunder	....do	400	F.	I.	May 9, 1898	
Wm. R. Locke	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1897	
John Whelan	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	May 15, 1895	
Wm. Altimo	Shoe and harness-maker.	900	M.	I.	Feb. 12, 1890	
Edwin Patterson	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1894	
Wm. Breninger	Indian assistant	500	M.	I.	Mar. 9, 1898	
Levi Jones	Assistant engineer	900	M.	I.	Mar. 2, 1898	
Elmer Wheeler	....do	240	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Joseph E. Weller	....do	240	M.	I.	May 9, 1898	
KAW BOARDING SCHOOL.						Treaty Jan. 14, 1846 (9 Stat., 842).
M. E. Bost	Teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Margaret E. Bachtel	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Jesse White	Industrial teacher	480	M.	I.	Nov. 12, 1897	
Allie C. Smith	Matron	480	F.	W.	Jan. 19, 1898	
Mary C. Lewis	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Apr. 23, 1898	
Amelia Skenaudoah	Seamstress	400	F.	I.	Nov. 29, 1897	
Sophia Cornelius	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 188- Continued

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Osage Agency, Okla. Continued.						
KAW BOARDING SCHOOL.—continued.						
Louisa Sheel	Cook	$100	F.	W.	July 1,1894	
A. J. Penner	Farmer	480	M.	W.	Mar. 1,1895	
Frank James	Indian assistant	240	M.	I	June 3,1898	
Perris School, Cal						Act June 7,1897 (30 Stat.,62).
Harwood Hall	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	June 2,1897	
C. Edward Kant	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Sept 14,1895	
Clara D. Allen	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept 1,1896	
B. N. O. Walker	....do	600	M.	I.	Oct 13,1896	
Pearl McArthur	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 13,1897	
Geo. S. Hild	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Jan 27,1898	
Fanny D. Hall	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 2,1895	
Felipa Amago	Assistant matron	540	F.	I	Nov 1,1897	
Olive Ford	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	July 1,1896	
R. A. Maris	Laundress	720	F.	W	July 14,1895	
Lydia Long	Cook	500	F.	W	Oct. 25,1895	
Fred Long	Farmer	720	M.	I	....do	
Myles Sharkey	Shoe and harness maker.	540	M.	W.	July 1,1897	
Silvas Lubo	Indian assistant	120	M.	I	June 1,1898	
Charles Colman	....do	60	M	I.	....do	
Mystical Amago	....do	60	F.	I.	Mar. 1,1898	
Daniel Subish	....do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 15,1898	
Jesus Paipo	....do	60	M.	I.	July 1,1897	
Zenobia Calac	....do	60	F.	I	Sept 1,1897	
Daisy Hurst	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 16,1898	
Phœnix School, Ariz.						Act June 7,1897 (30 Stat., 62).
S. M. McCowan	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	June 6,1895	
James B. Alexander	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	July 1,1896	
Andrew Rondon	Assistant clerk	900	M.	I.	Dec. 11,1897	
H. F. Liston	Disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	....do	
Cyrus Sun	Assistant disciplinarian.	480	M.	W.	....do	
Flora E. Harrey	Principal teacher	1,000	F.	W.	Jan. 7,1898	
Ora B. Bryant	Teacher	840	F.	W.	....do	
Mary Riley	....do	660	F.	W.	Oct. 18,1894	
Sarah N. Alexander	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1897	
Addie Beaver	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	....do	
Mary Wlunie	....do	540	F.	I.	....do	
Florence Liston	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	July 15,1897	
Emma A. McCowan	Matron	720	F.	W.	June 6,1895	
Cipriano Avalos	Assistant Matron	240	F.	H.	May 21,1898	
Alice Leeds	....do	240	F.	I.	July 1,1897	
Atte Oxendine	....do	240	F.	I.	....do	
Agnes Ragnell	....do	240	F.	H.	June 1,1896	
Emma Monroe	Housekeeper	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1,1897	
Catherine Orr	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1,1897	
Sarah Allen	Assistant nurse	120	F.	I.	May 21,1898	
Bertha Canfield	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Jan. 17,1896	
Katie E. Custer	Assistant seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 25,1898	
Emma Erasius	....do	120	F.	I.	July 1,1895	
Silys Rowracura	....do	120	F.	I.	Aug. 1,1897	
Mary Sun	....do	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1,1897	
Emma Mills	....do	60	F.	I.	June 1,1898	
Eliza Mathews	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Aug. 1,1892	
Ellen King	Assistant laundress	100	F.	I.	Sept. 1,1897	
Maggie Sun	....do	100	F.	I.	Oct. 1,1897	
David B. Hill	Baker	480	M.	I.	June 1,1898	
Mark Twain	Assistant baker	120	M.	I.	Mar. 1,1898	
Hattie Van Eaton	Cook	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1,1897	
William Peters	Assistant cook	100	M.	I.	Mar. 1,1898	
Mary Johns	....do	100	F.	I.	Sept. 1,1897	
A. G. Mathew	Farmer	750	M.	W.	Aug. 1,1892	
Miles Justin	Assistant farmer	120	M.	I.	July 1,1896	
James K. Wroth	....do	120	M.	I.	Mar. 1,1898	
James L. Barnhart	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	Dec. 11,1897	
Jose Mendoza	Assistant carpenter	120	M.	I.	Sept. 1,1897	
Juan Avalos	....do	120	M.	I.	Mar. 1,1898	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 188-—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Phœnix School, Ariz.—Continued.						
John Ance	Tailor	$720	M.	I.	Sept. 20,1896	
George Head	Assistant tailor	120	M.	I.	July 1,1897	
Meachem Hendricks	Shoemaker	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1,1896	
Charles D. Orr	Harness maker	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1,1897	
Albert Bread	Assistant shoe and harness maker.	100	M.	I.	June 1,1898	
J. P. Cochran	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	July 1,1897	
Kisto Lotta	Assistant blacksmith	100	M.	I	....do	
Leonard Mendoza	Night watchman	400	M.	I.	Sept. 1,1895	
R. B. Custer	Gardener	720	M.	W.	Apr. 25,1898	
Roy A. Perry	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Oct. 25,1897	
Early Whitman	Assistant engineer	100	M.	I.	Sept. 16,1897	
Ma. t Antonio	....do	100	M.	I	July 1,1897	
Alice Nott	Helper	60	F.	I	Sept. 1,1897	
George Pratt	....do	60	M.	I.	Oct 1,1897	
Jose Makil	....do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1,1898	
Cora Gates	....do	60	F.	I.	July 1,1897	
Carlos Mica	....do	60	M.	I.	Feb 1,1898	
Victor Kindelay	....do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1,1898	
Parrie Sisk	....do	60	M	I	....do	
Harvier Enas	....do	60	M.	I.	June 1,1898	
Pierre School, S. Dak.						Act June 7,1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Crosby G. Davis	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 16,1896	
Wm. H. Cruikshank	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Apr. 22,1897	
Laura E. Cowles	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 1,1896	
E. Belle Van Voris	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1,1897	
Luetta Rummel	....do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15,1898	
Joel B. Archiquette	....do	540	M.	I.	Sept. 1,1899	
Jay B. Hann	Manual train'g teacher	720	M.	W.	July 1,1897	
Henry F. Craig	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 4,1897	
Phebe Thomson	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1,1897	
Jennie R. Walbridge	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	June 14,1897	
Ida F. Clayton	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Feb. 12,1898	
Elizabeth Lane	Laundress	400	F.	W.	June 7,1897	
Sophie Parker	Baker	400	F.	I.	Feb. 3,1898	
Anna B. Wood	Cook	500	F.	N.	May 1,1898	
James R. Wight	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1,1894	
William H. Carr	Engineer	600	M.	W	Oct. 6,1897	
Samuel Lawrence	Tailor	400	M.	I.	Feb. 21,1898	
Fred Bailey	Laborer	300	M.	W.	Feb. 16,1898	
Pima Agency Boarding School, Ariz.						Act June 7,1897 (30 Stat., 62).
W. H. Hallmann	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 10,1897	
Hugh Patton	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Feb. 20,1897	
Ella R. Gracey	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 15,1897	
Helena Blythe	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 17,1897	
Bertha S. Wilkins	....do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15,1896	
Henry W. Warren	Assistant teacher	600	M	I.	Oct. 23,1894	
Lois Ritchey	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 29,1897	
Lizzie Sharp	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	....do	
Luella Antone	Nurse	120	F	I.	July 1,1897	
Emma R. Palmer	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	July 1,1896	
Louisa Smart	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1,1898	
Bello R. Zimmerman	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1,1896	
Elizabeth Browning	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Nov. 1,1895	
Albert Jose	Assistant baker	60	M.	I.	May 1,1898	
Mary E. Dennis	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1894	
Adam Gaston	Assistant cook	240	M.	I.	Jan. 23,1896	
William C. Sharp	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Nov. 21,1894	
George N. Quinn	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	Oct. 25,1897	
Malia Yavages	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1,1898	
Osia Clark	....do	60	M.	I.	July 1,1897	
Henry Williams	....do	60	M.	I.	....do	
Jose M. Apachoas	....do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 23,1898	
David I. Beasley	Blacksmith	800	M.	W.	Jan. 1,1895	
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.						Act June 7,1897 (30 Stat., 62).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
George M. Butterfield	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 16,1897	
Mary A. Clarke	Trained nurse	720	F.	W.	Jan. 27,1898	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 188 Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Russell Ratliff	Disciplinarian	$720	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1888	
J. S. Spear	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
R. P. Stanton	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1888	
Sarah C. Ream	do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Ruth Clayton	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1888	
Katherine McCord	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1888	
Capitola C. Butterfield	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1897	
Catherine B. Spear	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1888	
Mary E. Bratley	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1888	
Lizzie Gillespie	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	H.	Nov. 10, 1897	
Mary Sitting Bear	do	180	F.	I.	do	
Emma B. Schlo	Laundress	180	F.	W.	June 3, 1888	
Nellie Rooks	Assistant laundress	240	F.	H.	Apr. 8, 1898	
Mary Face	do	180	F.	I.	Nov. 17, 1892	
Walter A. Platt	Baker	480	M.	W.	Feb. 4, 1898	
Emma Ruff	Assistant cook	240	F.	H.	Mar. 14, 1898	
Lucy American Horse	do	180	F.	I.	Feb. 18, 1898	
Malk W. Breen	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Edgar O. Knight	Shoemaker and harness mkr	600	M.	W.	Feb. 10, 1888	
James C. Freeman	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897	
William Crazy Bull	Night watchman	600	M.	I.	Feb. 23, 1898	
James Goings	Butcher	600	M.	H.	Feb. 17, 1888	
Angelina Yates	Indian assistant	240	F.	H.	Apr. 6, 1893	
Sophia Candelaria	do	240	F.	H.	do	
George Patton	Cadet	60	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Lucy Afraid of Bear	do	60	F.	H.	May 7, 1895	
Abraham Long Bear	do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 12, 1898	
Joe Hornbeck	do	60	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Berges Bird Head	do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 12, 1898	
Nancy Rooks	do	60	F.	H.	do	
Nancy Little Bull	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Louise Bear	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Rose Fast Elk	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Howard Provost	do	60	M.	H.	Mar. 15, 1898	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
W. B. Dew	Day school inspector	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1897	
Alonza D. Snyder	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
No. 1:						
Mary H. Brun	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
No. 2:						
Elmor Little Chief	do	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Martha Little Chief	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	do	
No. 3:						
E. W. Truitt	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1893	
Mary E. Truitt	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 4:						
William C. Garrett	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Julia E. Garrett	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
No. 5:						
P. E. Carr	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1894	
C. Alice Carr	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1897	
No. 6:						
J. W. Hendren	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Isadora Hendren	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 7:						
E. M. Keith	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
M. G. Keith	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 8:						
Grenville F. Allen	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 4, 1898	
Ada W. Allen	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 9:						
H. A. Mossman	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Nellie Mossman	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 10:						
Horace G. Wilson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1898	
Ida May D. Wilson	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 11:						
Charles H. Park	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1897	
Rose Park	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
No. 12:						
Charles L. Woods	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Zida E. Woods	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 13:						
Frank D. Voorhies	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
L. R. Voorhies	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 14:						
T. H. Faris	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Louise B. Richard	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897	
No. 15:						
W. M. Robertson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
A. A. Robertson	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1895	
No. 16:						
E. W. Gleason	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Martha A. Bain	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1893	
No. 17:						
John F. Mackey	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Evalyn Mackey	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 18:						
George L. Williams	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1889	
Lizzie A. Williams	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1896	
No. 19:						
J. B. Freeland	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1895	
A. M. Freeland	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
No. 20:						
Horace G. Jennerson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1896	
Mary R. Jennerson	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 21:						
W. H. Barton	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 24, 1893	
Angelique Barton	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1895	
No. 22:						
Mattie E. Waird	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	H.	Apr. 15, 1898	
Lizzie A. Bullard	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	do	
No. 23:						
Jno. M. S. Linn	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1893	
Olive R. Linn	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 24:						
James B. Welch	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Mary E. Welch	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	do	
No. 25:						
Edward C. Scovel	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Mary C. Scovel	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 26:						
Reuben P. Wolf	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Rosa M. C. Wolf	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	do	
No. 27:						
J. W. Lewis	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Apr. 8, 1898	
Ida Lewis	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	do	
No. 28:						
John O. Lamb	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1898	
Nellie E. Lamb	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 30:						
J. H. Holland	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1893	
Frances M. Holland	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 31:						
Stephen Waggoner	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	do	
C. J. Waggoner	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Emma M. Jeffres	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1896	
E. K. Robertson	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1896	
Pipestone School, Minn.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Do Witt S. Harris	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 13, 1894	
Louisa McDermott	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Sylvia A. Kneeland	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1897	
Jennie D. Vance	do	540	F.	W.	Mar. 30, 1897	
C. K. Peck	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 15, 1893	
Ota Penn	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1896	
Gertrude Bouser	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Alice Cook	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1894	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Pipestone School, Minn.—Cont'd.						
Theresa Roy	Assistant seamstress	$120	F.	I.	May 16, 1898	
E. E. Ely	Laundress	120	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Mary Laduc	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Feb. 15, 1897	
Fianna F. Sipe	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 29, 1893	
Louise Roubideaux	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Alex McKay	Farmer	400	M.	W.	July 1, 1890	
Annie Morgan	Indian assistant	0	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Julia Dubry	do	0	F.	I.	Feb. 15, 1897	
Stephen Coleman	do	0	M.	I.	June 1, 1898	
George Lyons	do	0	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1898	
George Sheehy	Tailor	180	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Ponca, etc., Agency, Okla.						Act Aug. 15, 1876 (19 Stat., 208); act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
PONCA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Kate W. Cannon	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1897	
Dora N. Odekirk	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1897	
Lou Pyburn	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1893	
Cora I. Snyder	do	480	F.	I.	Jan. 2, 1899	
H. F. Furry	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 17, 1897	
Lizzie V. Davis	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 14, 1894	
Frances Robinson	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Minnie Dunlap	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Bell Zano	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 13, 1897	
Ethel White Eagle	do	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Ann W. Hammack	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 30, 1895	
Julia Delodge	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	May 4, 1898	
W. E. Alexander	Baker	400	M.	W.	June 7, 1898	
Mary E. Miller	Cook	400	F.	I.	Mar. 5, 1896	
Geo. Howell	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Nov. 19, 1896	
PAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Treaty Sept. 24, 1857 (11 Stat., 729).
C. W. Goodman	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 9, 1894	
Sallie R. Neal	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1890	
Starr Hayes	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1897	
Lillie McCoy	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Blanche T. Thomas	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1897	
R. C. Jones	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mary C. Cox	Maton	600	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1893	
Stella Hukill	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Libbie Phillips	do	360	F.	I.	July 12, 1897	
Frona A. Clark	Nurse	400	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Fannie Hageman	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 13, 1898	
Effie Paplin	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 4, 1898	
Myrtle Pool	do	180	F.	I.	Oct. 13, 1897	
Ellen McCurdy	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Ida Miller	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 13, 1897	
Ruth Williams	do	180	F.	I.	Apr. 5, 1898	
Charles H. Casper	Baker	400	M.	I.	May 18, 1897	
Dora Purdy	Cook	400	F.	I.	Nov. 18, 1897	
W. R. Clark	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Feb. 20, 1895	
S. N. Beal	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Eliza Connelly	Indian assistant	180	F.	I.	Apr. 7, 1898	
OTOE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1881 (21 Stat., 381).
Mattie L. Adams	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Edith M. Patteo	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 23, 1897	
H. H. Miller	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Bettie Miller	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1897	
Julia Ogee	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Sept. 2, 1896	
B. L. Canfield	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1898	
Mary V. Bearskins	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Nellie Carey	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Mar. 28, 1898	
Ellen B. Duncan	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Annie Ritchell	Baker	300	F.	I.	do	
Myrtle Deason	Cook	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
W. G. Deason	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans.						Act Sept. 30, 1853 (7 Stat., 432).
POTTAWATOMIE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
James J. Duncan	Superintendent	$900	M.	W.	Sept. 7, 1897	
Libbie C. Stanley	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 18, 1898	
Jane Eyre	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1899	
Arthur Johnson	Industrial teacher	480	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1899	
Minnie A. Taylor	Matron	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Josephine Truckey	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Alice M. Battice	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	Apr. 18, 1898	
Dovie M. Lemmon	Laundress	420	F.	I.	Apr. 24, 1898	
Margaret Lasley	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1896	
Phoebe Stevens	Cook	420	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Mary Lasley	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Apr. 18, 1897	
Frank Long	Farmer	480	M.	I.	Jan. 15, 1897	
GREAT NEMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL.						Treaty Mar. 6, 1861 (12 Stat., 1171); act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Thamar Richey	Superintendent	700	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
Mary L. Beates	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1898	
Omar Bates	Industrial teacher	480	M.	W.	Aug. 14, 1896	
Adda Nicholson	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Louise Goulotte	Seamstress	300	F.	I.	Nov. 15, 1895	
Dora Chandee	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 24, 1898	
Florence P. Monroe	Cook	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
KICKAPOO BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Della F. Botsford	Superintendent	840	F.	W.	May 1, 1898	
Ella Thomas	Teacher	540	F.	I.	May 9, 1898	
Chas. Hubbard	Industrial teacher	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Sarah B. Chaplin	Matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1895	
Annie M. Schaffer	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1892	
Lizzie Vanderblowman	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
ZUNI BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Elmira R. Greason	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	May 1, 1898	
Ethel E. Gregg	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1897	
Fannie J. Dennis	Matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Ella P. Dennis	Assistant matron	180	F.	W.	do	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Charles E. Burton	Supervising teacher	840	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Santa Clara:						
Wm. P. Tabel	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Laguna:						
Annie M. Sayre	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Cochiti:						
J. B. Grozier	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	do	
Zia:						
Caroline E. Hosmer	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1892	
Pahuate:						
Annie M. Nichols	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1897	
San Felipe:						
W. C. B. Biddle	do	p.m.72	M.	W.	Dec. 14, 1896	
Acoma:						
Cora A. Taylor	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Taos:						
Alice G. Dwire	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Santo Domingo:						
W. S. Holsinger	do	p.m.72	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1895	
San Juan:						
Felipe Valdes	do	p.m.72	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
Isleta:						
James Horey	do	p.m.72	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Jemez:						
Emma Dawson	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Dec. 16, 1896	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Puyallup School, Wash.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Frank Terry	Superintendent	$1,500	M.	W	May 6, 1897	
James E. Brewer	Disciplinarian	600	M.	H.	May 17, 1886	
Henry J. Phillips	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher.	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Isabel Toan	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary O. Phillips	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Laura E. Terry	....do	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Mary R. Pollock	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Louis Prouss	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Mary X. Rodger	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1897	
Laura S. Hood	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1898	
Bertha Nason	....do	360	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Annie F. Fisher	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1897	
Alice E. Lane	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Dec. 28, 1897	
Mary Peterson	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Aug. 23, 1897	
Mary Patchin	Baker	300	F.	I.	....do....	
Rosie Lafleur	Cook	480	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Agnes Smith	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	June 8, 1898	
James S. Anglea	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	May 24, 1898	
Jese F. Read	Blacksmith	600	M.	I.	Apr. 18, 1888	
Geo. W. Jackson	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Maud Wooten	Apprentice	60	F.	I.	Sept. 17, 1897	
Emily Williams	....do	60	F.	H.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Annie D. Wooten	....do	60	F.	I.	Feb. 20, 1897	
August Pierro	....do	60	M.	H.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Francis Andrew	....do	60	M.	I.	June 25, 1898	
James C. Sheadshut	....do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Frank Law	....do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
PUYALLUP DAY SCHOOLS.						
Jamestown:						
John E. Malone	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Port Gamble:						
Albert Clawson	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1886	
Sarah E. Clawson	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1897	
Skokomish:						
J. E. Youngblood	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Minnie Youngblood	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	....do....	
Chehalis:						
David U. Betts	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Emma R. Betts	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do....	
Quinaielt:						
Herman Kempmeier	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1897	
Mary Down	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.						Treaty May 13, 1833 (7 Stat., 424); act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles H. Lamar	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 13, 1898	
Alice Kingcade	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 27, 1897	
Dorcas Johnson	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Emma D. Johnson	Kindergartner	540	F.	H.	....do....	
Mack Johnson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	....do....	
Lulu M. Lamar	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 18, 1898	
Isa Wade Cardin	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Sept. 17, 1895	
Florence Wade	....do	300	F.	I.	Feb. 8, 1890	
Eliza Peckham	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 25, 1897	
Laura B. Lockhart	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1897	
Mary B. Jennison	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Linnie L. Burnett	Cook	420	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Bertha Albro	Assistant cook	180	F.	H.	Mar. 3, 1898	
William D. Brice	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1898	
William O. Cardin	Indian assisstant	180	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1898	
SENECA BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
R. A. Cochran	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1898	
Eva Johnson	Teacher	600	F.	I.	Jan. 15, 1898	
Emily E. Peako	....do	600	F.	I.	Nov. 11, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.—Continued.						
SENECA BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Erma M. Brenoman	Kindergartner	$540	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1897	
William B. Perry	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Elsie B. Cochran	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 5, 1898	
Kate Long	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	July 7, 1895	
Lucy A. Guthrie	....do	300	F.	I.	Apr. 15, 1897	
Delia Hicks	Seamstress	420	F.	I.	May 5, 1893	
Hattie Winnie	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 21, 1897	
Myrtle Maddox	Laundress	420	F.	W.	July 29, 1897	
Alberta Sarahas	Assistant laundress	180	F.	H.	Sept. 7, 1897	
Hatttie A. Ball	Cook	420	F.	W.	June 2, 1898	
Susie Zano	Assistant cook	180	F.	I	Jan. 11, 1897	
Josiah B. Vaughan	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1886	
Raymond Dawson	Indian assistant	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Rapid City School, S. Dak.						
Ralph P. Collins	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 19, 1897	
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889, (25 Stat., 889).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Julian W. Haddon	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1897	
Horatio P. Belt	Physician	1,000	M.	W	June 30, 1898	
Walter Battice	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Sept 29, 1897	
W. S. Stoops	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Stella M. Williams	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1897	
Lovina C. Van Horne	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Margaret Roberts	....do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 11, 1898	
Eliza J. Dougherty	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1897	
Lizzie M. Bassett	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1897	
Annette Suison	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Ada Rice	....do	400	F.	I.	....do....	
Lucy Leighton	....do	300	F.	I.	Nov. 14, 1897	
Sarah J. Little	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1897	
Eva Huston	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	H.	Oct. 6, 1897	
Dinah Garry	....do	180	F.	I.	Aug. 8, 1897	
Cecelia IronShooter	Laundress	480	F.	I.	May 28, 1898	
Nellie Bull Nation	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Edmond L. B. Eagle	Assistant baker	180	M.	I	Oct. 15, 1897	
Marie Dowdell	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1897	
Jenny Red Hill	Assistant cook	240	F.	I	Apr. 1, 1898	
Ellen Moran	....do	180	F.	H.	....do....	
Theodore Branchard	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Aug. 4, 1897	
John E. Burns	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Oct. 13, 1897	
A. M. Ross	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	June 10, 1897	
Ben Brave	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Sam E. Bixby	Engineer and electrician.	1,000	M.	W	Aug. 13, 1897	
William Ramus	Indian assistant	240	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1898	
George Rainwater	....do	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Oliver Turning Bear	....do	120	M.	I.	Jan. 17, 1898	
Noble Lunderman	....do	120	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Earnest Running	....do	120	M.	I.	....do....	
Callot Garneau	....do	120	M.	H.	Apr. 10, 1898	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
J. Franklin House	Day-school inspector	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Ironwood Creek:						
Hattie F. Eaton	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1897	
Rose Etta Ray	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Upper Cut Meat Creek:						
Henry W. Shaw	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Catherine C. M. Shaw.	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do....	
Cut Meat Creek:						
John Riefel	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	....do....	
Maggie N. Riefel	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do....	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd						
Little White River:						
J. M. Corbin	Teacher	p.m. 100	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Martha A. Corbin	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Milk's Camp:						
E. A. Thomas	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1895	
Libbie S. Thomas	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Agency day:						
Antoinette Spiers	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Spring Creek:						
Z. A. Parker	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
William M. Parker	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	M.	W.	....do	
He Dog's Camp:						
Arthur E. McFatridge	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 7, 1898	
Clara McFatridge	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Red Leaf's Camp:						
Morton E. Bradford	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1894	
Fannie Bradford	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Black Pipe Creek:						
John B. Tripp	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Emelina A. Tripp	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Corn Creek:						
Eugene E. Kidney	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Charlotte E. Kidney	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Lower Cut Meat Creek:						
Jesse H. Bratley	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1895	
Della E. Bratley	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Upper Pine Creek:						
John Whitwell	Teacher	p.m. 30	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897	
Phebe E. Whitwell	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Pine Creek:						
William A. Light	Teacher	p.m. 10	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Libbie C. Light	Housekeeper	p.m. 10	F.	W.	....do	
Ring Thunder Camp:						
Isaac S. Binford	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1895	
Minnie J. Binford	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
White Thunder Creek:						
Charles E. Shell	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Ida A. Shell	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Butte Creek:						
Edward F. Paddock	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
H. E. Paddock	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Little Crow's Camp:						
George G. Davis	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Cora Davis	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp:						
Henry J. Barnes	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1895	
Susie A. Barnes	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Oak Creek:						
J. F. Estes	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Anna J. Estes	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Belle S. Peck	Female Industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	July 5, 1895	
Jennie Duncan	....do	600	F.	W.	July 19, 1895	
Katie E. Bennett	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
C. C. McCreight	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1895	
Martha S. Carlis	....do	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1897	
Jennie Mullen	....do	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Round Valley School, Cal.						Act of June 7 1897 (30 Stat. 62).
George W. Patrick	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
William J. Nolan	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 9, 1897	
Frances D. Nolan	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 18, 1897	
Albert G. Hunter	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 19, 1898	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Round Valley School, Cal.—Continued.						
Sidney J. Patrick	Matron	$240	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1895	
Almer Bercier	Assistant matron	120	F.	H.	Nov. 22, 1897	
Ida Curtiss	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr 16, 1898	
Emma M. Piner	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Mary A. Smith	Cook	480	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1897	
Sac and Fox school, Iowa.						Act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
George W. Nellis	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 10, 1897	
Lucy C. Maley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 13, 1888	
Albert Cory	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1888	
Mary H. Cupp	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Julia A. Barnett	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Oct 1, 1897	
Albert Fife	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Sac and Fox Agency, Oklahoma.						Treaty Oct. 11, 1842 (7 Stat., 596); act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
SAC AND FOX BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Mary C. Williams	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1897	
Hattie A. Patrick	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1897	
Elsie E. Dickson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 15, 1898	
Minnehaha Thomas	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 25, 1897	
Joseph Brunetto	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Hattie G. Victor	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Burchett E. Moore	Assistant matron	400	F.	W	Nov. 2, 1897	
Elizabeth V. Kirksey	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Sarah Whistler	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Mollie Masengill	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 23, 1897	
Josie Barone	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Lena Kirtley	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
William Victor	Farmer	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1898	
Allie Fox	Indian assistant	60	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1898	
Leo Walker	....do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
ABSENTEE SHAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Edward E. Reardon	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 20, 1897	
Lovilla L. Mack	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1897	
Emma Loomis	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1894	
Ottilia Kessel	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Silas Dawson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Jan. 8, 1898	
Nannie Dawson	Matron	600	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Permelia Masengill	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	....do	
Minnie A. Kennedy	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Nov. 9, 1897	
Martha Segar	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 14, 1897	
Mary Ross	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Jan. 4, 1897	
Minnie Canalis	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Nov. 24, 1897	
Lucinda G. Davids	Cook	400	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Eunice Rice	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Nov. 10, 1897	
Benjamin F. Egnew	Farmer	450	M.	W.	June 1, 1895	
Samuel Patrick	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
John Snake	....do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Salem school, Oreg.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Thomas W. Potter	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1895	
Sam B. Davis	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1896	
Leon A. Woodin	Assistant clerk	500	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1899	
E. S. Clark	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	May 1, 1897	
David E. Brower	Disciplinarian	900	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Mary A. Reason	Principal teacher	900	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1897	
Sarah C. Clontier	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1897	
Etta M. French	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1896	
Margaret Miller	....do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Florence Wells	....do	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Francis Bowman	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1897	
Mellie E. Dobso	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1896	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1893, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Salem School, Oreg.—Continued						
Josiah George	Industrial teacher and bandmaster.	$400	M.	I.	Sept. 3, 1896	
Josephine Childers	Matron	720	F.	W.	Aug. 11, 1896	
Manilo Robinson	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	....do....	
Amanda S. Armstrong	....do....	420	F.	I.	Apr. 21, 1897	
Elizabeth T. Adair	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Dollie Laufman	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Mary Runnels	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	May 1, 1888	
Katie L. Brower	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1888	
Reuben Sanders	Assistant laundress	180	M.	I.	Jan. 8, 1888	
L. C. Henderson	Baker	180	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Joseph Teabo	Assistant baker	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1888	
Carrie Charnley	Cook	540	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1893	
Minola McDaniel	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1893	
S. M. Childers	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
William Hunt	Assistant farmer	180	M.	I.	....do....	
John Pattee	Carpenter	720	M.	I.	Aug. 11, 1896	
Axel Peterson	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Theodore M. Thompson	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
William Goodrich	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Victor Graham	Night watchman	720	M.	I.	May 1, 1893	
Almond R. Campbell	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 17, 1897	
Frederick Freeman	Assistant tailor	300	M.	I.	Mar. 12, 1898	
Arthur Bensell	Shoemaker	180	M.	I.	May 1 1888	
Warren Brainard	Butcher	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1888	
Fillis LaChapello	Cadet sergeant	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
William Minor	....do....	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1888	
Peter Williams	....do....	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1888	
Douglas Holt	....do....	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Thomas Young	....do....	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1893	
John Stacy	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Julia Chesaw	....do....	60	F.	I.	....do....	
Rosa Chavis	....do....	60	F.	I.	Apr. 11, 1898	
Julia Sorter	....do....	30	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Samuel Jackson	....do....	30	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Andrew J. Bagnell	....do....	30	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1888	
Albert Savage	....do....	30	M.	I.	....do....	
Henry Spear	....do....	30	M.	I.	....do....	
William George	....do....	30	M.	I.	....do....	
Tirza Trask	....do....	30	F.	I.	....do....	
Lucy Irving	....do....	30	F.	I.	....do....	
San Carlos Agency, Ariz.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62)
SAN CARLOS BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Lydia L. Hunt	Superintendent	1,200	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1897	
Benjamin Mahsel	Disciplinarian	300	M.	I.	Nov. 27, 1895	
Anna B. Gould	Teacher	720	F.	W.	May 10, 1893	
Kate J. Connelly	....do....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1893	
Robert D. Shutt	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 16, 1897	
Maggie Kishbaugh	*Matron*	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1893	
Annie B. Dickens	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Oct. 11, 1897	
Lizzie S. Shutt	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1897	
Sadie Lugaminary	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Ah Gelp	Laundress	540	M.	C.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Louise Rose	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	May 8, 1897	
Andrew Jackson	Cook	540	M.	I.	July 17, 1897	
Ethelbert Kalusho	Assistant cook	240	M.	I.	....do....	
Myron Sippi	Assistant shoemaker	240	M.	I.	Aug. 18, 1893	
Isaac Cuttor	Assistant harness maker.	240	M.	I.	Aug. 27, 1890	
FORT APACHE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
James M. Russell	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1895	
Wm. W. Ewing	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 21, 1898	
Linn E. Wyatt	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1890	
Francis M. Setzer	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Lambert L. Stone	Assistant industrial teacher.	180	M.	I.	Nov. 14, 1890	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
San Carlos Agency, Ariz.—Continued						
FORT APACHE BOARDING SCHOOL—c't'd.						
Etta M. Clinton	Matron	$720	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1897	
Suewillie Ikard	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Candilario Choteau	Cook	540	F.	I.	Mar. 12, 1897	
Andrew Gregg	Assistant shoemaker	240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Santa Fe School, N. Mex.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Thomas M. Jones	Superintendent	1,600	M	W.	July 2, 1894	
Francis J. McCormack	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1897	
M. L. Silcott	Principal and normal teacher.	900	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1898	
Allie B. Busby	Teacher	720	F.	W.	....do....	
Mary E. Dissette	....do....	660	F.	W.	May 1, 1888	
Harry Frossell	Assistant teacher	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Mabel M. Gould	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	May 30, 1888	
Ada W. Crawford	Music teacher	900	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
W. T. Shelton	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 15, 1888	
Robert Martin	Assistant industrial teacher.	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Mary C. Jones	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Sara M. Cotton	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1890	
Naunie Sheahku	....do....	360	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1898	
Sara Jeffries	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1890	
Hattie Asholton	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1897	
Mattie Price	Assistant seamstress	90	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Dora Gurulo	Laundress	600	F.	W.	....do....	
Mattie Kawana	Assistant laundress	98	F.	I.	....do....	
Severiano Tafoya	Baker	480	M.	I.	July 8, 1890	
Juanito Naranjo	Assistant baker	98	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
John Smith	Assistant cook	98	M.	I.	....do....	
George E. Crawford	Carpenter	720	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Charles Becker	Tailor	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1890	
Luciano Campagnoli	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	July 7, 1896	
Royes Gurulo	Night watchman	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Victoriano Sinero	Engineer	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Lewis Schormoyer	Band teacher	240	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Jesus Baca	Assistant blacksmith	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1890	
Nelsie Gorman	Assistant carpenter	120	M.	I.	....do....	
John Lowry	Assistant tailor	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Sterling Price	Janitor	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Nina Smith	Assistant nurse	96	F.	I.	....do....	
Arthur Tinker	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Fred Pedaya	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
W. T. Thornton	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Desiderio Naranjo	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Ned Manning	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Clarence Gatewood	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
San Juan Naranjo	....do....	60	M.	I.	....do....	
Richard M. Graham	....do....	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Antonio Romero	....do....	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Ola Kisto	....do....	60	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1897	
George Bancroft	....do....	36	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Florencio Trujillo	....do....	36	M.	I.	....do....	
Fritz Moyl	....do....	36	M.	I.	....do....	
Cruz Perez	....do....	36	M.	I.	....do....	
Agripita Naranja	....do....	36	M.	I.	....do....	
Choo Plummer	....do....	36	M.	I.	....do....	
Frank Armstrong	....do....	36	M.	I.	....do....	
Lorenzo Pedaya	....do....	36	M.	I.	....do....	
Aniceto Cata	....do....	36	M.	I.	....do....	
Xavier Kawker	....do....	36	M.	I.	Aug. 12, 1897	
San Juanito Toleto	....do....	36	M.	I.	Dec. 11, 1897	
Elena Byanuaba	....do....	36	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Salvador Perez	....do....	36	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1897	
Claudo Haven	....do....	36	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Lenj. Naranjo	....do....	36	M.	I.	....do....	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Santee Agency, Nebr.						Treaty Apr. 29, 1868 (15 Stat., 635); act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
SANTEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Louisse Cavalier	Superintendent	$840	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Laura Howe	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 31, 1888	
Joseph F. Roiette	....do	540	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Paul J. Smith	Industrial teacher	540	M.	W.	Feb. 20, 1888	
Anna M. Mendenhall	Matron	500	F.	W.	June 19, 1897	
Julia Haines	Assistant matron	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Eunice Kitto	Seamstress	450	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1888	
June Frezier	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Feb. 24, 1888	
Annie A. L. Kirk	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Rebecca Rose	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1897	
Joshua Crow	Night watchman	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
HOPE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Walter J. Wicks	Superintendent	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Josephine Hilton	Teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Cornelia Birch	Matron	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Maud Echo Hawk	Seamstress	420	F.	I.	Sept 18, 1896	
Henrietta Jones	Cook	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Minnie Bruno	Laundress	300	F.	W.	....do	
C. F. Miller	Laborer	300	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1888	
PONCA DAY SCHOOL.						
Anna B. Tryon	Teacher	[illegible]	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Seger School, Okla.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
John H. Seger	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
S. K. Wauchope	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1896	
Emma Kane	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
E. E. Palmer	....do	600	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1893	
Bettie E. Foley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1897	
Margaret W. Petticolas	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Ida L. Stroud	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Mildred W. Buffalo	....do	144	F.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Bertie Ansley	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Julia Lizard	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1897	
Lizzie White	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Lulu Little Medicine	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	June 1, 1898	
Mary L. Bear	Baker	240	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Diana W. Mann	Assistant baker	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Gertie Heart	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	....do	
Peter P. Ratzlaff	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
James Inkanish	Assistant farmer	240	M.	I.	July 16, 1897	
J. G. Dixon	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Mar. 31, 1897	
Millie Inkanish	Tailor	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Mary L. Wolf	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Annita Washee	....do	120	M.	I.	....do	
Edward Yellow Calf	Herder	120	M.	I.	Mar. 9, 1898	
Clarence Black	Disciplinarian	240	M.	I.	June 9, 1898	
Joel Little Bird	Indian assistant	180	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Seminole School, Fla.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
J. E. Brecht	Industrial teacher	1,000	M.	W.	Sept 15, 1897	
F. B. Tippics	Teamster	600	M	W.	Apr. 25, 1893	
George W. Parkins	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Jan 17, 1898	
Shoshone Agency Wyo.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
WIND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
W. P. Campbell	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1893	
Bert R. Betz	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 23, 1897	
M. J. Campbell	Teacher	600	F.	H.	....do	
Audrey C. Schach	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1893	
Lulu Ashcraft	....do	300	F.	H.	Dec. 11, 1897	
Elig. F. Riley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 31, 1896	
W. L. Smith	Manual training teacher	720	M.	W.	July 25, 1897	
Susie E. Sconce	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Shoshone Agency, Wyo.—Cont'd.						
WIND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Martha Eagle Chief	Assistant seamstress	$180	F.	I.	Nov. 8, 1897	
Pretty Woman	Laundress	200	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Bear Woman	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Fred Leonard	Baker	480	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1888	
Jennie L. McLaughlin	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 15, 1897	
Robert A. Adams	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Jack Shavel Head	Tailor	240	M.	I.	Nov. 13, 1897	
Edward Wanstell	Shoe and harness maker.	240	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Joseph S. Hill	Engineer	720	M.	W.	May 9, 1888	
James McAdams	Indian assistant	240	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1897	
Sitka Agency Boarding School, Oreg.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Chas. A. Walker	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Nora Holmes	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1896	
Ruth H. Walker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1897	
Samuel Center	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W	Apr. 10, 1894	
Wm. Towner	Assistant industrial teacher.	300	M	I	July 1, 1897	
Maggie Mackay	Matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1896	
Mary Kruger	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Apr. 30, 1898	
Effie Maud Burdon	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Apr. 30, 1897	
Louisa Willer	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Minnie Lane	Laundress	300	F.	I.	May 21, 1888	
Helen M. Miller	Cook	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Fan'a Spencer	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	....do	
Siseton Agency Boarding School, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 971).
J. L. Baker	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1895	
R. E. Murphy	Clerk	900	M.	W.	July 15, 1898	
Gussie Stocker	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
Mary Shaw	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Eva Anderson	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 30 1895	
Chas. L. Davis	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 30, 1897	
Henrietta Baker	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Lydia E. Davis	Boys' matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Ella Brinker	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Sept 27, 1897	
Martha Payer	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1897	
Addie Butler	Cook	180	F.	I.	Oct. 24, 1897	
F. A Burdick	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
James O. Doran	Shoe and harness maker.	500	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
Peter Crawford	Fireman	480	M.	I.	May 1, 1898	
E. Brown	Indian assistant	0	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Saucera Wanna	....do	0	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1888	
Jacob Onroad	....do	0	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Annie White	....do	0	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1888	
Augusta Iron	....do	0	F.	I.	May 1, 1888	
Sarah La Belle	....do	0	F.	I.	....do	
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888).
INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
E. C. Witzleben	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Seraphine E. Ecker	Teacher	720	F	W.	Mar. 13, 1893	
Henry G. Allanson	Assistant teacher	600	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Agnes V. Witzleben	....do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Joseph Helmig	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Peter Little	Assistant industrial teacher.	300	M.	H.	July 1, 1896	
Adela Engzier	Matron	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Rosalia A. Doppler	Assistant matron	180	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1897	
Caroline Barnettler	Seamstress	180	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1896	
Mary Muff	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 3, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—Continued						
INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL—c't'd.						
Petronilla Uhing	Cook	$480	F.	W.	July 1,1891	
Joseph J. Huso	Baker	480	M.	W.	July 1,1895	
A. E. Watson	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1896	
John Bayne	Night watchman	360	M.	H.	Sept. 1,1897	
Margt. Blackcloud	Indian assistant	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1,1893	
Genevieve Trexler	....do	240	F.	H.	Jan. 1,1898	
Emma Weaselbear	....do	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1,1898	
Ada Endres	Hospital nurse	360	F.	H.	Apr. 17,1897	
Walburga Huso	Hospital cook	360	F.	W.	Sept. 16,1891	
Isadora Little	Assistant hospital nurse.	240	F.	H.	Sept. 1,1896	
AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Martin Kenel	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1,1892	
Rhalana Stoup	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1891	
Bridget McColligan	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	....do	
Felix Hoheisel	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1,1892	
Placida Schaefer	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1,1897	
Josephine Landrie	Assistant matron	240	F.	H.	Jan. 1,1898	
Cecelia Camenzind	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1,1892	
Theresa Markle	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1,1896	
Mabel Chase the Cloud	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1,1898	
Mary Marsh	Baker	480	F.	H.	Sept. 15,1897	
Mary H. Holenstein	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1,1894	
Edward C. Meagher	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1,1897	
Paul Calf	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Nov. 1,1897	
Crezcentia Ironcedar	Indian assistant	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1,1897	
Josephine Whitehorse	....do	240	F.	I.	Sept. 15,1897	
Lawrence Charging-bear.	....do	240	M.	I.	Nov. 1,1897	
GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Hugh M. Noble	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1897	
Johnson O. McElhaney	Physician	900	M.	W.	Dec. 10,1896	
Berta D. Lockridge	Teacher	720	F.	W.	May 2,1898	
Ruth E. Laughlin	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 30,1897	
Henry Obershaw	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	Dec. 1,1893	
Pauline Roessler	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1,1897	
Anna Hauck	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Dec. 1,1897	
Olivia Woodbery	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 27,1897	
Mina Parker	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Mar. 24,1898	
Hannah Rasp	Cook	480	F.	W.	July 1,1897	
Lee Low Bear	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1,1898	
Alfred Brown Otter	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	....do	
Louise Bravethunder	....do	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1,1897	
Imelda Swiftcloud	....do	180	F.	I.	....do	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Porcupine:						
Emeran D. White	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	H.	Sept. 1,1898	
Chas. Marpizannani	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	Apr. 13,1897	
No. 1:						
J. L. Hazard	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1896	
Leo Struckmany	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	July 1,1897	
No. 2:						
Agnes B. Reedy	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	H.	Sept. 1,1898	
Luke Isnawkuwa	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	Apr. 18,1898	
Cannon Ball:						
Agnes G. Fredetto	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	H.	Sept. 1,1897	
Maggie Madbear	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	Oct. 1,1897	
Paul O. Hanka	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	May 1,1898	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Lucy B. Arnold	Female Industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1,1895	
M. J. Cramsie	....do	600	F.	H.	Jan. 15,1896	
Marie L. Van Solen	....do	600	F.	H.	Mar. 1,1890	
M. L. McLaughlin	....do	600	F.	H.	Apr. 1,1895	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 3, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Tomah School, Wis.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
L. M. Compton	Superintendent	$1,400	M.	W.	May 12,1897	
Thomas A. W. Jones	Clerk	600	M.	W.	Dec. 19,1895	
May D. Church	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	June 1,1894	
Sue O. Smith	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1,1893	
Esther B. Hoyt	....do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 11,1897	
Mina L. Spradling	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 6,1897	
Kate McEvoy	Boys' matron	400	F.	W.	July 1,1897	
Fronia Ward	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1,1896	
Sarah Sidone	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	May 1,1894	
Alethea M. Cooper	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Oct. 24,1897	
Jessie E. Emery	Cook	420	F.	W.	July 1,1897	
Florence Walton	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	....do	
Patrick McEvoy	Farmer	600	M.	W.	....do	
Geo. E. Horner	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	....do	
Chas. B. Ward	Engineer and gardener	600	M.	W.	....do	
John Derburrow	Indian assistant	48	M.	I.	....do	
Wilbur Valley	....do	48	M.	I.	....do	
Mary Everson	....do	48	F.	I.	....do	
Grace Waukon	....do	48	F.	I.	....do	
Harvey Townsend	Industrial teacher	480	M.	I.	May 15,1898	
Tulalip Agency, Wash.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Lummi:						
William H. Blish	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Jan. 1,1898	
Jean M. Blish	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do	
Swinomish:						
Flora M. Harris	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Oct. 1,1897	
Margaret Knight	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	....do	
Yongue River Agency Day School, Mont.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Wm. C. Kohlenberg	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1897	
Mary H. Kohlenberg	Cook	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do	
Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah.						Treaty Oct. 7, 1863 (13 Stat., 673); act June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 199).
UINTAH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Geo. V. Goshorn	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1890	
Ruth Cooper	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 14,1898	
Oscar H. Lipps	....do	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1,1898	
Wm. T. Muse	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1895	
Mary A. Cogan	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1,1897	
Maggie Provo	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Sept. 7,1896	
Lillian Malaby	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1,1897	
Annie Reed	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 7,1896	
Anna M. Duke	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 5,1896	
Nora Nehab	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 7,1896	
Lizzie Gotwals	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 11,1895	
Lucy Jim	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Sept. 7,1896	
OURAY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Herbert J. Curtis	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1897	
Ethel M. Cunningham	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 14,1897	
Frank J. Gehringer	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 12,1897	
Kitty Wade	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 9,1896	
Lavara Purdy	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 22,1897	
Elizabeth Belcher	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1895	
Emma A. Gehringer	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1,1893	
Umatilla Agency Boarding School, Oreg.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Mollie V. Gaither	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Jan. 25,1896	
Elsie Coffin Bushee	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 1,1892	
James W. Travis	....do	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1896	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Umatilla Agency Boarding School, Oreg.—Continued.						
Jacob F. Clemmer	Industrial teacher	$600	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1897	
Hattie M. McDowell	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895	
Ella Briggs	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Louisa Bennett	Laundress	400	F.	W.	July —, 1896	
Susie Warner	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Dalia Howard	Cook	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Warm Springs Agency Boarding School, Oreg.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Eugene C. Nardin	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1897	
Chas. A. Dean	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Eva Wentworth	....do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1898	
Reid B. Winnie	Assistant teacher	540	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Jessie L. McIntire	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1898	
Peter Kalama	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Clara J. Nardin	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1897	
Maria J. Dean	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Lillie Kalama	....do	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Rebecah A. Hasc	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Emma V. Brunoe	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	June 1, 1897	
Ida C. Winnie	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Millie Anderson	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Dec. 6, 1897	
Lizzie L. Kautz	Cook	480	F.	I.	Jan. 31, 1898	
Daisy Hayes	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	....do	
E. W. Riggs	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Aug. 31, 1897	
Cain Drunoe	Assistant farmer	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Harry Miller	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Western Shoshone Agency Boarding School, Nev.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
G. W. Myers	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1896	
Kitty Lister	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 18, 1898	
Charles J. Mayors	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1898	
Minnie A. Arnot	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1895	
Sarah C. Coy	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1897	
Kitty Blaine	Laundress	420	F.	I.	May 11, 1898	
Henrietta Mitchell	Cook	480	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1897	
James F. Boyle	Carpenter, 6 months	p.m.75	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
White Earth Agency, Minn.						Treaty May 19, 1867 (16 Stat., 719); Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
WHITE EARTH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
E. T. McArthur	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	June 27, 1897	
Mary Jackson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897	
Louis Caswell	Industrial teacher	400	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Julia M. Funk	Matron	500	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Mary R. Campbell	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	Sept. 27, 1897	
Lizzie Vanvalkenburg	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Oct. 21, 1895	
Lizzette Warren	Cook	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
F. L. Malesky	Night watchman	p.m.25	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
PINE POINT BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Ashworth Heys	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Wm. S. Weltzenburg	Physician	900	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Katie E. Baker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Ida E. Wheelock	Assistant teacher	540	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Frank Smith	Industrial teacher	400	M.	I.	....do	
Etta Knickerbocker	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
Minnie Rock	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mary Lambert	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	....do	
Alice Parker	Laundress	360	F.	I.	May 3, 1897	
Lizzie Francis	Cook	360	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Gussie Dadodge	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
White Earth Agency, Minn.—Cont'd.						
LEECH LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Krauth H. Cressman	Superintendent	$840	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Emily Parker	Teacher	600	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Jos. H. Quinlan	Industrial teacher	400	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Chloe E. Mitchell	Matron	460	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Stella Cress	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Maggie Bedeau	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Nancy Taylor	Cook	300	F.	I.	May 21, 1898	
WILD RICE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Viola Cook	Superintendent	960	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Carrie A. Walker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Hermione C. Sempf	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1897	
David McArthur	Industrial teacher	400	M.	I.	May 27, 1898	
Carrie C. Ellis	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Flora Roy	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Clara Ducotte	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	Jan. 15, 1898	
Hattie Lindsay	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	H.	Nov. 3, 1897	
Isabel Bellanger	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1895	
Maggie McArthur	Cook	400	F.	I.	May 27, 1898	
Victoria Ross	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	June 5, 1898	
RED LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
E. O. Hughes	Superintendent	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Julius H. Brown	Teacher	540	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Tom Roy	Industrial teacher	400	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Clara Fairbanks	Matron	480	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Edith M. Cuniff	Seamstress	400	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Charlotte Brown	Laundress	300	F.	I.	May 30, 1896	
Jane Salce	Cook	300	F.	H.	Jan. 28, 1898	
GULL LAKE MISSION DAY SCHOOL.						
Honor M. Denley	Cook	p.m.40	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Wittenberg School, Wis.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Axel Jacobson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
James Van Wert	Clerk	600	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Alice Johnson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Olina Lysne	....do	540	F.	W.	....do	
Joel Tyndall	....do	480	M.	I.	Mar. 15, 1897	
Fred Smith	Band teacher	180	M.	I.	July 18, 1896	
David Pallado	Industrial teacher	480	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Anna Jacobson	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do	
Sarah House	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	June 7, 1898	
Lucy Tymball	Seamstress	360	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Nancy Smith	Assistant seamstress	90	F.	I.	Aug. 14, 1893	
Julia Palmer	Laundress	360	F.	I.	June 7, 1898	
Maggie Woodman	Baker	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Barbara Overen	Cook	360	F.	W.	....do	
Elizabeth Williams	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	Sept. 18, 1897	
Hildus Rolfson	Farmer	480	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Peter C. Schlytter	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 2, 1896	
Wilson Swamp	Fireman steam apparatus	80	M.	I.	Oct. 26, 1897	
Yakima Agency Boarding School, Wash.						Act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Calvin Asbury	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Lizzie S. Whitaker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1896	
Kate H. McCaw	....do	600	F.	I.	Nov. 4, 1897	
Mattie J. Pool	Kindergartner	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
C. M. Gilman	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and July 1, 1898—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
Yakima Agency Boarding School, Wash.—Continued.						
Rhoda A. Hall	Matron	$600	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Carlo Staton	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	Nov. 20, 1894	
M. A. Gilman	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	May 13, 1897	
Alice Catlin	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Aurilla St. Martin	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Ella Waters	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Dec. 21, 1897	
C. F. Whitaker	Farmer	660	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1895	
Jos. Luxlito	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Dunbar Wemiler	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	May 11, 1898	
Albert James	do	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Gilbert Elijah	do	120	M.	I.	May 11, 1898	
Yankton Agency Boarding School, S. Dak.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
E. D. Wood	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 5, 1892	
M. E. Wood	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
M. A. Frank	do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1895	
Mercy I. Bonnin	do	600	F.	I.	Sept. 8, 1896	
Grace R. Pilcher	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1897	
R. A. Voy	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Marie A. Schach	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 27, 1898	
Mary Hunter	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Frances M. Coshun	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
J. Thomas	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
A. E. Voy	Cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
S. Barbier	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Oct. 11, 1895	
James Irvin	Night watchman	200	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1897	
J. Clark	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	Apr. 7, 1898	
R. Bordeaux	do	120	F.	H.	Apr. 4, 1898	
J. Veaux	do	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
J. White	do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 11, 1898	
Independent day schools.						Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62).
Baraga, Mich.: Mary Justino	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Big Pine, Cal.: Margaret A. Peter	do	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1897	
Birch Cooley, Minn.: Robert H. C. Hinman	do	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Bishop, Cal.: Minnie C. Barrows	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	
Hat Creek, Cal.: Anna R. Williams	do	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1895	
Manchester, Cal.: Ella S. Brown	do	p.m.60	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1894	
Potter Valley, Cal.: Mattie L. Chamberlain	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Feb. 22, 1893	
Ukiah, Cal.: Sarah M. Cole	do	p.m.60	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Upper Lake, Cal.: F. Alice Swasey	do	p.m.60	F.	W.	do	
Bay Mills, Mich.: Henry C. Kinzie	do	p.m.72	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1897	
Independence: Nellie E. Reynolds	do	p.m.60	F	W.	Mar. 12, 1896	
Shebits. Laura B. Work	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	May 1, 1898	

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
ALASKA.		
POLICE.		
George Kostromettinoff.	Captain	p.m. $15
Frederick L. Moore	do	p.m. 15
James Jackson	Private	p.m. 10
Augustus Bean	do	p.m. 10
Saginaw Jake	do	p.m. 10
Ca chuck toe	do	p.m. 10
George Shaaks	do	p.m. 10
Don a wak	do	p.m. 10
Peter Johnson	do	p.m. 10
Harry Lang	do	p.m. 10
George Norkano	do	p.m. 10
Charlie Kitchkahone	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES.		
Blackfeet, Mont.(a)		
WHITES.		
Thos. P. Fuller	Agent	1,800
O. G. Van Senden	Clerk	1,200
Geo. S. Martin	Physician	1,200
Chas. N. Thomas (temporary).	Issue clerk	900
Irvin B. Peters	Farmer	900
Louis Ballou	Carpenter	840
James B. Frelick	do	840
Martin Hawkins	Blacksmith	840
A. H. Burgett	do	840
Herman Ammann	Harness maker	840
Catherine McLoon	Hospital nurse	480
INDIANS.		
James Douglas	Asst. farmer	720
A. M. Arnoux	Asst. issue clerk	720
Wm. Hazlett	Asst. farmer	360
Frank Bostwick	Butcher	480
Joseph P. Spanish	Asst. farmer	360
Anthony Austin	Interpreter	240
Dan Lone Chief	Asst. mechanic	240
Peter Oscar	do	240
Mrs. Wm. Gilham	Hospital cook	400
Rosa Roth	Asst. cook (hospital).	180
John Merchant	Asst. mechanic	240
Joe Trombley	Herder	480
Ed. Billideaux	Stableman	300
Joe Kossuth	Asst. mechanic	240
Henry Lard	Laborer	240
John Ground	Hospital janitor	240
Joseph Evans	Laborer	240
Jas. Tail Feathers	do	240
Mary Cobell	Hospital laundress.	120
Florence Steele	Asst. nurse (hospital).	180
White Grass	Judge	p.m. 10
Running Crane	do	p.m. 10
Wolf Tail	do	p.m. 10
POLICE.		
Wm. Russell	Captain	p.m. 15
Medicine Owl	1st lieutenant	p.m. 15
Long Time Sleeping	2d lieutenant	p.m. 15
James Blood	Private	p.m. 10
Rides to Door	do	p.m. 10
Geo. Horne	do	p.m. 10
Peter Cadotte	do	p.m. 10
Crow Gun	do	p.m. 10
Old Person	do	p.m. 10
Yellow Fish	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Blackfeet, Mont.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
Nick Green	Private	p.m. $10
James W. Calf	do	p.m. 10
First One Russell	do	p.m. 10
Makes Cold Weather	do	p.m. 10
John Hunberger	do	p.m. 10
John Kennedy	do	p.m. 10
Bird Rattler	do	p.m. 10
Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla. (b).		
WHITES.		
Maj. Albert E. Woodson, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
F. Glasbrenner	Clerk	1,200
Geo. R. Westfall	Physician	1,200
W. A. Sullivan	Asst. clerk	1,000
Fred. Winterfair	Clerk in charge cantonment.	900
Wm. T. Darlington	Engineer	900
Philip W. Putt	Carpenter	900
K. F. Smith	Blacksmith	900
H. C. Cusey	Farmer	900
Eliza Lambe Armour	Field matron	720
Mary E. Lyons	do	720
Mary McCormick	do	720
Henry A. Lehman	Teamster	360
Geo. E. Coleman	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
Jesse T. Witcher	do	p.m. 60
R. S. Druly	do	p.m. 60
Jesse Hinkle	do	p.m. 60
J. H. Schmidt	do	p.m. 60
J. L. Avant	do	p.m. 60
W. O. Smoot	do	p.m. 60
John L. Cox	Laborer	p.m. 40
Porter H. Sisney	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
INDIANS.		
C. P. Cornelius	Storekeeper	800
Robert Burns	Issue clerk and acting interpreter.	720
Peter Antoine	Blacksmith	360
Geo. Hicks	do	360
H. Thunder	do	360
Sam Long	do	360
Janson N. Betzinez	do	360
Waldo Reed	Carpenter	360
John D. Miles	Asst. farmer	300
Stacy Riggs	do	300
Chase Harrington	do	300
James Hamilton	do	300
Clarence Watson	do	300
Jah Seger	do	300
Fieldy Sweezy	do	300
Ben Roadtraveler	do	300
John Wilson	Blacksmith	300
Henry North	Asst. farmer	300
Dan Tucker	Blacksmith	240
James Scabby	Butcher	240
Darwin Hayes	Teamster	240
Colonel Horn	do	240
Robert Touching Ground.	do	240
William Little Elk	Butcher	240
Ben Big Horse	Laborer	240
Wm. Goodsell	Butcher	240
Joe Hamilton	do	240

a Also agreement of May 1, 1888.

b Also treaty of October 28, 1867.

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List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla.—Cont'd.		
INDIANS—continued.		
Dan B. Dyer	Butcher	$540
Andrew Tasso	do	240
William Fletcher	do	240
Watan	do	240
Pat Maloy	do	240
POLICE.		
Reuben N. Martarm	Captain	p.m. 15
Henry Sage	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Henry S. Bull	Private	p.m. 10
Hudson Hawkan	do	p.m. 10
John Striking Back	do	p.m. 10
Goat Chief	do	p.m. 10
John Newas	do	p.m. 10
Charles De Brae	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Hills	do	p.m. 10
Willie Meeks	do	p.m. 10
Henry Standing Bird	do	p.m. 10
Bobtail Wolf No. 3	do	p.m. 10
Gold	do	p.m. 10
Charles W. Bear	do	p.m. 10
Thunder Bull	do	p.m. 10
William Blue	do	p.m. 10
Goose	do	p.m. 10
Coyote Robe	do	p.m. 10
Orange	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Maegle	do	p.m. 10
Bitchenen	do	p.m. 10
Lewis H. Miller	do	p.m. 10
Yellow Eyes	do	p.m. 10
Rush Harris	do	p.m. 10
Otto W. Pratt	do	p.m. 10
Henry Lincoln	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Williams	do	p.m. 10
Black Lodge	do	p.m. 10
Thomas Monroe	do	p.m. 10
Cheyenne River, S. Dak. (a)		
WHITES.		
Peter Conchman	Agent	1,700
John F. Giegoldt	Clerk	1,200
Adonian J. Morris	Physician	1,200
Charles M. Ziebach	Issue clerk	900
Douglas F. Carlin	Farmer	800
Roscoe G. Morton	Asst. farmer	800
Thos. J. Wilson	Blacksmith	800
Edward J. Zimmer	General mechanic.	800
Nina M. Ream	Hospital nurse.	600
Eugene S. Ludlow	Stableman	480
William R. Ream	Laborer	360
Chas. A. Conklin	Add'l farmer, temporary.	p.m. 65
INDIANS.		
Norman W. Robertson	Asst. clerk	600
Walter Swift Bird	Farmer	540
Narcisse Benoist	Supt. work and acting interpreter.	540
Richard Larrabee	Butcher	540
Peter Le Beau	Blacksmith	480
Wounds The Enemy	Wheelwright	480
Harry A. Kingman	Carpenter	900
Louis Rattling Rib	Asst. blacksm'h	900

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.		
George Iron Wing	Harness maker	$300
Oscar Hawk	Carpenter	250
Truby Iron Moccasin	Stableman	240
Wm. Sheppard	Laborer	240
Harry Charger	do	240
Agnes E. Jones	Asst. nurse	240
Bossie Black Eagle	do	240
Joseph White Dog	Asst. blacksm'h	300
Giles Tapetota	Asst. farmer	180
Charles Moccasin	Asst. carpenter	180
Mike Martin	Laborer	120
Harry Woodface	Messenger	150
Ralph Taylor	Physician's apprentice.	180
Swift Bird	Judge	p.m. 10
Charger	do	p.m. 10
Little No Heart	do	p.m. 10
POLICE.		
Joshua Scares the Hawk.	Captain	p.m. 15
White Thunder	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Moses Straight Head	Private	p.m. 10
High Hawk	do	p.m. 10
Take His Blanket	do	p.m. 10
Thomas Breast	do	p.m. 10
John Make It Long	do	p.m. 10
John Crow	do	p.m. 10
Daniel Black Antelope	do	p.m. 10
Charles White Weasel	do	p.m. 10
Luke Earring	do	p.m. 10
Henry Black Eagle	do	p.m. 10
Left Handed Bear	do	p.m. 10
Moses Spotted Eagle	do	p.m. 10
Daniel Eagle Man	do	p.m. 10
James Crane	do	p.m. 10
Thomas Little Bear	do	p.m. 10
Charles White Horse	do	p.m. 10
Philip Mound	do	p.m. 10
Medicine Body	do	p.m. 10
Afraid Of Nothing	do	p.m. 10
Top Of The Lodge	do	p.m. 10
Little Crow	do	p.m. 10
Justin Eagle Feather	do	p.m. 10
Camps As He Comes	do	p.m. 10
Puts On His Shoes	do	p.m. 10
George Eagle	do	p.m. 10
Colorado River, Ariz.		
WHITES.		
Charles S. McNichols	Agent	1,500
Thomas M. Drennan	Clerk	1,000
Felix S. Martin	Physician	1,000
Ernest J. Olson	General mechanic.	720
Hugh E. Kennedy	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
INDIANS.		
Charley Nelse	Engineer	240
Man it aba	Interpreter	200
Edgar Fayo	Butcher	180
Moses	Teamster	120
Chu vi a co mo ho na	Herder	120
Settuma	Addl. farmer	p.m. 25

a Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Colorado River, Ariz.—Cont'd.		
POLICE.		
Pete Nelse	Captain	p.m. $10
John Crook	Private	p.m. 10
Mut quil sen la	do	p.m. 10
Willie Whey	do	p.m. 10
Jack Mellon	do	p.m. 10
Nat McKinley	do	p.m. 10
No pa	do	p.m. 10
Colville, Wash. (a)		
WHITES.		
Albert M. Anderson	Agent	1,500
Henry J. Schcenthal	Clerk	1,200
Peter O. Dillard	Physician	1,200
Edward H. Lathain	do	1,200
Alexander M. Polk	do	1,200
Calvin K. Smith	do	1,200
John F. O'Neill	Farmer	900
Robert H. Richards	Sawyer and miller.	900
George S. Ball	do	900
Geo. F. Steele	Carpenter	900
Charles O. Worley	Engineer	900
Charles M. Hinman	Blacksmith	840
James L. Williams	do	840
Henry Kahse	Addl. farmer	p.m. 65
Henry M. Steele	do	p.m. 65
INDIANS.		
Malcolm Clark	Asst. clerk	900
Joseph Ferguson	Blacksmith	840
Robert Flett	Interpreter	300
Barney Rickert	Laborer	300
Tomeo	do	300
Beer Barza	Apprentice	240
Alex. Flett	do	240
Charlie Wil pocken	do	240
Lat Whist le posen	Judge	p.m. 8
Barnaby	do	p.m. 8
Euock Soliloquas wah	do	p.m. 8
POLICE.		
Jim Andrews	Captain	p.m. 15
Alex. Inquals chute	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Alex. Simpson	Private	p.m. 10
Joe Peshet	do	p.m. 10
Louie Thomas	do	p.m. 10
Charlie Ka a kin	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Moses	do	p.m. 10
Charlie Qua pelican	do	p.m. 10
Jim Sockem tickem	do	p.m. 10
Matthew	do	p.m. 10
Isadore	do	p.m. 10
Sam Boyd	do	p.m. 10
Peter Martin	do	p.m. 10
Wha la whit sa	do	p.m. 10
Schoolhouse Charlie	do	p.m. 10
Battice	do	p.m. 10
Alex Pierre	do	p.m. 10
John James	do	p.m. 10
Charlie Smith	do	p.m. 10
Alex. Plouff	do	p.m. 10
Frank Hughes	do	p.m. 10
Downey	do	p.m. 10

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Crow Creek, S. Dak. (b)		
WHITES.		
J. H. Stephens	Agent	$1,600
Philip S. Everest	Clerk	1,200
Howard L. Dumble	Physician	1,200
Homer W. Dumbar	Issue clerk	900
Andrew Skirving	Blacksmith	800
William Fuller	Carpenter	800
Joseph Wertz	Miller	800
Joseph Sutton	Farmer	720
Ellsworth Miller	Butcher	720
Joseph W. Hall	Stableman	480
John W. Jones	Addl. farmer	p.m. 65
John Van Patter	do	p.m. 65
INDIANS.		
Thomas W. Tuttle	Herder	400
William Walker	Asst. blacksm'h	200
Henry Jacobs	Asst. carpenter	200
Daniel Eagle	do	240
Louis Male	Laborer	240
Mark Wells	Interpreter	240
Frank Black	Wheelwright	240
Rufus Day	Tinner	240
Joshua Crow	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180
John E. Badger	Carpenter's apprentice.	180
Surrounded	Judge	p.m. 10
Alfred Saul	do	p.m. 10
White Shield	do	p.m. 10
POLICE.		
Geo. Banks	Captain	p.m. 15
James Black	Private	p.m. 10
David Horn	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Ocobo	do	p.m. 10
Two Heart	do	p.m. 10
Samuel Face	do	p.m. 10
Chief Eagle	do	p.m. 10
Sam Hawk	do	p.m. 10
His Battle	do	p.m. 10
With Horns	do	p.m. 10
White Horse	do	p.m. 10
Crow, Mont. (c).		
WHITES.		
Capt. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
F. Glenn Mattoon	Clerk	1,200
Portus Baxter	Physician	1,200
John Lewis	Supervisor of constructed ditches.	1,200
M. L. Howell	Engineer	900
H. Ross	Miller	900
R. C. Howard	Herder	900
Chas. R. Stenberg	Blacksmith	900
A. J. Shobo	Farmer in charge.	1,000
A. A. Campbell	Farmer	900
Fred E. Miller	Asst. clerk	900
Carson Conn	Carpenter	900
F. Sucher	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	800
Chester N. Crotsenburg	Asst. clerk	720

a Also agreement of July 4, 1884.
b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.
c Also treaties of May 7, 1868, and June 12, 1880.

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List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Crow, Mont.—Cont'd.		
WHITES—continued.		
James P. Vanhooee	Addl. farmer	p.m.$60
C. C. Kreidler	....do	p.m. 60
Christopher E. Brady	....do	p.m. 60
T. A. Hindman	Addl. farmer (temporary).	p.m. 60
INDIANS.		
G. Hill	Laborer	300
M. Two Belly	Asst. blacksmith.	300
T. Laforge	Laborer	300
George Thomas	....do	300
George Suis	....do	240
Frank Bethune	....do	240
Walking Bird	....do	240
Takes Himself	....do	240
J. Wood Tick	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180
Henry Russell	Blacksmith's and wheelwright's apprentice.	180
J. Stewart	Carpenter's apprentice.	180
C. Clawson	Asst. farmer	180
R. Wallace	....do	180
Martin Round Face	....do	180
Wm. Stewart	Carpenter's apprentice.	180
David Stewart	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180
John Alden	Asst. farmer	150
James Hill	Saddler's apprentice.	180
Takes Among the Enemy.	Asst. herder	p.m. 15
Sees a White Horse	....do	p.m. 15
Holds the Enemy	....do	p.m. 15
POLICE.		
Big Medicine	Captain	p.m. 15
Scolds the Bear	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Turns Around	Private	p.m. 10
White Arm	....do	p.m. 10
Fire Bear	....do	p.m. 10
The Other Medicine	....do	p.m. 10
Bird in the Ground	....do	p.m. 10
Bird Above	....do	p.m. 10
Three Bears	....do	p.m. 10
Gets Off	....do	p.m. 10
John Wallace	....do	p.m. 10
Sharp Nose	....do	p.m. 10
Dust	....do	p.m. 10
Austin Stray Calf	....do	p.m. 10
Devils Lake, N. Dak.		
WHITES.		
Fred O. Getschell	Agent	1,200
G. L. McGregor	Clerk	1,000
Charles H. Kermott	Physician	1,000
E. W. Brenner	Addl. farmer	p.m. 65
John W. Bridges	....do	p.m. 65
V. A. Brown (temporary).	....do	p.m. 80
INDIANS.		
Robert Charboneau	Teamster	600
Joseph Mead	Blacksmith	420

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES.—Cont'd.		
Devils Lake, N. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.		
Frank Domarco	Carpenter	$360
Martin J. Roletto	Interpreter	240
Louis Myrick	....do	240
St. Mathew Jerome	Addl. farmer	p.m. 30
Towacin hehomani	Judge	p.m. 10
Tujowasto	....do	p.m. 10
William Davis, sr	....do	p.m. 10
Alexis Montrell	....do	p.m. 10
Mish ko mah kwa	....do	p.m. 10
Ignatius Court	....do	p.m. 10
John Strait	Addl. farmer	p.m. 50
POLICE.		
Wujakamaza	Captain	p.m. 15
Peter Grant	....do	p.m. 15
Peter Bear	Private	p.m. 10
Wakankotauina	....do	p.m. 10
Oyesna	....do	p.m. 10
Tunkanwayagmani	....do	p.m. 10
Jack Otanka	....do	p.m. 10
Oyehdeska	....do	p.m. 10
Eyanpahamani	....do	p.m. 10
Hewajin	....do	p.m. 10
Francis Montriel	....do	p.m. 10
Louis Gaurneau	....do	p.m. 10
Mathew Lafronebio	....do	p.m. 10
Anton Wilkie	....do	p.m. 10
Alex Gourneau	....do	p.m. 10
Albert Wilkie	....do	p.m. 10
John Baptiste Azure	....do	p.m. 10
Pierre Dercept	....do	p.m. 10
Baptiste Enno	....do	p.m. 10
Joseph Poitra	....do	p.m. 10
Peter Blueshield	....do	p.m. 10
Matchakikta	....do	p.m. 10
	....do	p.m. 10
Flathead, Mont.		
WHITES.		
Wm. H. Smead	Agent	1,500
Thomas J. Hefling	Clerk	1,200
John Dado	Physician	1,200
A. H. Grant (temporary).	Engineer	900
Charles Eaton (temporary).	Sawyer	900
Frank J. Brown (temporary).	Farmer	720
O. W. Patten	Miller	1,000
Charles Gardiner	General mechanic.	900
Archie McLeod	Carpenter	720
Joseph Jones	Farmer	720
INDIANS.		
Alexander Matte	Blacksmith	720
James Michael	Miller	600
Michael Revais	Interpreter	300
John F. Johnson	Teamster	840
Antoine Moise	Judge	p.m. 10
Louison	....do	p.m. 10
Pierre Cattullayeugh	....do	p.m. 10
Joseph Standing Bear	....do	p.m. 10
POLICE.		
Oliver Gebeau	Captain	p.m. 15
Pierre Adams	Private	p.m. 10

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Flathead, Mont.—Con.		
POLICE—continued.		
Pierre Paul	Private	p.m.$10
Baptiste Matte	....do	p.m. 10
Joseph Latatee	....do	p.m. 10
Felix Barnaby	....do	p.m. 10
Albert Vinson	....do	p.m. 10
John Valley	....do	p.m. 10
Louis Sinchelah	....do	p.m. 10
Dan McLeod	....do	p.m. 10
Malta Charlowain	....do	p.m. 10
Joe Laderoutte	....do	p.m. 10
Fort Apache, Ariz.		
WHITES.		
Charles D. Keyes	Agent	1,500
Julius Silberstein	Physician	1,200
Theodore Sharp	Clerk	900
Wm. H. Grayhard	Wheelwright	840
William H. Ray	Addl. farmer	p.m. 65
Albert Morse	....do	p.m. 65
Edward McDougall	....do	p.m. 65
John E. Moore	Carpenter	840
Frank D. Barnhill (temporary).	Issue clerk	840
INDIANS.		
Oliver Gray	Laborer	360
Tosca	....do	360
George Pope	Herder	360
Nonatolth	Asst. wheelwright.	240
Charles Bones	Asst. sawyer	240
Laban Locojim	Interpreter	240
John Cho	Asst. miller	240
Sabeno	Asst. blacksmith.	240
John Lupe	Laborer	p.m. 25
POLICE.		
Ja Sin	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Go Klish	....do	p.m. 15
Klayshtosh	Private	p.m. 10
Sabe Classy	....do	p.m. 10
Redfield Proctor	....do	p.m. 10
Thomas Way	....do	p.m. 10
David Gregg	....do	p.m. 10
Charles Henry	....do	p.m. 10
Johnnie	....do	p.m. 10
Glo Shay	....do	p.m. 10
Zo ga tah	....do	p.m. 10
Te go ya	....do	p.m. 10
Pacer	....do	p.m. 10
Jago Proctor	....do	p.m. 10
Gay Zby	....do	p.m. 10
Bah Ah	....do	p.m. 10
Es key o Ray	....do	p.m. 10
Thomas Friday	....do	p.m. 10
To thlay	....do	p.m. 10
William Crocker	....do	p.m. 10
Fort Belknap, Mont. (a)		
WHITES.		
Luke O. Hays	Agent	1,500
James O. Fitzpatrick	Clerk	1,200

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Fort Belknap, Mont.—Continued.		
WHITES—continued.		
Geo. J. Fanning	Physician	$1,200
William J. Allen	Farmer	900
William J. Granger	Engineer and sawyer.	900
James N. Sample	Asst. farmer	720
John T. Keeley	Issue clerk	900
Michael H. Brown	Blacksmith	720
James B. Noble	Carpenter	720
INDIANS.		
Standing Bear	Teamster	480
George Bent	Herder	360
Joseph Nez Perce	....do	360
Paul Plumage	Butcher	300
Frank Wheeler	Asst. mechanic	240
Richard Jones	Laborer	240
Raymond Feather	....do	240
John Long Knife	....do	240
Andrew W. Horse	Asst. butcher	240
Enemy Boy	Mail carrier	240
Henry Lodge	Laborer	240
John Buckman	Interpreter	240
Stephen Bradley	Asst. mechanic	240
Charles Wetan	Apprentice	180
Shooting Down	....do	180
POLICE.		
Robert Took Shirt	Captain	p.m. 15
Black Wolf	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Flat Head	Private	p.m. 10
Shaking Bird	....do	p.m. 10
Horse Back	....do	p.m. 10
First Raised	....do	p.m. 10
Old Thunder	....do	p.m. 10
Many Coos	....do	p.m. 10
Speak Thunder	....do	p.m. 10
Bracelet	....do	p.m. 10
Captured	....do	p.m. 10
Captured Again	....do	p.m. 10
Talks Different	....do	p.m. 10
Tall Youth	....do	p.m. 10
Returning Hunter	....do	p.m. 10
Fort Berthold, N. Dak. (b)		
WHITES.		
Thomas Richards	Agent	1,500
Arthur O. Davis	Clerk	1,200
Joseph R. Finney	Physician	1,200
Frank E. Tobie	Asst. farmer	840
Thomas W. Flannery	Blacksmith	780
Charles E. Farrell	Carpenter	840
Hugh McLaughlin	Engineer	780
INDIANS.		
John P. Young	Asst. clerk	900
Samuel Newman	Farmer	600
Anna R. Dawson	Field matron	600
Frank J. Packineau	Asst. matron	540
Thomas Enemy	Harness maker	360
Edward G. Bird	Asst. farmer	300
George Wild	Apprentice	240
White Calf	....do	240
Fred Fox	....do	240

a Also agreement of May 1, 1898.

b Also agreement ratified March 3, 1891.

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List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.—Cont'd.		
INDIANS—continued.		
William Wilkinson	Apprentice	$240
Joseph Erwin	do	240
James Foote	Laborer	240
William Dean	Interpreter	240
Good Bear	Judge	p. m. 10
Sitting Bear	do	p. m. 10
Black Eagle	do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
Thomas Smith	Captain	p. m. 15
Flat Bear	Private	p. m. 10
Samuel Jones	do	p. m. 10
Bulls Eyes	do	p. m. 10
Frank Tail	do	p. m. 10
Rabbit Head	do	p. m. 10
Young Wolf	do	p. m. 10
White Duck	do	p. m. 10
Frank Wells	do	p. m. 10
James Eagle	do	p. m. 10
Little Soldier	do	p. m. 10
Young Snake	do	p. m. 10
Woman's Ghost	do	p. m. 10
Long Bear	do	p. m. 10
Fort Hall, Idaho.(a)		
WHITES.		
Clarence A. Warner	Agent	1,500
T. M. Bridges	Physician	1,200
Edward C. Godwin	Clerk	1,000
P. J. Johnson	Blacksmith	900
W. H. Reeder	Carpenter	900
C. M. Bumgarner	Farmer	800
H. W. Evans	do	800
Charles M. Robinson	Issue clerk	720
J. H. Cameron	Add'l farmer	p. m. 66
INDIANS.		
Edward Lavatta	Farmer	800
Martin Timsanico	Butcher	720
Hubert Tetoby	Blacksmith's apprentice.	300
Paul Bannock	Laborer	180
John Burns	do	180
Ben Willets	Herder	p. m. 50
Frank Randall	Asst. herder	p. m. 25
Billy George	Judge	p. m. 10
Pat L. Tybee	do	p. m. 10
Jim Ballard	do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
Jake Meeks	Captain	p. m. 15
Fred Larose	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Tediteh Coloy	Private	p. m. 10
Captain Gunn	do	p. m. 10
Albert California	do	p. m. 10
Jimmy Smart	do	p. m. 10
Namaki Teton	do	p. m. 10
A. C. Pokibro	do	p. m. 10
Soldier Boy	do	p. m. 10
Nazas Teton	do	p. m. 10
Blackhawk	do	p. m. 10
Sam Mosho	do	p. m. 10
Ben Lippe	do	p. m. 10
Pemkin Seyas	do	p. m. 10
Coffee Grounds	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Fort Peck, Mont. (b)		
WHITES.		
Chas. R. A. Seybey	Agent	$1,800
Chas. M. McIntyre	Civil engineer	1,500
R. S. Steele	Clerk	1,200
J. L. Atkinson	Physician	1,200
R. J. Maurer	Farmer	900
C. B. Lohmiller	Issue clerk	800
Perry L. Sargent	Asst. farmer	800
J. P. Larson	Blacksmith	720
N. Cotton	Engineer	720
Joseph Pipal	Blacksmith	720
E. M. Hammond	Carpenter	720
William Sibbitts	Butcher	600
Frank Cusker	Herder	600
M. A. Daniels	Hosp. steward	360
Adele M. Daniels	Hosp. nurse	240
INDIANS.		
George West	Farmer	600
Dan Mitchell	Stableman	480
Walter Clark	Farmer	400
Ezra Ricker	Asst. clerk	360
Philip Alvares	Interpreter	240
Dan Martin	do	240
Henry Archdale	do	240
Nick Hall	Asst. mechanic	240
James Melbourne	do	240
Hugh Top	Asst. farmer	180
Owns the Pipe	do	180
Spotted Bull No. 2	do	180
Charles Martin	Herder	p. m. 25
Albert Kern	do	p. m. 25
Gum	do	p. m. 25
Black Duck	Judge	p. m. 8
Medicine Bear Track	do	p. m. 8
Yellow Hawk	do	p. m. 8
POLICE.		
Horse Ghost	Captain	p. m. 15
Gives the Blanket	do	p. m. 15
Standing Elk	Private	p. m. 10
Long Hair	do	p. m. 10
Circle Eagle	do	p. m. 10
Fire Moon	do	p. m. 10
Red Eagle	do	p. m. 10
Growing Four Times	do	p. m. 10
Willis Taylor	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Handcock	do	p. m. 10
Warrior	do	p. m. 10
White Thunder	do	p. m. 10
Thundering Bear	do	p. m. 10
Muskrat	do	p. m. 10
Charles Thompson	do	p. m. 10
Bedford Forrest	do	p. m. 10
Thundering Hawk	do	p. m. 10
Medicine Horse	do	p. m. 10
Grand Ronde, Oreg.		
WHITE.		
Trullinger, J. B.	Sawyer	500
INDIANS.		
James Winslow	Blacksmith	500
Andrew Riggs	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180
Levi Taylor	Mill apprentice	180
John B. Hudson	Add'l farmer	p. m. 80

a Also treaty of July 8, 1868.

b Also treaty of May 1, 1868.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Green Bay, Wis.		
WHITES.		
Dewey H. George	Agent	$1,800
Joseph T. D. Howard	Physician	1,100
J. E. Loftus	Clerk	1,000
H. M. Loomer	Asst. clerk	1,000
Patrick E. Doyle	Supt. logging	1,800
Theodore Eul	Farmer	900
Otis P. Badger	Miller and sawyer.	800
Richard Cox	Sawyer	720
Augusta Neeman	Hospital matron.	450
Catherine Cullen	Hospital nurse	400
Mary Meagher	do	300
Patrick Mulroy	Asst. supt. logging.	p. m. 100
INDIANS.		
John Blacksmith	Blacksmith	450
Alex Peters	do	450
Mitchell Mahkitetas	Wagonmaker	450
Jerome Pyneshi	do	450
Charles Wechusit	Engineer	420
Louis Keshena	Asst. farmer	400
Augustus C. Grignon	Teamster	400
Joe Oshkeeshquam	Asst. blacksmith.	360
Mitchell Macoby	do	360
Moses Martin	Asst. wagonmaker.	360
John Shopwosicka	do	360
Louis Gauthier	Asst. miller	360
Sarah Dixon	Hospital cook	300
Robert Petonic	Engineer's apprentice.	240
Joseph Gauthier	Interpreter	200
David Shopwosicka	Hospital fireman.	120
Neopet	Judge	p. m. 10
John Perote	do	p. m. 10
Steve Aakkenet	do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
John Archiquette	Captain	p. m. 15
John Reed	Private	p. m. 10
Edward Parkhurst	do	p. m. 10
Wm. Silas	do	p. m. 10
David Istaca	do	p. m. 10
Pete Wy was cum	do	p. m. 10
Louis Shawano	do	p. m. 10
Wm. Dodge	do	p. m. 10
Peter George	do	p. m. 10
Adolph Amour	do	p. m. 10
Joe Lawe	do	p. m. 10
Hoopa Valley, Cal.		
WHITES.		
Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
Albert L. Mahaffy	Physician	1,000
Frederick Snyder	Clerk	720
Francis A. Hemsted	Miller and lawyer.	720
Thomas J. Williams	Blacksmith	720
John Hall	Carpenter	720
INDIANS.		
George Simpson	Farmer	240
George Fork	do	240
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Hoopa Valley, Cal.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.		
George Latham	Farmer	$240
Isaac Todt	Addl. farmer	120
Robert Hostler	do	240
William Kentuck	Laborer	150
POLICE.		
John Matilton	Private	p. m. 10
Wm. Matilton	do	p. m. 10
Wm. Little	do	p. m. 10
Ralph Cæsar	do	p. m. 10
Kiowa, Okla. (a)		
WHITES.		
Wm. T. Walker	Agent	1,800
Wm. D. Leonard	Clerk	1,200
Chas. R. Humo	Physician	1,200
Miles Norton	Asst. clerk	720
Dana H. Kelsey	Stenographer and forwarding clerk.	720
Fred Schlegel	Blacksmith	720
Arthur L. Yeckley	do	720
James H. Dunlop	Carpenter	720
H. P. Pruner	do	720
Charles J. Williams	Engineer and sawyer.	720
Lauretta E. Ballew	Field matron	720
Emma Cooley	do	720
R. E. L. Daniel	Issue clerk	720
Frank B. Farwell	Farmer	600
John D. Hardin	do	600
Herbert L. Eastman	Butcher	600
John W. Ijams	Addl. farmer	p. m. 50
INDIANS.		
Delos K. Lonewolf	Farmer	600
Lucius Aitson	do	600
Oliver Bitchaiet	Blacksmith	360
James Waldo	Harness maker	360
John W. Pullin	Stableman	360
Tip Harris	do	360
John D. Jackson	Interpreter	240
Mona ta by	Asst. farmer	240
Jesus Martinis	do	240
Ned Brace	do	240
Frank Everett	do	240
Geo. Washington	Asst. blacksmith.	240
Francis Corbett	do	240
Harry Ware	Asst. engineer	240
Wm. Yellowfish	Asst. herder	240
Henry Inkanish	Asst carpenter	180
James Gaudaloupe	Asst. butcher	120
White Bread	Judge	p. m. 10
Chaddle kaungky	do	p. m. 10
Frank Moetah	do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
Bert Arco	Captain	p. m. 15
Chas. Oheitcmit	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Quasya	Private	p. m. 10
White Buffalo	do	p. m. 10
Frank Boein	do	p. m. 10
Kopeta	do	p. m. 10
Pe we nof kit	do	p. m. 10
Ye ah quo	do	p. m. 10

a Also treaty of October 21, 1867.

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List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Kiowa, Okla.—Cont'd.		
POLICE—continued.		
Joseph Boyon	Private	p.m.$10
Chock ah	do	p.m. 10
Nah no	do	p.m. 10
Johnson Parton	do	p.m. 10
O nah dy	do	p.m. 10
Sam Kiowa	do	p.m. 10
Charles E a kh	do	p.m. 10
Caddo Dick	do	p.m. 10
De ace hut ley	do	p.m. 10
Big War	do	p.m. 10
O ·a bi	do	p.m. 10
Caddo	do	p.m. 10
Jack Watch nam sook a wah.	do	p.m. 10
Tah su a dah	do	p.m. 10
To ke l	do	p.m. 10
Klamath, Oreg.		
WHITES.		
Joseph Emery	Agent	1,200
Horace W. Cox	Physician	1,000
Henry W. Montague	Clerk	840
Adolphus H. Eaglo	Sawyer	800
George W. Hurn	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
INDIANS.		
William Cowen	Blacksmith	500
Joseph Kirk	Judge	p.m. 8
Henry Wilson	do	p.m. 8
Jefferson Riddle	do	p.m. 8
POLICE.		
Bob Hook	Captain	p.m. 15
John Wesley	Private	p.m. 10
Henry Blowo	do	p.m. 10
Drummer David	do	p.m. 10
Thomas Barkley	do	p.m. 10
Bright Jim	do	p.m. 10
Jim Willis	do	p.m. 10
Dick Brown	do	p.m. 10
Samuel Walker	do	p.m. 10
La Pointe, Wis.		
WHITES.		
Capt. Geo. L. Scott, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
Roland d. Rodman, jr.	Clerk	1,200
James H. Spencer	Physician	1,200
Fred Winterbottom	Asst. clerk	900
Oscar S. Rice	do	900
Harry H. Beaser	do	720
Dalore King	Blacksmith	720
Wm. L. Bradley	Addl. farmer	p.m. 65
Roger Patterson	do	p.m. 65
Fred J. Vine	do	p.m. 65
Nathaniel D. Rodman	do	p.m. 65
Peter Phalon	do	p.m. 65
POLICE.		
Henry St. Jermain	Private	p.m. 10
Charles Pourart	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Fourdays	do	p.m. 10
Mike Gohey	do	p.m. 10
Louis Corbine	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
La Pointe, Wis.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
Antoine Slater	Private	p.m.$10
Frank La Duke	do	p.m. 10
Joe Pelito	do	p.m. 10
Peter Beaver	do	p.m. 10
Ah nah kak me ko nung.	do	p.m. 10
Wah se gwon aish kung.	do	p.m 10
Charles Makasow	do	p.m. 10
Simon Morrin	do	p.m. 10
James Doolittle	do	p.m. 10
Baptiste Artischoe	do	p.m. 10
Frank Cadotte	do	p.m. 10
William Gordon	do	p.m. 10
Scott Porter	do	p.m. 10
Lemhi, Idaho.		
WHITES.		
Edwin M. Yearian	Agent	1,200
Hubert W. Dudley	Physician	1,000
George D. C. Hibbs	Clerk	900
William Kadletz	Carpenter and blacksmith.	840
Carroll F. Pyeatt	Addl. farmer	60
INDIANS.		
Yellowstone	Herder	360
POLICE.		
Quesenamabe	Captain	p.m. 15
Tedim Tendoy	Private	p.m. 10
Andy Johnson	do	p.m. 10
Wetemboine	do	p.m. 10
Lower Brule, S. Dak.(a)		
WHITES.		
Benj. O. Ash	Agent	1,400
George S. Stone	Clerk	1,200
J. R. Collard	Physician	1,200
J. B. Smith	Blacksmith	800
Thomas J. Campbell	Carpenter	800
C. H. Semper	Butcher	720
Joseph Holzbauer	Addl. farmer	p.m. 65
IND[illegible]		
J. T. Van [illegible]	Issue clerk	800
M. Langdeau	Asst. farmer	540
Norbert La Roche	Herder	400
George Tompkins	Asst. blacksmith.	240
Wesley Huntsman	Asst. carpenter	240
Joseph Thompson	Wheelwright	240
Alex Recountre	Interpreter	240
Paul Rubedeau	Laborer	240
Daniel Quilt	Carpenter's apprentice.	180
Henry U. Heart	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180
Edward P. Head	Tinner	120
John De Somit	Judge	p.m. 10
Martin Leeds	do	p.m. 10
Bear Foot	do	p.m. 10

a Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Lower Brule, S. Dak.—Continued.		
POLICE.		
Spotted Horse	Captain	p.m.$15
Thomas O. Lodge	Private	p.m. 10
George Scott	do	p.m. 10
Paul Councillor	do	p.m. 10
John B. Partisan	do	p.m. 10
William B. Shield	do	p.m. 10
Henry P. Hair	do	p.m. 10
Daniel Webster	do	p.m. 10
Sam M. Bird	do	p.m. 10
Daniel G. Rope	do	p.m. 10
Hugh M. Jones	do	p.m. 10
Zedo Rencountre	do	p.m. 10
Thomas Bow	do	p.m. 10
Iver E. Star	do	p.m. 10
John Gasman	do	p.m. 10
Mescalero, N. Mex.		
WHITES.		
Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
Frank I. Otis	Clerk	1,200
Walter McM. Luttrell	Physician	1,200
Samuel F. Miller	Herder	720
INDIANS.		
Walter P. Hedges	Blacksmith	600
Belen	Teamster	180
Joe Behedo	do	180
Magoosh	Asst. farmer	120
Patricio	do	120
Boneski	do	120
POLICE.		
Sam Chino	Captain	p.m. 15
Peganza	Private	p.m. 10
John Chino	do	p.m. 10
Blanco	do	p.m. 10
Big Mouth	do	p.m. 10
Nayoha	do	p.m. 10
William Blake	do	p.m. 10
Magoosh Boy	do	p.m. 10
Shantah	do	p.m. 10
Luna Boy	do	p.m. 10
Mission, etc., Cal.		
WHITES.		
Lucius A. Wright	Agent	1,600
C. C. Wainwright	Physician	1,200
N. Davenport	Clerk	1,100
Julia M. French	Field matron	600
Andrew J. Stice	Addl. farmer	p.m. 65
INDIANS.		
Martin Jauro	Asst. farmer	180
POLICE.		
John Morongo	Captain	p.m. 15
Jose Carso	Private	p.m. 10
Domingo Moro	do	p.m. 10
James Alto	do	p.m. 10
Bonifacio Cabeco	do	p.m. 10
Antonio Casero	do	p.m. 10
Pablo Kintana	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Mission, etc., Cal.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
Adolfo Chagua	Private	p.m.$10
Jose Piapar	do	p.m. 10
Jose Majado	do	p.m. 10
George Esculante	do	p.m. 10
Louis Amata	do	p.m. 10
Charley Ablatz	do	p.m. 10
Jerry Ah coh	do	p.m. 10
Pancho Te wee	do	p.m. 10
Rosendo Curo	do	p.m. 10
Navajo, N. Mex.		
WHITES.		
Maj. Constant Williams, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
E. Haldeman Dennison.	Clerk	1,200
Charles J. Finnegan	Physician	1,100
Samuel E. Shoemaker	Farmer and superintendent.	1,000
Raush, John V	General mechanic	900
J. H. Henderson	Engineer and sawyer.	900
Charles Drury	Carpenter and wheelwright.	900
W. H. H. Benefiel	Farmer	900
F. L. Benson	do	900
John Stewart	Blacksmith	900
Mary L. Eldridge	Field matron	720
Sarah E. Abbott	do	720
Anna J. Ritter	do	720
Edgar Maxey	Stable man	600
W. B. Henderson	Ox driver	600
Martin F. Long	Add'l farmer	p.m. 65
INDIANS.		
Louie Watchman	Interpreter	300
George Watchman	Mill laborer	360
John Rustler	Laborer	360
Stalley Norcross	Mill laborer	360
John Watchman	Watchman	180
Poly hom tewa	Apprentice	180
Black Horse	Judge	p.m. 10
Wa nee ka	do	p.m. 10
Et sitty yazza begay	do	p.m. 10
POLICE.		
Captain Sam	Captain	p.m. 15
Bo ko di be tah	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Yellow Horse	Private	p.m. 10
Big Horse	do	p.m. 10
Bitsin Begay	do	p.m. 10
Belove	do	p.m. 10
Thomas Nocl ya	do	p.m. 10
Hostoi Delini	do	p.m. 10
Ta pa ha	do	p.m. 10
Whigate	do	p.m. 10
Ta tschi ni nea	do	p.m. 10
John Silversmith	do	p.m. 10
Adobe	do	p.m. 10
Charles Mitchell	do	p.m. 10
Adam	do	p.m. 10
John	do	p.m. 10
Gastanito	do	p.m. 10
Hatalth clinez	do	p.m. 10
George Catron	do	p.m. 10

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List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Neah Bay, Wash.		
WHITE.		
Samuel G. Morse	Agent	$1,200
Commodore P. Richards.	Physician	1,100
INDIANS.		
Chester Wanderhard	Farmer	600
Luke Markishtum	Teamster	300
Dan Tucker	Apprentice	120
Chestoque Peterson	Judge	p. m. 10
Allabush	....do	p. m. 10
Caro Black	....do	p. m. 10
Light House Jim	....do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
Peter Brown	Captain	p. m. 15
Frank Parker	Private	p. m. 10
Washington Irving	....do	p. m. 10
Jimmie Howo	....do	p. m. 10
Joe Pullen	....do	p. m. 10
Charles White	....do	p. m. 10
Nevada, Nev.		
WHITES.		
Fred B. Spriggs	Agent	1,500
Charles W. Jones, jr.	Clerk	1,000
Rodney H. Richardson.	Physician	1,000
David A. Lee	General mechanic.	720
INDIANS.		
William Frazer	Judge	p. m. 10
David Man Wee	....do	p. m. 10
Lee Winnemucca	....do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
David Numana	Captain	p. m. 10
James Natches	Private	p. m. 10
Nasby Eice	....do	p. m. 10
Charles Holbrook	....do	p. m. 10
John Toby	....do	p. m. 10
James Shaw	....do	p. m. 10
Jacob Ormsby	....do	p. m. 10
George D. Black	....do	p. m. 10
New York, N. Y.		
WHITES.		
Joseph R. Jewell	Agent	1,000
A. D. Lake	Physician	600
Jos. L. Page (temporary).	Clerk	400
Nez Perces, Idaho.(a)		
WHITES.		
Stanton G. Fisher	Agent	1,000
R. E. L. Newberne	Physician	1,200
John S. Martin	Clerk	1,000
James T. Conley	Farmer	720
Willard P. Bounds	Blacksmith	720
George T. Black	Carpenter	720
Hasseltine D. Bean	Sawyer	720
Charles M. Bartlett	....do	720
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Nez Perces, Idaho—Continued.		
WHITES—continued.		
Philip M. O'Neill	Engineer	$720
Orison E. Bean(tem'y)	....do	720
John W. Hughes	Laborer	480
INDIANS.		
Frank S. Shively	Asst. clerk	900
Edward Raboin	Interpreter	300
POLICE.		
James Grant	Private	p. m. 10
George Tah harts	....do	p. m. 10
Frank	....do	p. m. 10
George Penny	....do	p. m. 10
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.		
WHITES.		
Capt. Wm. A. Mercer, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
Walter C. Strong	Clerk	1,200
Wm. J. Stephenson	Physician	1,000
Howell Morgan	Asst. clerk	1,000
Henry G. Niebuhr	Farmer	800
Cora E. Waller	Field matron	600
INDIANS.		
David St. Cyr	Farmer	800
Noah La Flesche	Carpenter	600
Garry P. Myers	Blacksmith	600
Marguerite Diddock	Field matron	600
Maude Holt	....do	600
Benjamin Lowry	Carpenter	400
Jacob Russell	....do	400
Albert Hensley	Blacksmith	400
John Baptiste	Interpreter	300
Harvey Warner	....do	300
Amos H. Snow	Teamster	240
Frank L. Mott	Teamster and laborer.	240
POLICE.		
John Pelkey	Captain	p. m. 15
Isaac White	Private	p. m. 10
Daniel Howitt	....do	p. m. 10
Matthew Tyndall	....do	p. m. 10
Thomas Mitchell	....do	p. m. 10
Thomas McCauley	....do	p. m. 10
Phillip Walker	....do	p. m. 10
Howard McKee	....do	p. m. 10
Daniel Webster	....do	p. m. 10
John Springer	....do	p. m. 10
James Alexander	....do	p. m. 10
George White Wing	....do	p. m. 10
John Snow Ball	....do	p. m. 10
Albert Walker	....do	p. m. 10
Horace M. Snow	....do	p. m. 10
Little Bird	....do	p. m. 10
James Fisher	....do	p. m. 10
Osage, Okla. (b)		
WHITES.		
Wm. J. Pollock	Agent	1,600
Fred Morris	Clerk	1,200

a Also treaty of June 9, 1863.

b Also treaty of November 1, 1837.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Osage, Okla.—Cont'd.		
WHITES—continued.		
Francis A. Halliday	Physician	$1,200
Wm. H. Todd	....do	1,200
Lucian W. B. Todd	....do	1,200
Morris Robacker	Chief of police.	1,200
Anna B. Cochran	Asst. clerk	1,000
Wm. H. Robinson	Clerk in charge Kaw subagency.	1,000
Blanche Oppenheimer	Stenographer	720
Elliott B. Gravett	Constable	600
Wiley G. Haines	....do	600
John K. Cartor	Messenger	240
INDIANS.		
Louis Baptiste	Stableman	600
John Mosier	Interpreter	300
Willie Hardy	....do	150
POLICE.		
Edward A. Brunt	Private	p. m. 10
Thomas Tallchief	....do	p. m. 10
Pah ha lah ga ny	....do	p. m. 10
Francis	....do	p. m. 10
Little Henry Pappan	....do	p. m. 10
Guerney Miller	....do	p. m. 10
James Pepper	....do	p. m. 10
Pima, Ariz.		
WHITES.		
Samuel L. Taggart	Special Indian agent in charge.	None.
H. J. Palmer	Clerk	1,100
A. P. Meriwether	Physician	1,100
W. C. Haynes	Miller	840
D. J. Landers	Blacksmith and carpenter.	720
Mary E. Thompson	Field matron	720
J. M. Berger	Add'l farmer	p. m. 65
INDIANS.		
Ralph Blackwater	Engineer	480
Juan Enos	Teamster and laborer.	280
Harry Azul	Interpreter	240
Pablo	Judge	p. m. 10
Francisco	....do	p. m. 10
Judge Lewis	....do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
Coover	Captain	p. m. 10
Jo Howard	Private	p. m. 10
Cheroquis	....do	p. m. 10
Jose Miguel	....do	p. m. 10
Jose Enos	....do	p. m. 10
Joso	....do	p. m. 10
John G. Carlisle	....do	p. m. 10
U. S. Grant	....do	p. m. 10
Hugh Norris	....do	p. m. 10
Grover Cleveland	....do	p. m. 10
Simon Johnson	....do	p. m. 10
Janquein	....do	p. m. 10
Juan	....do	p. m. 10
Victor Jackson	....do	p. m. 10
Frank Nolan	....do	p. m. 10
Pima, Ariz.—Cont'd.		
POLICE—continued.		
Lewis Lopez (temp'y)	Private	p. m. $10
Antonio B. Juan	....do	p. m. 10
Samuel Antone	....do	p. m. 10
Harry Jones	....do	p. m. 10
Andrew Porter	....do	p. m. 10
Charles Porter	....do	p. m. 10
Sofio Lopez	....do	p. m. 10
Masolone	....do	p. m. 10
Jose Manuel	....do	p. m. 10
Jose Anhill	....do	p. m. 10
Santago	....do	p. m. 10
Aflanel	....do	p. m. 10
Maquil Garcia (temporary).	Private	p. m. 10
James G. Blaine (temporary).	....do	p. m. 10
Pine Ridge, S. Dak. (a)		
WHITES.		
Capt. W. H. Clapp	Acting agent	None.
C. T. Lange	Clerk	1,200
James R. Walker	Physician	1,200
N. D. Burnside	Stenographer, typewriter, and telegraph operator.	900
R. O. Pugh	Issue clerk	900
Melvin Baxter	Blacksmith	800
A. W. Means	Engineer and sawyer.	800
Charles F. Zieman	Wheelwright	800
Thos. J. Henderson	Chief herder	800
Frank C. Hill	Carpenter	800
John J. Boesl	Add'l farmer	p. m. 65
B. J. Gleason	....do	p. m. 65
James Smalley	....do	p. m. 65
Joseph Rooks	....do	p. m. 65
INDIANS.		
E. G. Bettelyoun	Asst. clerk	900
E. C. Means	....do	600
Benjamin Mills	Asst. chief herder.	600
Frank C. Goings	Watchman	600
Peter Livermont	Stable man	600
Antoine Janis	Asst. farmer	480
Thomas Tyon	....do	480
Charles Tevis	....do	480
John Russell	....do	480
Edgar Fire Thunder	....do	480
Wm. P. Janis	....do	480
Chas. Bird	Painter and tinner.	480
Thomas Spotted Rear	Herder	480
Otto Chief Eagle	Physician's assistant.	600
John Cottier	Herder	900
John Sechler	Asst. herder	900
Frank Martinus	Laborer	900
Andrew H. Russell	Asst. mechanic.	900
Santa R. Martin	....do	900
Robert B. Means	....do	900
Henry Old Eagle	....do	900
Wm. White Bear	Laborer	240
Robert Horse	....do	240
Wm. Spotted Crow	....do	180
Eugene Hairy Bird	....do	240

a Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

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List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.		
William Deon	Laborer	$240
Crandall Stabler	do	180
Peter Chiefeagle	do	180
Alex Mousseau	Butcher	120
Frank Feather	do	120
Frank Salvis, jr	do	120
Andrew Yellow Boy	do	120
Black Horse	do	120
Samuel Little Bull	do	120
White Mouse	Asst. butcher	60
Spotted Elk	do	60
Ole Sitting Bear	do	60
Wounded Horse	do	60
Mack Kutepl	do	60
Asa Medicine Boy	do	60
Frank Fast Horse	Judge	p. m. 10
John Thunder Bear	do	p. m. 10
Wm. Iron Crow	do	p. m. 10
Henry S. Soldier	do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
John Sitting Bear	Captain	p. m. 15
Jos. Bush	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15
Jos. Running Hawk	2d lieutenant	p. m. 15
John Blunt Horn	Private	p. m. 16
Noah B. R. I. Woods	do	p. m. 10
Amos Red Owl	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Two Lance	do	p. m. 10
Austin Little Bull	do	p. m. 10
John Ghost Bear	do	p. m. 10
Geo. Charging	do	p. m. 10
John White Horse	do	p. m. 10
Grover Short Bear	do	p. m. 10
Henry Black Elk	do	p. m. 10
Horace Brown Ears	do	p. m. 10
John No Ears	do	p. m. 10
Jos. Dog Chief	do	p. m. 10
John Little Commander.	do	p. m. 10
Morris Wounded	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Kills Back	do	p. m. 10
John Red Willow	do	p. m. 10
Harry O. A. Them	do	p. m. 10
Frank Scatters Them	do	p. m. 10
Martin Eagle Bear	do	p. m. 10
James Hairy Bird	do	p. m. 10
Milton Kills Crow	do	p. m. 10
Lambert Hat	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Crow	do	p. m. 10
James Clinches	do	p. m. 10
Samuel Ladeau	do	p. m. 10
Stanley Red Feather	do	p. m. 10
Henry Eagle Louse	do	p. m. 10
David Broken Nose	do	p. m. 10
Wm. P. Fire	do	p. m. 10
Frank Little Bull	do	p. m. 10
Geo. Comes Growling	do	p. m. 10
Jeremiah Black Bear	do	p. m. 10
Paul Black Bear	do	p. m. 10
Howard Long Bear	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Jumping Bull	do	p. m. 10
Edward Two Two	do	p. m. 10
Oliver Lone Bear	do	p. m. 10
Little Spotted Horse	do	p. m. 10
Peter E. Hawk	do	p. m. 10
Henry Kills Warrior	do	p. m. 10
Paul Catches	do	p. m. 10
Chas. Thunder Bull	do	p. m. 10
Jonas Holy Rock	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
Luke Little Hawk	Private	p. m. $10
Peter Stand	do	p. m. 10
Samuel Kills Bravo	do	p. m. 10
Reuben Little Crow	do	p. m. 10
Chas. Wooden Leg	do	p. m. 10
Isaac Old Shield	do	p. m. 10
Andrew Chief	do	p. m. 10
Oscar Brave Eagle	do	p. m. 10
Wm. Charging Crow	do	p. m. 10
Peter R. A. T. Edge	do	p. m. 10
John A. Logan	do	p. m. 10
Abner White Calf	do	p. m. 10
Herbert Bisconette	do	p. m. 10
Chas. P. Wolf	do	p. m. 10
Henry O. I. Winter	do	p. m. 10
Richard R. Bow	do	p. m. 10
Edward Crow	do	p. m. 10
Allen S. Horse	do	p. m. 10
Ralph O. Horse	do	p. m. 10
Daniel W. Lance	do	p. m. 10
James C. Again	do	p. m. 10
John Shangrean	do	p. m. 10
John B. Elk	do	p. m. 10
Charles T. Tall	do	p. m. 10
Howard R. Bear	do	p. m. 10
Wm. C. Bull	do	p. m. 10
Ponca, etc. (Ponca), Okla. (a)		
WHITES.		
Asa G. Sharp	Agent	1,500
A. W. Hurley	Clerk	1,200
H. W. Newman	Physician	1,000
Wm. N. Sickels	Assistant clerk	840
H. C. Lowdermilk	Carpenter and miller.	720
Sara E. Mitchell	Field matron	720
J. B. Hughes	Blacksmith	720
J. B. Stevens	Laborer	360
E. G. Commons	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Samuel Gayton	Blacksmith	240
Sam Snake	Carpenter	240
Francis Roy	do	240
Peter Mitchell	Interpreter	200
David White Eagle	Judge	p. m. 5
Standing Buffalo	do	p. m. 5
Antoine Roy	do	p. m. 5
POLICE.		
John Delodge	Captain	p. m. 15
Big Goose	Private	p. m. 10
George Washington	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Cry	do	p. m. 10
Ponca, etc. (Paunee), Okla.		
WHITES.		
W. B. Webb	Clerk	1,200
C. W. Driesbach	Physician	1,000
W. H. Fergason	Blacksmith	600
J. E. Eaves	Carpenter	600
W. O. Bays	Miller	600
B. N. Barnes	Laborer	360
Joseph D. Turner	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60

a Also treaties of March 15, 1854, and September 24, 1857.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Ponca, etc. (Paunee), Okla.—Continued.		
INDIANS.		
Isaac Moore	Engineer	$400
Nathaniel Mannington.	Carpenter	240
William Pappan	Messenger	240
Alfred Still Hawk	Blacksmith	240
Ponca, etc. (Otoe), Okla.		
WHITES.		
W. McKay Dougan	Physician and clerk.	1,500
Wm. R. Carroll	Carpenter	600
John M. Tyler	Farmer	600
S. W. Bailey	Laborer	280
INDIANS.		
J. B. Dailey	Blacksmith	600
Alice Deroin	Toll keeper	300
Lee Ely	Carpenter	240
Harry Childs	Blacksmith	240
Mitchell Deroin	Interpreter	200
Charles Watson	Judge	p. m. 5
William Tawfaw	do	p. m. 5
Bert Diamond	do	p. m. 5
POLICE.		
George Washington	Captain	p. m. 15
James Cleghorn	Private	p. m. 10
Charles G. Barnes	do	p. m. 10
Charles Six Bits	do	p. m. 10
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kans. (a.)		
WHITES.		
George W. James	Agent	1,200
James A. Carroll	Clerk	1,200
Blair S. Stewart	Physician	300
Chas. W. Culp (tem.)	do	1,000
Archibald F. Haynes	Blacksmith	600
Noah W. Swisher	do	600
Peter Steinmetz	Wheelwright	600
INDIANS.		
Simon Ketosh	Laborer	300
Henry Cadue	Apprentice	120
POLICE.		
Frank O. Bourbonny	Captain	p. m. 15
John Wah was suck	Private	p. m. 10
John Ship she	do	p. m. 10
John Cook	do	p. m. 10
George Wah wassuck	do	p. m. 10
Benny Moses	do	p. m. 10
John Mas que qua	do	p. m. 10
John Butler	do	p. m. 10
George Veix	do	p. m. 10
Lewis O. Darling	do	p. m. 10
Pueblo and Jicarilla (Pueblo), N. Mex.		
WHITES.		
Capt. Chas. L. Cooper	Acting agent	None.
W. H. H. Woodward	Clerk	$1,000
May Faurote	Field matron	720
Josi Valdis	Teamster	480
INDIANS.		
Seferino Cordero	Laborer	120
Pueblo and Jicarilla (Jicarilla), N. Mex.		
WHITES.		
John L. Gaylord	Clerk	1,000
Edwin R. Fouts	Physician	1,000
Roderick S. Day	Farmer	900
James A. Granger	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	900
Robert Ewell	Asst. farmer	720
INDIANS.		
Edward J. Mix	Teamster	480
Edward Ladd	Interpreter	240
George Garcea	Herder	240
Truchi	Apprentice	120
Albert Garcea	do	120
John Mills	Herder	p. m. 20
James A. Garfield	Judge	p. m. 8
Augustine Velarde	do	p. m. 8
Elote	do	p. m. 8
POLICE.		
John Chopray	Captain	p. m. 15
Alonzo Candelario	Private	p. m. 10
Balia Elote	do	p. m. 10
Pedro Phono	do	p. m. 10
Meastro	do	p. m. 10
Leandro Garcea	do	p. m. 10
Juan Vigil	do	p. m. 10
Marcedan Dicenti	do	p. m. 10
Serafino De Jesus	do	p. m. 10
Ah West Romero	do	p. m. 10
Juan Baca	do	p. m. 10
Puyallup, Wash.		
WHITES.		
Thomas B. Wilson	Clerk	1,200
Claude H. Kinsear	Physician	1,000
Lida W. Quimby	Field matron	720
Charles McIntyre	Farmer	600
Burton E. Lemley (temporary).	Storekeeper	600
INDIANS.		
John Wakatup	Judge	p. m. 3
James Jackson	do	p. m. 3
Jahnson Waukenas	do	p. m. 3
POLICE.		
Dick Lewis	Private	p. m. 10
John W. Fisher	do	p. m. 10
Marion Davis	do	p. m. 10
Harry Shale	do	p. m. 10

a Also treaties of October 16, 1826, September 20, 1828, and July 29, 1829, with Pottawatomies; May 18, 1854, with Kickapoos; May 17, 1854, with Iowas, and October 21, 1837, with Sac and Foxes of Missouri.

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List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Quapaw, Ind. T. (a)		
WHITES.		
Edward Goldberg	Agent	$1,400
Horace B. Durant	Clerk	1,200
Ambler Caskie	Physician	1,200
C. O. Lemon	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	700
Andrew J. Tosh	Blacksmith	400
J. L. Stroyick	....do	350
J. W. Johnson	Laborer	300
INDIANS.		
Wm. D. Hodgkiss	Addl. Farmer	p. m. 65
B. A. Mudeater	....do	p. m. 50
POLICE.		
Silas Armstrong	Captain	p. m. 15
John Bland	Private	p. m. 10
Alfred Whitecrow	....do	p. m. 10
Henry Hicks	....do	p. m. 10
Moses Pooler	Private	p. m. 10
George E. Choteau	....do	p. m. 10
G. W. Finley	....do	p. m. 10
Rosebud, S. Dak. (b)		
WHITES.		
Chas. E. McChesney	Agent	1,800
Frank Mullen	Clerk	1,200
Leonidas M. Hardin	Physician	1,200
H. B. Cox	Asst. Clerk	800
John Brown	Storekeeper	800
Frank Robinson	Farmer	800
Charles Bredeson	Blacksmith	800
C. E. Colby	Carpenter	800
Peter Balgord	Wagonmaker	800
James A. McCorkle	Addl. Farmer	p. m. 65
Frank Sypal	....do	p. m. 65
H. J. Caton	....do	p. m. 65
John Sullivan	....do	p. m. 65
INDIANS.		
Wm. F. Schmidt	Issue clerk	800
Isaac Bettelyoun	Asst. issue clerk	720
Joseph Claymore	Stableman	540
Dominick Bray	Butcher	520
Ralph Eagle Feather	Asst. carpenter	500
Louis Roubideau	Watchman	480
Henry Knife	Laborer	360
Chas. White Hat	....do	300
Samuel David	....do	300
Samuel Holy Day	....do	300
Morris Walker	....do	360
James Du Bray	....do	360
Henry Horse Looking	....do	300
William Simpson	....do	300
Valentine McKenzie	....do	240
John Omaha Boy	....do	240
John White Blanket	Asst. blacksmith	240
Clement Whirlwind Soldier.	Interpreter	240
Alex Desersa	Asst. blacksmith	180
Samuel Bordeaux	Apprentice	180
Henry Fast Dog	....do	180
Jesse Wright	Janitor	180
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Rosebud, S. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.		
George Stead	Asst. farmer	$120
Michael Ghost Face	....do	120
Thomas Larvie	....do	120
Norris Shield	....do	120
Antoine Bordeaux	....do	120
George Whirlwind Soldier.	....do	120
Clarence White Thunder.	....do	120
Arthur Two Strike	....do	120
Albert Bear	....do	120
Oliver Price	....do	120
Louis Bordeaux	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
POLICE.		
Samuel High Bear	Captain	p. m. 15
Antoine Ladoux	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15
John High Pipe	2d lieutenant	p. m. 15
Alfred Little Elk	1st sergeant	p. m. 10
Jared Good Shield	2d sergeant	p. m. 10
Francis Red Tomahawk.	3d sergeant	p. m. 10
Henry Blue Bird	Private	p. m. 10
John Bed Man	....do	p. m. 10
Henry Black Moon	....do	p. m. 10
Thomas Bear Dog	....do	p. m. 10
James Bear Man	....do	p. m. 10
Nelson C. T. Eagle	....do	p. m. 10
George Charging Hawk.	....do	p. m. 10
Edward Dark Face	....do	p. m. 10
Edward Eagle Man	....do	p. m. 10
Wm. Hawk Head	....do	p. m. 10
James Holy	....do	p. m. 10
Arnold Iron Shell	....do	p. m. 10
Samuel Kills 'two	....do	p. m. 10
Sampson Looks for Him.	....do	p. m. 10
Charles Little Hawk	....do	p. m. 10
Hiram Makes Good	....do	p. m. 10
Thomas Money	....do	p. m. 10
John Owns the Battle	....do	p. m. 10
Richard Rain Water	....do	p. m. 10
Francis Roast	....do	p. m. 10
Hoke Red Thunder	....do	p. m. 10
Ernest Swimmer	....do	p. m. 10
John Search Enemy	....do	p. m. 10
George Shield Him	....do	p. m. 10
Alex Turning Hawk	....do	p. m. 10
Edward Ute	....do	p. m. 10
Eli Wooden Ring	....do	p. m. 10
Charles Walking Soldier.	....do	p. m. 10
Andrew White Horse	....do	p. m. 10
Frank White Buffalo	....do	p. m. 10
George White Feather	....do	p. m. 10
Frank White Cloud	....do	p. m. 10
John White Bull	....do	p. m. 10
Jos. Six Toes	....do	p. m. 10
Wm. Charging Cloud	....do	p. m. 10
Arthur Black Horse	....do	p. m. 10
Joseph Easton	....do	p. m. 10
David Good Face	....do	p. m. 10
Jos. White Buffalo	....do	p. m. 10
Edward Quick Bear	....do	p. m. 10
Frank Frog	....do	p. m. 10

a Also treaties of May 13, 1833, with Quapaws, and July 20, 1831, and February 23, 1867, with Senecas and Shawnees.
b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Rosebud, S. Dak.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
John Eagle Dog	Private	p. m $10
Amos Wooden Knife	....do	p. m. 10
Moses Hair	....do	p. m. 10
Harry Standing Bull	....do	p. m. 10
Conrad Roubideau	....do	p. m. 10
Round Valley, Cal.		
WHITES.		
Charles F. Hathaway	Clerk	720
Carrie C. Moses	Field matron	600
INDIANS.		
Charles Dorman	Farmer	720
George Britton	Stableman	240
POLICE.		
Billy Johns	Private	p. m. 10
John Brown	....do	p. m. 10
James McKay	....do	p. m. 10
Sac and Fox, Iowa.		
WHITES.		
Horace M. Rebok	Agent	1,000
D. L. Hinegardner	Addl. farmer	p. m. 50
INDIANS.		
Joseph Tesson	Interpreter	100
POLICE.		
Samuel Lincoln	Private	p. m. 10
John Canoe	....do	p. m. 10
James Pomeshick	....do	p. m. 10
Sac and Fox, Okla. (a)		
WHITES.		
Lee Patrick	Agent	1,200
Hugh Pitzer	Clerk	1,000
Frank W. Wyman	Physician	1,000
Peyton S. Whatley	Asst. clerk	900
John H. Stephens	Blacksmith	700
Elmer Besse	....do	700
Elizabeth W. Test	Field matron	600
George Colo	Laborer	360
John S. Tankesley	Addl. farmer	p. m. 50
Jos. Clark (temp'y)	....do	p. m. 50
John Dayton Cox	Laborer	300
INDIANS.		
William Hurr	Interpreter	100
POLICE.		
Peter Scocey	Captain	p. m. 15
Robert Canallis	Private	p. m. 10
Mack Downing	....do	p. m. 10
Jim Warrior	....do	p. m. 10
Switch Littleax	....do	p. m. 10
Jim Wolf	....do	p. m. 10
Tolbert White	....do	p. m. 10
Jeptha Wilson	....do	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
San Carlos, Ariz.		
WHITES.		
Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
Stephen Janus	Clerk	$1,200
J. S. Lindley	Physician	1,200
Cromwell H. Allen	Blacksmith	900
George Campbell	Miller	900
Frank K. Finn	Wheelwright	900
Wm. A. Wright	Herder	900
Frank P. Burnett	Issue clerk	1,000
William O. Tuttle	Farmer	840
Perry McMurren	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Oliver C. May	....do	p. m. 65
Eugene M. Tardy	....do	p. m. 65
INDIANS.		
Don Juan	Laborer	480
Wood Nashozey	Asst. miller	420
William Konn	Laborer	360
Frank Panya	....do	360
Edward Hatyalo	....do	360
Jim Kwanyurappa	....do	360
Andrew Pat	....do	360
Stephen Smith	Asst. issue clerk	300
Roland Fish	Asst. wheelwright.	240
Melville Sisto	Asst. blacksmith.	240
Constant Bread	Interpreter	240
Frank Pierce	Laborer	240
POLICE.		
Seward Mott	Captain	p. m. 15
Jim Taylor	Private	p. m. 10
Edward Ransom	....do	p. m. 10
Tom Sys	....do	p. m. 10
Aaron Burr	....do	p. m. 10
Joe Benet	....do	p. m. 10
Moolay	....do	p. m. 10
Frank Kate	....do	p. m. 10
William Molegia	....do	p. m. 10
Big Charley	....do	p. m. 10
Choko	....do	p. m. 10
Elpaky	....do	p. m. 10
Hiram Doctor	....do	p. m. 10
Brian E. Bird	....do	p. m. 10
Eskidootsagay	....do	p. m. 10
Gool	....do	p. m. 10
Godolehly	....do	p. m. 10
Oscar Wilde	....do	p. m. 10
James Polk	....do	p. m. 10
Santee, Nebr. (b)		
WHITES.		
Henry C. Baird	Agent	1,200
George W. Ira	Physician	1,200
P. B. Gordon	Farmer	900
Benj. D. Bayha	Overseer	720
L. H. Douglas	Field matron	p. m. 60
V. N. Swan	Physician	200
INDIANS.		
James A. Robb	Clerk	1,000
Henry Jones	Issue clerk	720
Oliver La Croix	Carpenter	660
Jacob Wilson	Blacksmith	660

a Also treaty of October 11, 1842.
b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

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List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Santee, Nebr.—Cont'd.		
INDIANS—continued.		
Joseph M. Campbell	Engineer	$640
Thomas H. Kitto	Miller	000
Wm. H. Abraham	Asst. carpenter	480
Eugene Hoffman	Asst. blacksmith.	480
Louis Robinett	Teamster	480
Thomas O. Knudsen	Carpenter	480
Edward Howe	Blacksmith	480
Joseph Carrow	Overseer	300
Stephen Blacksmith	Addl. farmer	p. m. 40
POLICE.		
Solomon Ross	Private	p. m. 10
James Chapman	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Godfroy	do	p. m. 10
Antoine Rouillard	do	p. m. 10
Shoshone, Wyo. (a)		
WHITES.		
Herman G. Nickerson	Agent	1,500
Jules F. Ludin	Clerk	1,200
F. H. Welty	Physician	1,200
Chas. E. Blonde	Herder	900
George W. Sheff	Storekeeper	900
John Small	Miller	900
L. S. Clark	Issue clerk	800
Levi W. Vandervoort	Carpenter	720
G. H. Justice	Blacksmith	720
Benj. Van Deusen	Add'l farmer	p. m. 60
John Henry Wahlen	do	p. m. 60
F. G. Burnett	do	p. m. 60
Sidney D. Purviance	do	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Charles Lahoe	Herder	600
John Robertson	Blacksmith's apprentice.	240
Wm. Washington	Fireman	240
Henry Lee	Interpreter	240
John McAdams	Carpenter's apprentice.	240
Charles Meyers	Interpreter	240
Luther Shakespeare	Carpenter's apprentice.	100
Bishop	Judge	p. m. 10
Tassitsio	do	p. m. 10
Eagle Chief	do	p. m. 10
Tallow	do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
Quintandesia	Captain	p. m. 15
Sherman Sage	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Hoagowiddie	Private	p. m. 15
Wowatsio	do	p. m. 10
Canawantz	do	p. m. 10
Noyose	do	p. m. 10
Sagua	do	p. m. 10
Norah	do	p. m. 10
Bill Friday	do	p. m. 10
Quiver	do	p. m. 10
David D. Hill	do	p. m. 10
William Shakespeare	do	p. m. 10
Goes in the Lodge	do	p. m. 10
Garfield Wolf	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Siletz, Oreg.		
WHITES.		
T. Jay Buford	Agent	$1,200
Elmer E. Kightlinger	Clerk	900
John F. Turner	Physician	1,000
Walter W. Bollen	Add'l farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
John Adams	Judge	p. m. 8
Coquelle Thompson	do	p. m. 8
POLICE.		
George Wilbur	Private	p. m. 10
George Harney	do	p. m. 10
Andrew Smith	do	p. m. 10
Sisseton, S. Dak.		
WHITES.		
Nathan P. Johnson	Agent	1,500
INDIANS.		
M. Demarrias	Interpreter	300
POLICE.		
Job Ni na i yo pte	Private	p. m. 10
Felix Rondell	do	p. m. 10
Anderson Crawford	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Hart	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Shepherd	do	p. m. 10
Southern Ute, Colo. (b)		
WHITES.		
Wm. H. Meyer	Agent	1,400
Louis A. Knackstedt	Clerk	1,000
Seth E. Foes	Farmer	640
Joe Smith	Issue clerk	900
B. D. Hogan	Asst. clerk	900
Wm. E. Kibbe	Blacksmith	720
INDIANS.		
Nicholas Jeantet	Asst. farmer	500
Jose Apodaka	Teamster	480
Louis Martinez	Asst. farmer	400
John Taylor	Interpreter	240
POLICE.		
John Lyon	Captain	p. m. 15
Chas. Buck	Private	p. m. 10
Aaron Bear	do	p. m. 10
John Dale	do	p. m. 10
White Frost	do	p. m. 10
Cyrus Grove	do	p. m. 10
Asa House	do	p. m. 10
John Paul	do	p. m. 10
Henry Shoshone	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Red	do	p. m. 10
Israel Knight	do	p. m. 10
Job Armstrong	do	p. m. 10
John Hay	do	p. m. 10

a Also treaties of May 10, 1868, and July 3, 1868.
b Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Standing Rock, N. Dak. (a)		
WHITES.		
Geo. H. Bingenheimer	Agent	$1,500
William Dobson	Clerk	1,200
Ralph H. Ross	Physician	1,200
Walter Lee	Issue clerk	1,000
Thomas J. Reedy	Farmer	800
Edward Fcoto	Carpenter	800
Frank B. Steinmetz	Blacksmith	800
Henry Ten Brock	Harnessmaker	800
August P. Johnson	Butcher	720
Frank W. Lyon	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
William Whitesell	do	p. m. 65
INDIANS.		
Aaron C. Wells	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Benedict White	do	p. m. 65
Robert P. Higheagle	Asst. clerk	620
George Fleets	Asst. carpenter	360
Baptiste Pierre	Asst. farmer	300
John Grass, jr	do	300
Charles De Rockbrain	do	300
Pius Bigshield	do	300
Jerome Shavehead	do	300
Thomas Frosted	Asst. carpenter	300
Charles Manning	do	300
Louis Killed	Asst. blacksmith.	300
John McLean	do	300
Bear Paw	do	300
Albert Walker	do	300
Charles Marshall	do	300
Innocent Catka	Asst. carpenter	300
Peter Pierro	Asst. farmer	300
Joseph Matonoupa	do	300
Simon J. Kirk	Interpreter	300
Charles Ramsey	Asst. carpenter	240
Thomas Kidder	Asst. harnessmaker.	240
George Bain	do	180
James Terien	Asst. blacksmith.	180
Andrew Caukumaza	Asst. carpenter	180
Dickoy Tasunkeoica	Janitor and physician's assistant.	180
George Sunkecigila	Asst. carpenter	120
Joseph Matolagli	Asst. blacksmith.	120
John Grass, sr	Judge	p. m. 10
Gabriel Grayeagle	do	p. m. 10
Miles Walker	do	p. m. 10
Wolf Necklace	do	p. m. 10
John Fisher	do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
David Standing Soldier.	Captain	p. m. 15
David Chatkah	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15
John Longman	2d lieutenant	p. m. 15
Joseph Brownwolf	Private	p. m. 10
Antoine Onefeather	do	p. m. 10
Mark Goodwood	do	p. m. 10
Henry Medicine	do	p. m. 10
Alexander Middle	do	p. m. 10
George Ironwood	do	p. m. 10
Hugh Swifthawk	do	p. m. 10
Leo Twohorses	do	p. m. 10
James Yellow	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Cont'd.		
POLICE—continued.		
Henry Redthunder	Private	p. m. $10
Francis Fearless, No. 2	do	p. m. 10
Eli Swifteagle	do	p. m. 10
George Keepeagle	do	p. m. 10
David Casko	do	p. m. 10
Theodore Loco	do	p. m. 10
Eugene Littlesoldier	do	p. m. 10
Edward Younghawk	do	p. m. 10
Tiberius Manywounds.	do	p. m. 10
Faustinus Charging-eagle.	do	p. m. 10
Edward Bobtail Tiger	do	p. m. 10
Paul Ironcedar	do	p. m. 10
Charles Hawk	do	p. m. 10
Francis Fearless	do	p. m. 10
Leon Badhorse	do	p. m. 10
Spotted Horse	do	p. m. 10
Wm. Taken Alive	do	p. m. 10
Oliver Lookingelk	do	p. m. 10
Jacob Crossbear	do	p. m. 10
Luke Take the Gun	do	p. m. 10
David Seventeen	do	p. m. 10
Dennis Take the Hat	do	p. m. 10
Grover Eagleboy	do	p. m. 10
Louis Goodeagle	do	p. m. 10
Samuel Hawkeagle	do	p. m. 10
Lewis Elk Nation	do	p. m. 10
James Amidst	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Firstborn	do	p. m. 10
Take the Shield	do	p. m. 10
Oliver Manilrpaya	do	p. m. 10
Albert Atateyamani	do	p. m. 10
Louis Wapaha	do	p. m. 10
Leo. Hinskemaza	do	p. m. 10
George Herakonjinca	do	p. m. 10
Henry Tataukawanjila.	do	p. m. 10
Tongue River, Mont. (b)		
WHITES.		
James C. Clifford	Agent	1,500
Wm. A. Posey	Clerk	1,000
George S. Leeher	Physician	1,000
Corrydon W. Wilson	Farmer	720
Harold Tillison	Blacksmith	720
John Haney	Herder	720
Henry C. Goodale	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Louis Roundstone	Addl. farmer	400
Carson Wolf Chief	Asst. farmer	240
Jas. Rowland	Interpreter	240
POLICE.		
Bird Bear	Captain	p. m. 15
Little Sun	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Arapahoe Chief	Private	p. m. 10
Spotted Elk	do	p. m. 10
White Shield	do	p. m. 10
Russell	do	p. m. 10
Wolf Name	do	p. m. 10
Crane	do	p. m. 10
Soldier Wolf	do	p. m. 10

a Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.
b Also treaty of May 10, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

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List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Tongue River, Mont.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
Hollow Breast	Private	p.m.$10
Bullard	....do	p.m. 10
Red Bird	....do	p.m. 10
Tall Bull	....do	p.m. 10
Miles	....do	p.m. 10
Young Bear	....do	p.m. 10
Sitting Man	....do	p.m. 10
Teeth	....do	p.m. 10
Black Wolf	....do	p.m. 10
Rolling Bull	....do	p.m. 10
Tulalip, Wash.		
WHITES.		
Daniel C. Govan	Agent	1,200
Chas. M. Buchannan	Physician	1,000
Harris J. Wiley	Clerk	900
Edward Bristow	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
Chas. A. Reynolds	....do	p.m.50
INDIANS.		
Wm. McCluskey	Millwright	720
Wm. Shelton	Sawyer	600
David Te use	Addl. farmer	p.m.50
Chas. J. Thompson	....do	p.m.50
Thomas Philips	Laborer	300
Charles Julca	Judge	8
Hillaire Crockett	....do	8
Thomas Jefferson	....do	p.m. 8
Charles George	....do	p.m. 8
John Davis	....do	p.m. 8
Peter Quil quil lian	....do	p.m. 8
Gilbert Courville	....do	p.m. 8
Charles Keo kuko	....do	p.m. 8
Henry Steve	....do	p.m. 8
Joseph Pratt	....do	p.m. 8
POLICE.		
James Snoqualmie	Captain	p.m.15
John Jackman	Private	p.m.10
John New haw kin	....do	p.m.10
Walter James	....do	p.m.10
Peter J. James	....do	p.m.10
Solomon Balch	....do	p.m.10
Joseph Charles	....do	p.m.10
John Lyons	....do	p.m.10
Charley Edwards	....do	p.m.10
Uintah and Ouray (Uintah), Utah, (a).		
WHITES.		
Capt. Geo. A. Cornish, U.S.A.	Acting agent	None.
J. A. Muse	Clerk	1,200
Howard C. Reamer	Physician	1,200
Geo. W. Dickson	Miller and engineer.	1,000
W. M. Wayma	Overseer of ditches	1,000
G. H. Johnson	Wheelwright	720
Sam McAfee	Carpenter	720
A. C Davis	Blacksmith	720
J. O. Thompson	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Uintah and Ouray (Uintah), Utah—Continued.		
INDIANS.		
John V. Plake	Issue clerk	$720
Wm. Wash	Herder	480
Edgar Meritats	Stablemau	480
John Murray	Blacksmith's apprentice.	300
Charley Mack	Interpreter	240
John Taylor	Carpenter's apprentice.	120
POLICE.		
Billy Woods	Captain	p.m.15
Dave Welch	Private	p.m.10
Charlie Streech	....do	p.m.10
Red Cap	....do	p.m.10
Tavcopont	....do	p.m.10
Jim Antevine	....do	p.m.10
Martin Van	....do	p.m.10
Joe Gross	....do	p.m.10
Uintah and Ouray (Ouray), Utah.		
WHITES.		
James A. Gogarty	Clerk	1,200
Paul B. Carter	Physician	1,200
John McAndrews	Overseer of ditches.	1,000
George F. Britt	Farmer	720
Hugh Owens	....do	720
Wm. J. Burgess	Blacksmith	720
William Stark	Carpenter	720
George Shepherd	Wheelwright	720
INDIANS.		
Ben Newcowrer	Asst. herder	480
Jack Johnson	Laborer	480
James Kanapatch	Blacksmith's apprentice.	300
Charley Alhandra	Interpreter	300
Henry Modoc	Ferryman	300
Albert Cesspootch	Carpenter's apprentice.	120
POLICE.		
Louis Fenno	Captain	p.m.15
James Witchits	Private	p.m.10
Joseph Arrive	....do	p.m.10
George Santiago	....do	p.m.10
Martin Monk	....do	p.m.10
Buckskin Jim	....do	p.m.10
Fred Corsaso	....do	p.m.10
Umatilla, Oreg.		
WHITES.		
Charles Wilkins	Agent	1,200
Louis J. Perkins	Physician	1,000
Frederick Rabinnovitz.	Clerk	900
Joseph T. Glenn	Carpenter	720
Carl Jensen	Blacksmith	720

a Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Umatilla, Oreg.—Continued.		
INDIANS.		
Gus Cornoyer	Teamster	$480
Donald McKay	Interpreter	240
Robinson Minthorn (He yus kite).	Judge	p.m.10
Long Hair	....do	p.m.10
POLICE.		
John Thom keen	Captain	p.m.10
A la en ta mo set	Private	p.m.10
Edward Brisbois	....do	p.m.10
Ya ma wit	....do	p.m.10
Pe wap tso ow	....do	p.m.10
She qu yan in	....do	p.m.10
Union, Ind. T		
WHITES.		
Dew M. Wisdom	Agent	1,500
J. Fentress Wisdom	Clerk	1,200
Wm. F. Wells	Asst. clerk	900
POLICE.		
J. W. Ellis	Captain	p.m.15
John C. West	Lieutenant	p.m.15
Alfred McCuy	....do	p.m.15
B. F. Kell	Sergeant	p.m.10
Joseph Ward	....do	p.m.10
A. T. Akin	....do	p.m.10
Mark Bean	Private	p.m.10
John L. Brown	....do	p.m.10
John Childers	....do	p.m.10
George W. Elders	....do	p.m.10
Tandy Folsom	....do	p.m.10
D. N. Garland	....do	p.m.10
Moses Jimison	....do	p.m.10
Shelley Keyes	....do	p.m.10
David A. Lee	....do	p.m.10
Ellis McGee	....do	p.m.10
C. R. Murphy	....do	p.m.10
O. W. Plummer	....do	p.m.10
C. R. Rider	....do	p.m.10
Frank Smith	....do	p.m.10
John R. Willey	....do	p.m.10
Jacob Harrison	....do	p.m.10
John Simpson	....do	p.m.10
Ben McIntosh	....do	p.m.10
Bent Cobb	....do	p.m.10
J. Hamp Willis	....do	p.m.10
B. J. Spring	....do	p.m.10
Mose Chigley	....do	p.m.10
Warm Springs, Oreg.		
WHITES.		
James L. Cowan	Agent	1,200
Henry E. Goodrich	Physician	900
Hugh E. Ramsaur	Clerk	800
Charles H. Woods	Carpenter	600
INDIANS.		
David Washump	Blacksmith	600
Arthur Tom	Addl. farmer	p.m.25
Charles Pitt	Interpreter	100
Thomas Palmer	Judge	p.m. 8
Nena Patt	....do	p.m. 8
Albert Kuokup	....do	p.m. 8
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Warm Springs, Oreg.—Continued.		
POLICE.		
Antwine Pepino	Captain	p.m.$15
Charles Wewa	Private	p.m. 10
Suppah	....do	p.m. 10
James Sawykee	....do	p.m. 10
Jackson Culps	....do	p.m. 10
Perry Kuckup	....do	p.m. 10
Peter Brunoe	....do	p.m. 10
Ira Seymore	....do	p.m. 10
Peter Brown	....do	p.m. 10
Willie Miller	....do	p.m. 10
Freddie Holliquilla	....do	p.m. 10
Western Shoshone, Nev.		
WHITES.		
John S. Mayhugh	Agent	1,500
Oliver M. Chapman	Physician	1,000
Richard M. Williams	Clerk	900
Isaac S. Brashears	Carpenter	p.m.60
Wellington T. Smith	Forwarding agent.	100
INDIANS.		
Frank W. Carson	Blacksmith	720
John Willie	Farmer	360
John Black	....do	360
John Atkins	Mail carrier	240
Frank Smith	Judge	p.m. 10
Sam Harney	....do	p.m. 10
Charlie Wines	....do	p.m. 10
POLICE.		
Charley Thacker	Captain	p.m. 15
Johnny Dave	Private	p.m. 10
Charley Mingo	....do	p.m. 10
Johnny Pronto	....do	p.m. 10
Charley Damon	....do	p.m. 10
Samuel Golconda	....do	p.m. 10
William Ruby	....do	p.m. 10
George Bitt	....do	p.m. 10
White Earth, Minn.		
WHITES.		
John H. Sutherland	Agent	1,600
Robert J. Holland	Clerk	1,200
J. H. Heidelman	Physician	1,200
Simon W. Smith	....do	1,000
Edward S. Hart	Physician and overseer.	1,200
Geo. S. Davidson	Physician	1,200
Arnold A. Ledeboer	Issue clerk	1,000
George A. Morison	Farmer and overseer.	1,000
J. B. Louzon	Carpenter	720
C. E. Morse	Forwarding agent.	p.m. 10
F. F. W. Brusenitz	....do	p.m. 10
George W. Brady	....do	p.m. 10
G. D. Miller	....do	p.m. 10
INDIANS.		
J. E. Perrault	Faremr	840
George A. Berry	Blacksmith	720
Laurence Roberts	....do	720

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List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
White Earth, Minn.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.		
Mart. Branchaud	Blacksmith	$720
Alexie Gurneau	do	720
Charles Horn	do	720
William Andrews	Farmer	600
Theodore B. Beaulieu	do	600
George M. Campbell	Asst. clerk	600
Daniel S. Morrison	do	600
Andrew Vaness	Teamster	400
Archie McArthur	do	360
Alex Jourdan	do	330
Frank Ellis	do	330
Charles Martin	Asst. blacksmith.	300
William Bellanger	Interpreter	300
Peter Graves	do	240
S. P. Bellanger	do	240
George Campbell	Judge	p.m. 10
Fred Smith	do	p.m. 10
S. S. McArthur	do	p.m. 10
Theo. H. Beaulieu	do	p.m. 10
POLICE.		
Ga bay gah bow	Captain	p.m. 15
William Martin	do	p.m. 15
Peter Parker	Private	p.m. 10
Winfield Smith	do	p.m. 10
John Bad Boy	do	p.m. 10
Peter J. Perrault	do	p.m. 10
John Fairbanks	do	p.m. 10
George Walters	do	p.m. 10
George Coleman	do	p.m. 10
Way mit e go zance	do	p.m. 10
Henry Defoe	do	p.m. 10
Joseph C. Roy	do	p.m. 10
Nay at tah wub	do	p.m. 10
Joe Thunder	do	p.m. 10
Kay gua tah bi tung	do	p.m. 10
Au ji ke new	do	p.m. 10
Kay zhe tah wo say	do	p.m. 10
Ne gon e gwon abe	do	p.m. 10
Romain Perrault	do	p.m. 10
James Madison	do	p.m. 10
Caseoway	do	p.m. 10
John Rock	do	p.m. 10
Clem Bellanger	do	p.m. 10
O ke mah wub	do	p.m. 10
Ed. Tanner	do	p.m. 10
George Brunnette	do	p.m. 10
Yakima, Wash.		
WHITES.		
Jay Lynch	Agent	1,800
J. J. Gaither	Clerk	1,000
Albert Wilgus	Physician	1,000
Wm. H. Embree	Carpenter	720
John S. Churchward	Addl. farmer	p.m. 50
INDIANS.		
Elijah Alex	Blacksmith	600
Samuel R. McCaw	Asst. clerk	720
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Yakima, Wash.—C't'd.		
POLICE—continued.		
Fred Colfax	Teamster	$200
Hacket Wesley	Interpreter	100
Thomas Cree	Judge	p.m. 5
Calvin Hale	do	p.m. 5
Joseph Tweynch	do	p.m. 5
POLICE.		
Peter Klickitat	Captain	p.m. 15
Wm. Nehemiah	Private	p.m. 10
Naw Yowan	Private	p.m. 10
George Olney	do	p.m. 10
Wallace Arquett	do	p.m. 10
Peter Shar ar nute	do	p.m. 10
Billie Coo se i	do	p.m. 10
Frank Seo lat sco	do	p.m. 10
Yankton, S. Dak. (a)		
WHITES.		
John W. Harding	Agent	1,600
Chas. B. Persons	Clerk	1,200
George F. Pope	Physician	1,200
Frank H. Craig	Genl. mechanic	900
James Brown	Farmer	900
Nellie Lindsay	Field matron	600
Charles S. Bush	Addl. farmer	p.m. 05
INDIANS.		
David Simmons	Storekeeper	900
S. C. De Fond	Issue clerk	720
L. Claymore	Blacksmith	480
E. Highrock	do	300
S. Packard	Wagon maker	300
E. Sherman	Tinner	300
B. Archambeau	Painter	300
S. Spider	Stable man	300
M. Archambeau	Teamster	300
Tom Benton	Carpenter	300
D. Zephier	do	300
J. La Roche	Blacksmith	300
C. Bruguier	Harness maker	300
T. M. Arconge	Interpreter	240
J. Butcher	Butcher	120
F. T. Brunat	Add'l farmer	p.m. 60
J. Rondell	do	p.m. 40
P. St. Pierre	do	p.m. 40
J. H. Ellis	do	p.m. 60
I. Omaha	Judge	p.m. 10
J. Grayface	do	p.m. 10
M. Standingbull	do	p.m. 10
POLICE.		
H. Hostile	Captain	p.m. 15
A. Ironcloud	Private	p.m. 10
L. Shunk	do	p.m. 10
W. Highrock	do	p.m. 10
O. La Plante	do	p.m. 10
Miles Standish	do	p.m. 10
J. Cook	do	p.m. 10
S. Cloudelk	do	p.m. 10

a Also treaty of April 19, 1868.

List of persons employed under the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS POSITIONS.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Indian inspectors.		
James McLaughlin		$2,500
J. George Wright		2,500
Wm. J. McConnell		2,500
Charles F. Nesler		2,500
Andrew J. Duncan		2,500
Special Indian agents.		
Samuel L. Taggart		2,000
Elisha B. Reynolds		2,000
Roger C. Spooner		2,000
James E. Jenkins		2,000
Gilbert B. Pray		2,000
Board of Indian Commissioners.		
Merrill E. Gates	Chairman	None.
Eliphalet Whittlesey	Secretary	$3,000
Albert K. Smiley		None.
William H. Lyon		None.
Joseph T. Jacobs		None.
William D. Walker		None.
Phillip C. Garrett		None.
Darwin R. James		None.
Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple.		None.
Wm. M. Beardshear		None.
Superintendent of irrigation, Crow Reservation, Mont. (a)		
Walter H. Graves		2,760
Superintendent of irrigation, Navajo Reservation.		
George Butler		2,000
Special agent for Medawakanton Sioux in Minnesota.		
Robert B. Henton		p. d. 5
Physician in charge of Chippewas of Lake Superior.		
James G. Turner		700
Special agent to locate Kickapoos on their allotments. (b)		
Martin J. Bentley		p.m. 100
Commissioners to negotiate with the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Muscogees (or Creeks), and Seminoles.		
Henry L. Dawes	Chairman	5,000
Archibald S. McKennon.		5,000
Frank C. Armstrong		5,000
Thomas B. Needles		5,000
Tams Bixby		5,000
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Secretary to foregoing commission.		
Allison L. Aylesworth.		$1,800
Disbursing officer for foregoing commission. (c)		
Hurxthal Van V. Smith.		
Commissioner to negotiate with the Chippewas of Minnesota.		
Melvin R. Baldwin		p. d. 10
Commissioners to negotiate with the Crow, Flathead, Northern Cheyenne, Fort Hall, Uintah, and Yakima Indians.		
Benjamin F. Barge	Chairman and disbursing officer.	p. d. 10
Charles G. Hoyt		p. d. 10
James H. McNeely		p. d. 10
Commissioners to allot lands to the Uncompahgre Indians in Utah.		
James Jeffreys	Chairman	p. d. 8
Howell P. Myton	Disbursing officer.	p. d. 8
Ross Guffin		p. d. 8
Clerk to foregoing commission.		
Erastus R. Harper		p. d. 5
Commissioner for lands of Puyallup Reservation in Washington.		
Clinton A. Snowden		2,000
Farmer in charge of Digger Indians in California.		
George O. Grist		900
Commissioner to investigate title of lands on Chippewa and Christian Reservation in Kansas.		
Charles A. Smart		p. d. 10
Special agents to allot lands in severalty to Indians.		
William A. Winder		p. d. 8
John K. Rankin		p. d. 8
Helen P. Clarke		p. d. 8
William E. Casson		p. d. 8

a Act of March 3, 1891.
b Appointed by request of Indians and paid from their own moneys.
c Detailed from Secretary's office.

REF0073246

List of persons employed under the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1898, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, and other laws noted—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS POSITIONS—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Special agents to allot lands in severalty to Indians—Cont'd.		
George A. Keepers		p.d. $8
John H. Knight		p.d. 8
John T. Wertz		p.d. 8
Alice C. Fletcher		p.d. 8
At Rushville shipping station, Nebr.		
Solomon V. Pitcher	Receiving and shipping clerk.	1,200
George N. Popplewell	Asst. clerk	600
At Valentine shipping station, Nebr.		
J. Wesley Tucker	Receiving and shipping clerk.	1,200
Homer Smith	Asst. clerk	600
At Indian warehouse, Chicago, Ill.		
Roger C. Spooner	Special agent in charge.	None.
Mark Goode	Chief clerk	1,600
Frank Sorenson	Clerk	1,000
Fred H. Wilson	Temporary clerk.	p.m. 125
At Indian warehouse, New York City.		
Louis L. Robbins	Superintendent	2,000
Henry M. Gaines	Chief clerk	1,600
Arend Brunjes	Clerk	p.m. 100
John S. Murray	Temporary clerk.	p.m. 100
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
For Hualapai and Yava Supai Indians in Arizona.		
Charles Bushnell	Addl. farmer	p.m. 360
Frances S. Calfee	Field matron	720
Suajuyiame	Police private	p.m. 10
Bony Pa powa	do	p.m. 10
James Gotagama	do	p.m. 10
Moses Navajo	do	p.m. 10
For Indians of Walker River Reservation in Nevada.		
Lambert A. Ellis	Farmer	900
James Josephus	Police captain	p.m. 15
Bolivar John	Police private	p.m. 10
George Quaris	do	p.m. 10
Charles Goshen	do	p.m. 10
Horace Greeley	do	p.m. 10
For Tomah School, Wis.		
Goodbear Decorah	Police private	p.m. 10
For Eastern Cherokee School, N. C.		
Loyd Smith	Police private	p.m. 10
For Fort Yuma School, Cal.		
Annie Purcell	Field matron	600

ADDRESSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND OTHERS.

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, N. Y.
William D. Walker, Buffalo, N. Y.
William H. Lyon, 170 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph T. Jacobs, 234 Warren avenue (west), Detroit, Mich.
Phillip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa.
Darwin R. James, 226 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. B. Whipple, Faribault, Minn.
William M. Beardshear, Ames, Iowa.

INSPECTORS

William J. McConnell, of Idaho.
Andrew J. Duncan, of Ohio.
J. George Wright, of South Dakota.
James McLaughlin, of Bismarck, N. Dak.
Charles F. Nesler, of New Jersey.
Walter H. Graves, of Colorado.
Cyrus Beede, of Iowa.
Arthur M. Tinker, of Massachusetts.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

Samuel L. Taggart, of Iowa.
Gilbert B. Pray, of Iowa.
Roger C. Spooner, of Illinois.
Elisha B. Reynolds, of Indiana.
James E. Jenkins, of Iowa.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Estelle Reel, Washington, D. C.

SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Charles D. Rakestraw, of Lincoln, Nebr.
Frank M. Conser, of Ohio.
Albert O. Wright, of Wisconsin.
Rufus C. Bauer, of Nebraska.
Millard F. Holland, of Washington, D. C.

SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG INDIANS.

American Baptist Home Mission Society: Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D., 111 Fifth avenue, New York.
Baptist (Southern) Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention: Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Catholic (Roman) Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. Joseph A. Stephan, 927 G 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: 281 Fourth avenue, New York.
Friends' Yearly Meeting: Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.
Friends, Orthodox: Edw. M. Wistar, 905 Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. C. C. McCabe, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.
Methodist (Southern): Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.
Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelby, Milford Square, Pa.
Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian Home Mission Society: Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D., 156 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.

REF0073247

REF00732-48

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraph addresses of agents and superintendents.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	Chas. S. McNichols	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Fort Apache	Chas. D. Keyes	White River, Ariz	White River, via Holbrook, Ariz.
Hualapais	Henry P. Ewing *a*	Hackberry, Ariz	Hackberry, Ariz.
Navajo	Geo. W. Hayzlett	Fort Defiance, Ariz	Gallup, N. Mex.
Pima	Elwood Hadley	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	Capt. H. P. Ritzius, U. S. Army	San Carlos, Ariz	San Carlos, via Wilcox, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Under school superintendent	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal	Eureka, Cal.
Mission Tule River (consolidated)	Lucius A. Wright	San Jacinto, Riverside County, Cal	San Jacinto, Cal.
Round Valley	Under school superintendent	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Covelo, via Cahto, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	Wm. H. Meyer	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo	Ignacio, Colo.
FLORIDA.			
Seminole	J. E. Brecht *a*	Myers, Lee County, Fla	Myers, Fla.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	Clarence A. Warner	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi	Edw. M. Yearian	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Perce	Stanton G. Fisher	Spalding, Nez Perces County, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho, via Walla Walla, Wash
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw	Edw. Goldberg	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.
Union	Dew M. Wisdom	Muscogee, Ind. T	Muscogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	Horace M. Rebok	Toledo, Iowa	Toledo, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	Geo. W. James	Nadeau, Jackson County, Kans	Hoyt, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac	Dr. James G. Turner *b*	L'Anse, Mich	L'Anse, Mich.

MINNESOTA.			
White Earth	Jno. H. Sutherland	White Earth, Becker County, Mich	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	Thos. P. Fuller	Browning, Teton County, Mont	Blackfoot, Mont.
Crow	E. H. Becker	Crow Agency, Mont	Crow Agency, Mont.
Flathead	Wm. H. Smead	Jocko, Missoula County, Mont	Arlee, Mont., and telephone to agency.
Fort Belknap	Luke C. Hays	Harlem, Chotean County, Mont	Harlem Station, Great Northern R. R., Mont.
Fort Peck	C. R. A. Scobey	Poplar, Mont	Poplar, Mont.
Tongue River	Jas. C. Clifford	Lame Deer, Custer County, Mont	Rosebud, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. Army	Winnebago, Thurston County, Nebr	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee	H. C. Baird	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, S. Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	Fred B. Spriggs	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	Jno. S. Mayhugh	White Rock, Elko County, Nev	Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	Dr. W. McM. Luthrell	Mescalero, Donna Ana County, N. Mex	Las Cruses, N. Mex.
Pueblo and Jicarilla	N. S. Walpole	Santa Fe, N. Mex	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	A. W. Ferrin	Olean, Cattaraugus County, N. Y	Olean, N. Y.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake	F. O. Getchell	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Berthold	Thos. Richards	Elbowoods, via Bismarck, N. Dak	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Standing Rock	Geo. H. Bingenheimer	Fort Yates, Morton County, N. Dak	Fort Yates, via Bismarck, N. Dak.
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Maj. Albert E. Woodson, U. S. Army	Darlington, Okla	Darlington, via Fort Reno, Okla.
Kiowa	W. T. Walker	Anadarko, Okla	Anadarko, Okla., via Chickasha, Ind. T.
Osage	Wm. J. Pollock	Pawhuska, Okla	Pawhuska, Okla., via Elgin, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland	John Jensen	White Eagle, Okla	White Eagle, Okla.
Sac and Fox	Lee Patrick	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla	Stroud, Okla., and telephone to agency.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	Under school superintendent	Grande Ronde, Yamhill County, Oreg	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath	O. C. Applegate	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oreg	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
Siletz	T. Jay Buford	Siletz, Lincoln County, Oreg	Toledo, Oreg.
Umatilla	Chas. Wilkins	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg	Pendleton, Oreg.
Warm Springs	Jas. L. Cowan	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.

a Industrial teacher in charge.

b Physician in charge.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraph addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Jas. G. Reid	Cheyenne River Agency, Dewey County, S. Dak	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Crow Creek	J. H. Stephens	Crow Creek, Buffalo County, S. Dak	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Lower Brule	Benj. C. Ash	Lower Brule, Lyman County, S. Dak	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pine Ridge	Maj. Wm. H. Clapp, U. S. Army	Pine Ridge, Shannon County, S. Dak	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
Rosebud	Chas. E. McChesney	Rosebud, S. Dak	Rosebud, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	Nathan P. Johnson	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, S. Dak	Sisseton, S. Dak.
Yankton	Jno. W. Harding	Greenwood, S. Dak	Armour, S. Dak.
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray	H. P. Myton	White Rocks, Uinta County, Utah	Fort Duchesne, Utah.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	Albert M. Anderson	Miles, Lincoln County, Wash	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Neah Bay	Samuel G. Morse	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash	Neah Bay, Wash.
Tulalip	Edw. Mills	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Marysville, Wash.
Puyallup	Jos. C. Hart	Tacoma, Wash	Tacoma, Wash.
Yakima	Jay Lynch	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash	North Yakima, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	Dewey H. George	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe	S. W. Campbell	Ashland, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshono	H. G. Nickerson	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.			
Fort Mojave, Ariz	Jno. J. McKoin	Fort Mojave, Ariz	Fort Mojave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal.
Phœnix, Ariz	Samuel M. McCowan	Phœnix, Ariz	Phœnix, Ariz.
Fort Bidwell, Cal	Ira R. Bamber	Fort Bidwell, Cal	Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Fort Yuma, Cal	Mary O'Neil	Yuma, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Perris, Cal	Harwood Hall	Perris, Riverside County, Cal	Perris, Cal.
Greenville, Cal	Edw. N. Ament	Greenville, Plumas County, Cal	Greenville, Cal.
Fort Lewis, Colo	Thos. H. Broen	Hesperus, Colo	Hesperus, Colo.
Grand Junction, Colo	T. G. Lemmon	Grand Junction, Colo	Grand Junction, Colo.
Haskell Institute, Kans	H. B. Peairs	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans.
Mount Pleasant, Mich	Rodney S. Graham	Mount Pleasant, Mich	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Pipestone, Minn	Dewitt S. Harris	Pipestone, Minn	Pipestone, Minn.
Morris, Minn	Wm. H. Johnson	Morris, Minn	Morris, Minn.
Fort Shaw, Mont	F. C. Campbell	Fort Shaw, via Sun River, Mont	Great Falls, Mont.
Genoa, Nebr	J. E. Ross	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.

Carson, Nev	Eugene Mead	Carson, Nev	Carson, Nev.
Albuquerque, N. Mex	Edgar A. Allen	Albuquerque, N. Mex	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Santa Fe, N. Mex	A. H. Vieta	Santa Fe, N. Mex	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Eastern Cherokee, N. C	H. W. Spray	Cherokee, N. C	Whittier, N. C.
Fort Totten, N. Dak	W. F. Canfield	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Chilocco, Okla	C. W. Goodman	Arkansas City, Kans	Arkansas City, Kans.
Seger, Okla	John H. Seger	Colony, Washita County, Okla	Minco, Ind. T.
Salem, Oreg	Thos. W. Pottor	Chemawa, Marion County, Oreg	Salem, Oreg.
Carlisle, Pa	Maj. R. H. Pratt, U. S. Army	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.
Chamberlain, S. Dak	John Flinn	Chamberlain, S. Dak	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Flandreau, S. Dak	Leslie D. Davis	Flandreau, S. Dak	Flandreau, S. Dak.
Pierre, S. Dak	Crosby G. Davis	Pierre, S. Dak	Pierre, S. Dak.
Rapid City, S. Dak	Ralph P. Collins	Rapid City, S. Dak	Rapid City, S. Dak.
Shobit, Utah	Laura B. Work	St. George, Utah	St. George, Utah.
Oneida, Wis	Chas. F. Peirce	Oneida, Brown County, Wis	Green Bay, Wis.
Tomah, Wis	Lindley M. Compton	Tomah, Brown County, Wis	Tomah, Wis.
Wittenberg, Wis	Axel Jacobson	Wittenberg, Wis	Wittenberg, Wis.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

IN

CHICAGO, ILL., AND NEW YORK CITY, UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF MARCH 30, 1898; IN WASHINGTON, D C., UNDER ADVERTISEMENTS OF MAY 20, JUNE 30, AND SEPTEMBER 14, 1898; IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF MAY 20, 1898,

FOR

SUPPLIES, AND TRANSPORTATION OF SAME,

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1899.

REF0073250

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

IN

CHICAGO, ILL.,

UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF MARCH 30, 1898.

REF0073251

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BACON.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Philip D. Armour.	Swift & Co.	James M. Stevens.	Edward A. Cudahy.	Joe Farr.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Chicago (f. o. b.) ..... Ill..	559,805	**133,525**	.....	*d*.**701**	.....	.....	.....
2	Chicago or Kansas City	300,000	.....	*b*.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
3		259,805	.....	*b*.68½	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Kansas City (f. o. b.) ..... Mo..	559,805	**213,380**	.....	*d*.**691**	.....	.....	.....
5	Kansas City ..... Mo..	559,000	.....	.....	.....	7.73	.....	.....
6	St. Joseph ..... Mo..	559,805	.....	.....	*d*.686	.....	.....	.....
7	Omaha ..... Nebr..	559,000	.....	.....	.....	7.85	.....	.....
8		559,805	**212,900**	.....	.....	.....	*a*.**7.15**	.....
9	Albuquerque School ..... N. Mex..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 10.00

BARLEY.

10	Colorado River Agency ..... Ariz..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Colorado River School ..... Ariz..	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		15,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Phœnix ..... Ariz..	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	School ..... Ariz..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15								
16	Yuma ..... Ariz..	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Fort Yuma School ..... Cal..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Needles ..... Cal..	35,400	**35,400**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19		29,000	**29,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Morris School ..... Minn..	8,600	**8,600**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Carson City ..... Nev..	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Carson School ..... Nev..	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23		10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Schurz (for Pintes) ..... Nev..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BEANS.

25	Chicago ..... Ill..	288,710	**285,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26								
27								
28								
29		* 125,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Green Bay Agency ..... Wis..	1,500	**1,500**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Wittenberg School ..... Wis..	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Only.
a Short clears, per cwt.
b "Our option, Kansas City or Chicago delivery," at per pound.
c Per cwt.
d Per pound, short clears.
e Per pound, breakfast.
f Rolled barley.
g Provided oats for Carson School are awarded to him.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BACON.

Francis J. Wilson.	Leo Goldman.	Isaac Levy.	Chas. H. Searing.	Jno. G. Willock.	Herman W. Stone, Jr.	Sam. Williamson.	The Albert Dickinson co.	Jno. J. O'Rorke.	Walter F. Chandler.	Calvin Durand.	Henry B. Steele.	Charles M. Upham.	Number.
													1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
e.10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
													9

BARLEY.

.....	*f*3.10	*f*4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	*f*3.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	*f*4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	*f*1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	1.37½	.....	.....	1.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	**f1.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	1.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	**1.85**	2.50	.....	2.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	*f* **1.98**	*f*2.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	*f*2.10	.....	*f* **1.98**	*f*2.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.84	**1.03½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	1.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g*2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g*2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	**1.97**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24

BEANS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*n* **2.416**	*i*.0287	*ij*.0247	*i*.02½	.....	.....	25
							h 1.35	*i*.0290	*i*.0255				26
								i.0292					27
								i.0293					28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*h*1.44	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*m* **2.00**	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*m* **2.25**	31

h Per bushel.
i Per pound.
j For acceptance by 12 o'clock m., April 29.
k For acceptance by 12 o'clock m., May 4.
l Per pound, subject to award within 5 days.
m Medium beans, H. P., per cwt.
n Bid is $1.45 per bushel. Awarded for 2.416 per pound.

REF0073252

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wesley E. Travis.	Henry A. Morgan.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Colorado River Agency.....Ariz..	100,000	.....	*a* 3.87	.....
2	Fort Apache Agency.....Ariz..	250,000	**250,000**	*b* **3.84**	*c* 4.69
3	Fort Mojave School.....Ariz..	70,000	.....	*a* 3.74	.....
4	San Carlos Agency and School.....Ariz..	1,565,000	**1,265,000**	*d* **3.90**	*c* 4.69
5	Ignacio Subagency.....Colo..	150,000	.....	.....	.....
6	Navajo Springs Agency.....Colo..	200,000	.....	.....	.....
7	Ignacio Sub and Navajo agencies.....Colo..	350,000	**300,000**	.....	.....
8					
9					
10	Fort Hall Agency.....Idaho..	500,000	**500,000**	*e* **3.69**	.....
11	Lemhi School.....Idaho..	20,000	.....	*f* 3.74	.....
12	Lemhi Agency.....Idaho..	145,000	.....	.....	.....
13		125,000	**140,000**	*f* **3.74**	.....
14	Blackfeet Agency.....Mont..	900,000	**800,000**	*m* 4.32	.....
15				*n* 3.89	
16					
17	Fort Belknap Agency.....Mont..	600,000	**600,000**	*i* 3.95	.....
18				*o* 4.85	
19				*i* 3.89	
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					

a One or two deliveries, as required.
b Monthly, as required.
c Monthly deliveries.
d Monthly deliveries as required. School not to be awarded without agency. Privilege of raising cattle on reservation to go with award. Cattle as per specifications.
e As required to November 1, then to make final delivery. Privilege of grazing requested. Cattle to be natives of Idaho or States contiguous thereto.
f Deliveries monthly to November 1; balance in one delivery not later than November 10, 1898.
g As required, proportionate quantity each month. All cattle offered are Northern wintered and native raised.
h To be delivered one delivery month of September. All cattle offered are Northern double wintered and native raised.
i Cattle as per specifications in advertisement. As required to November 1, then to make final delivery.
j Same conditions as next above. Not to be awarded without agency.
k As required July 1 to November 1, then enough to last to May 1, 1899.
l May and June, 1899.
m Monthly as required, but not less than one-twelfth to be delivered in any one month.
n As required to November 1, then to make final delivery. Privilege of grazing requested.
o Monthly, Montana-bred cattle.
p As required July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last to May 1.

BEEF, GROSS.

John V. Vickers.	Charles Boettcher.	George E. West.	Wilbur F. Mollek.	Cornelius J. McNamara.	Chas. E. Power.	J. Wellington Quail.	Jacob West & Sons.	Number.
								1
c 4.47								2
								3
c 4.73								4
	4.50							5
	4.50							6
		s 4.00						7
		t **3.67**						8
		u 3.35						9
							f 4.00	10
								11
								12
			A 3.89					13
			g 4.47	*h* 3.87	*o* **4.19**	*q* 4.69		14
				15.60	*p* 3.89	*r* 3.97		15
					14.04			16
				v 4.40	*t* 4.18			17
				w 4.10	*u* 5.02			18
				x 3.75				19
				y 4.50				20
				z 4.90				21
				v 5.00				22
				t **3.87**				23
				u **5.00**				24

q As required, proportionate quantity each month.
r Monthly as required, proportionate quantity each month. To be Montana cattle, all delivered after January 1. To be hay fed. Request privilege of grazing on reservation if accepted. As required.
s As required.
t Monthly.
u As required July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last to May 1. May and June as required. All cattle have been at least 12 months in succession prior to July 1 next north of south line of Kansas.
v July.
w August.
x September, October, and November.
y December.
z January and February.
t March, April, May, and June.
u As required July 1 to November 1, then enough to last to May 1.
v May and June.
w Monthly as required to November 30. (Privilege of grazing and cutting hay on reservation requested.
x Monthly as required December to June 30.
y As required to November, then to make final delivery. (Cattle to be natives of Montana or States contiguous thereto.
z Monthly from July 1 to November 30.
t Monthly from December 1 to June 30.

REF0073253

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.	Chas. J. McNamara.	Wesley E. Travis.	Matthew H. Murphy.	Chas. B. Power.	William Devine.	Edwin D. Hastie.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Fort Peck Agency.....Mont..	1,500,000	**1,300,000**	*a* 5.25	*e* **3.85**	*g* 4.10	.....	.....	.....
2				*b* 4.75	*f* **4.59**	*h* 4.90			
3				*c* 3.87					
4				*d* 4.75					
5	Fort Shaw School.....Mont..	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 4.47	*j* 4.96	*a* 4.44
6							(3.97		*k* 3.69
7									*l* 4.59
8									*m* 3.74
9									*n* 4.54
10	Tongue River Agency...Mont..	1,350,000	**1,200,000**	.....	*y* 3.99	*g* 3.97½	.....	.....	.....
11					*z* 4.70	*h* 4.65			
12	Jicarilla Agency.....N. Mex..	400,000	**400,000**	.....	*o* 3.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
13									
14									
15	Mescalero Agency.....N. Mex..	190,000	.....	.....	*x* 3.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
16		156,000	**196,000**	.....			.....	.....	.....
17									
18									
19	Mescalero School.....N. Mex..	40,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20									
21									
22	Standing Rock Agency.N. Dak..	1,450,000	**1,450,000**	.....	*s* 3.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
23					*f* 4.70				
24									
25									
26									
27									
28		500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a As required.
b Monthly.
c As required from July 1 to November 1, then enough to last to May 1.
d May and June.
e As per specification 3 to May 1, 1899. } Privilege of grazing requested. Cattle to be as per specifi
f May and June. } cations in advertisement.
g As required to November 1; then sufficient to May 1.
h May and June, as required.
i As required until October 15; then sufficient to complete contract.
j Deliveries twice monthly as required.
k July 1 to November 30, } Monthly as required.
l December 1 to June 30, }
m As required monthly, July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last until May 1.
n May and June, monthly as required.
o As required, or will furnish net beef at $6.30.
p Monthly as required, from July 1 to December 31.
q Monthly as required, from January 1 to June 30.
r Monthly as required until November 1; then enough to last until May 1.
s Monthly as required, May and June.
t As per specification 3 to May. } Cattle are natives of Montana and southern cattle double win-
u For May and June as required. } tered in Montana. Privilege of grazing requested.
v Monthly as required. Privilege of grazing requested. Cattle to be as per specifications in advertisement.
w As required, July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last until May 1. During May and June as required.
x Monthly as required.
y As per specification 3 to May 1, 1899. } Cattle to be natives of Montana or States contiguous thereto.
z May and June. } Privilege of grazing on reservation requested.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

James C. Adams.	J. Wellington Quail.	John T. Murphy.	Jose M. Archuleta.	Robert McNicholas.	Robert Roberts.	John H. Riley.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	Isaac M. Humphrey.	Wm. C. Tyrell.	William I. Walker.	Paul McCormick.	Geo. K. Marsh.	Henry C. De Laney.	Number.
														1
														2
														3
														4
o 3.97	*p* 3.62													5
	q 4.17													6
	r 3.58													7
	s 4.35													8
		(3.89												9
		u **4.39**												10
			a 5.00	*a* 4.67	*a* 3.87									11
			b 4.50	*b* 4.37	*b* **3.59**									12
			to 4.00	to 4.25	to 3.50									13
														14
														15
						a 3.87								16
						b **3.67**								17
						c 3.47								18
						a 3.87								19
						b **3.67**								20
						c 3.47								21
		[16] 3.92					[14] 4.29	[2] 3.84	[2] 4.60	[19] **4.00**	[11] 3.93	[13] 5.35	[18] 4.50	22
		[17] 4.37					[25] 5.19	[4] 4.59	[4] 4.50		[12] 4.84	[14] 5.25	[19] 4.27	23
									[7] 4.40			[15] 6.25	[20] 4.17	24
									[8] 4.60				[21] 4.07	25
									[9] 4.50				[22] 4.07	26
													[23] 5.00	27
													[24] 3.90	28

[1] As per specification 3 to May 1, 1899. } All cattle offered are northern, double wintered, and native
[2] May and June. } raised.
[3] From July 1 to November 1, 1898, } Cattle as per specifications. I to have right to cut hay and hold
as required, then sufficient to last un- } cattle on reservation. Any increase of quantity to be at 10
til May 1, 1899. } per cent over price stated for months in which it is furnished.
[4] During May and June as required. } If any increase is required I must be notified by Oct. 15, 1898.
[5] July.
[6] August.
[7] September to May, inclusive. } To be delivered as required, July 1 to November 1; then enough to
[8] May. } last to May 1. May and June as required.
[9] June.
[10] Delivered as required July 1 to November 1; then enough to last to May 1; May and June as required. Cattle as per specifications. If this is awarded, then his bids on Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, and Rosebud are not to be considered.
[11] Deliveries as required until November 1; then sufficient to May 1.
[12] May and June as required. Double wintered.
[13] As required, July 1 to November 1.
[14] Sufficient in November or December to last until May 1.
[15] During May and June as required. Cattle have been 12 months in succession prior to July 1, 1898, north of the south line of Kansas.
[16] As specification 3 to May 1. } Native Montana and northern cattle, double wintered.
[17] May and June as required. }
[18] July.
[19] August.
[20] September.
[21] October.
[22] November 1 enough to last to May 1.
[23] May and June as required.
[24] On November 1, 1898. Provided above bid for all is not accepted.

} Cattle offered are native bred; North Dakota cattle, and have been north of the south line of Kansas 12 months prior to July 1, 1898. Will require privilege of grazing cattle on reservation and putting up hay.

REF0073254

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.	James M. Stevens.	Abraham J. Seay.	John T. Blanks.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Okla.	1,350,000	**1,350,000**	*a* 3.70	*c* **3.84**	*d* 4.48
2				*b* 3.90		
3		700,000				*e* 4.09
4		400,000				*f* 3.97
5		250,000				*g* 2.83
6	Kiowa Agency ..... Okla.	1,000,000	**900,000**	*a* 3.60	*c* 3.64	
7				*b* 3.80		
8		500,000				*f* 3.93
9 0	Cheyenne River Agency ..... S. Dak.	1,200,000	**1,200,000**			
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						

a For delivery in July, August, September, October, and November, 1898, and June, 1899. } Delivered monthly. Price 10 per cent higher for any increase on this bid.
b For delivery in December, January, February, March, April, and May.

c To be delivered as required.

d Bid No. 1:

July	$4.40	January	$4.50
August	4.35	February	4.56
September	4.35	March	4.60
October	4.30	April	4.65
November	4.25	May	4.60
December	4.35	June	4.70

Or an average of $4.46.

e Bid No. 2:

July	$4.30	October	$4.00
August	4.20	November	3.94
September	4.10	December	3.80

Or an average of $4.09. } If Bid No. 1 is not accepted.

f Bid No. 2:

November	$3.97	January	$3.97
December	3.97	February	3.97

} If Bid No. 2 is not accepted.

g During July, August, and September if Bid No. 1 or No. 2 is not accepted.
} July, August, September, October, November, December, and January. Will furnish if Bid No. 2 or No. 3 for Cheyenne and Arapahoe shall not be awarded.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Dillard R. Fant.	Chas. R. Smith.	William I. Walker.	Mathew H. Murphy.	Walter B. Jordan.	George K. March.	Michael Mullen.		Chas. Bottcher.	Alfred L. Lathrop.	Number.
										1
										2
										3
										4
										5
										6
h **3.29½**	*i* 3.39½									7
										8
		k 4.13½	*l* 3.97½	*n* 4.25	*o* 5.15	*r* 3.65	*x* **3.70**	4.90	*e* 4.65	9
			m 4.65		*p* 5.00	*s* 3.55	*y* **3.60**		*t* 3.70	10
					q 6.00	*t* 3.50	*z* **3.55**		*u* 4.45	11
						u 3.50	*1* **3.75**		*v* 5.15	12
						v 4.40	*2* **4.00**		*w* 4.00	13
						w 4.10	*3* **4.20**			14
							4 **4.40**			15
							5 **4.10**			16

h To be delivered as required, and a million pounds more at same price if necessary.
i Delivered as required, July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last to May 1; during May and June as required.

k { July, $3.90; August, September, October, and November, $3.80; December, $4; January, $4.20; February, $4.30; March, $4.40; April and June, $4.50; May, $4.60. Average price per month, $4.13½. } If this is awarded, then his bids on Crow Creek, Rosebud, and Standing Rock are not to be considered. Cattle to be delivered as called for, and to be as per specifications and to be 12 months north of the south line of Kansas prior to July 1 next.

l As required to November 1; then sufficient to May 1.
m May and June as required.
n As required, July 1 to November 1; then enough at one delivery to last to May 1. May and June as required. Northern wintered cattle.
o As required, July 1 to November 1, 1898.
p Sufficient at one delivery in November and December to last until May 1.
q During May and June as required.

r July.
s August.
t September and October.
u November, sufficient to last until May.
v May.
w June.
x July.
y August, September, and November.
z October.
1 December.
2 January.
3 February.
4 March, April, and May.
5 June. } These cattle were placed on the range in South Dakota in May and June, 1897.

6 July, August, and May.
7 September, October, and November.
8 January, February, and June.
9 March and April.
10 December. } Will furnish if not awarded either Pine Ridge or Rosebud. Monthly deliveries as required. Privilege of putting up hay on reservation if necessary. Any increase of quantity to be at 20 per cent increase over price stated for months in which it is furnished.

REF0073255

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.	William C. Tyrrell.	William I. Walker.	Walter E. Jordan.
1	Crow Creek Agency.....S. Dak..	*Pounds.* 800,000	*Pounds.* **800,000**	*a* 4.40	{3.90	*u* 4.24
2				*b* 4.20	{3.80	
3				*c* 4.00	*k* 3.99	
4				*d* 4.20	{3.80	
5				*e* 4.40	*m* 3.80	
6				*f* 4.60	*n* 4.00	
7				*g* 5.00	*o* 4.20	
8				*h* 4.60	*p* 4.30	
9					*q* 4.40	
10					*r* 4.50	
11					*s* 4.60	
12					*t* 4.50	
13		740,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
14						
15	Lower Brule Agency.....S. Dak..	740,000	**740,000**	.....	.....	*u* 4.29
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23		800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
24						
25	Pine Ridge Agency.....S. Dak..	3,200,000	**3,200,000**	.....	.....	*v* 4.43
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
31						
32						

a July.
b August.
c September, October, and November.
d December.
e January.
f February.
g March, April, and May.
h June.
Beef cattle have been at least 12 months in succession prior to July 1 next, north of the south line of Kansas.

i July.
j August.
k September.
l October.
m November.
n December.
o January.
p February.
q March.
r April.
s May.
t June.
If this is awarded, then his bids on Cheyenne River, Rosebud, and Standing Rock are not to be considered. Cattle to be delivered as called for, and to be as per specifications, and to be 12 months north of the south line of Kansas prior to July 1 next.

u Monthly deliveries. Northern-wintered cattle.
v As required, July 1 to November 1, 1898.
w One delivery in November or December to last until May 1.
x During May and June, as required.
Cattle have been at least 12 months in succession prior to July 1, 1898, north of the south line of Kansas.

y July.
z August.
1 September, October, and November.
2 December.
3 January.
4 February and March.
5 April and May.
6 June.
Monthly, as required. To have the right to hire Indians to hold cattle on reservation.
* Will not take this if he is the lowest on Lower Brule beef.

7 Deliveries as required to November 1, then sufficient to May 1.
8 May and June, as required.
Double wintered.

9 As required. Privilege of holding cattle and putting up hay on reservation if necessary. Any additional quantity shall be at increase of 15 per cent over contract price.
This not to be awarded unless his Crow Creek bid does not get award.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

George K. March.	Jake French.	Paul McCormick.	John W. Warmhuis.	Homer W. Johnson.	Warren E. Waller.	Chas. Boettcher.	Alfred L. Lathrop.	James M. Stevens.	Jarvis Richards.	Number.
w 5.25	*y* 4.10	.....	*9* **3.84**	*11* 5.10	*19* 4.60	4.90	.....	.....	.....	1
w 5.10	*z* 3.95			*12* 4.65	*20* 4.60					2
x 6.10	*1* 3.40			*13* 4.50	*21* 4.50					3
	2 3.90			*14* 4.90	*22* 4.60					4
	3 4.15			*15* 5.30						5
	4 4.27			*16* 5.45						6
	5 4.40			*17* 5.75						7
	6 4.12			*18* 5.50						8
										9
										10
										11
										12
.....	.....	*7* 4.10								13
		8 4.85								14
.....	*y* 4.25	.....	*9* 3.72	.....	.....	4.90	*13* **4.20**	.....	.....	15
	z 4.10						*14* **3.15**			16
	1 3.55						*15* **4.00**			17
	2 4.05						*16* **4.40**			18
	3 4.30						*17* **3.50**			19
	4 4.42									20
	5 4.55									21
	6 4.27									22
		7 4.10								23
.....	.....	*8* 4.85	.....	.....	.....	4.90	*12* 4.65	*25* **3.90**	*26* 4.00	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		*14* 3.70	*27* **3.40**	*27* 3.60	25
							15 4.45	*28* **3.20**	*28* 3.70	26
							16 5.14	*21* **3.30**	*29* 4.50	27
							17 4.00	*23* **3.60**	*40* 5.00	28
								23 **4.50**		29
								24 **4.65**		30
								31 **3.90**		31
										32

11 July and February.
12 August and December.
13 September, October, and November.
14 January.
15 March.
16 April.
17 May.
18 June.
As required by office, etc.
All cattle have been 12 months in succession prior to July 1, 1898, north of the south line of Kansas.

19 As required by office, etc.
20 Monthly.
21 As required July 1 to November 1, then sufficient to last to May 1.
22 May and June as required.

23 July, August, and May.
24 September, October, and November.
25 January, February, and June.
26 March and April.
27 December.
Will furnish Lower Brule, if not awarded either Pine Ridge, Rosebud, or Cheyenne River. Monthly deliveries, as required. Privilege of putting up hay on reservation if necessary. Any increase of quantity to be at 20 per cent over price stated for month in which it is furnished.

28 July.
29 August.
30 September and October.
31 November.
32 December.
33 January.
34 February, March, April, and May.
35 June.
Monthly deliveries. Any increase to be at 10 per cent advance on price for month the increase is taken. Cattle for northern agencies to have been 12 months in succession prior to July 1, 1898, north of the south line of Kansas.

36 July, December, and June.
37 August, September, and October.
38 November.
39 January.
40 February, March, April, and May.
Delivered monthly. Monthly for entire consumption of agency during fiscal year outside what Indians furnish. Months allotted Indians to be consecutive, and deliveries to be consecutive. If any increase called for after delivery of 3,200,000 pounds it shall be at an increase of 20 per cent above average price. Use of reservation annex, Sheridan County, Nebr., only desired.

41 As required July 1 to November 1, then enough at one delivery to last to May 1. May and June as required. Northern-wintered cattle.

REF0073256

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., and Washington, D. C.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac M. Humphrey.	William I. Walker.	Mathew H. Murphy.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Rosebud Agency.....S. Dak.	2,500,000	**2,500,000**	a 3.60	f 4.00	p 4.05
2				b 3.50	g 3.99	q 4.75
3				c 3.40	h 4.20	
4				d 3.70	i 4.30	
5				e 4.00	m 4.40	
6				f 5.00	n 4.50	
7				g 4.40	o 4.60	
8				h 3.00		
9						
10						
11	Ponca Creek issue station.....S. Dak..	300,000		i 3.70		
12				u 3.60		
13				v 3.50		
14				w 4.00		
15				x 4.30		
16				y 5.00		
17				z 4.50		
18						
19						
20	Ouray Agency.....Utah..	350,000				
21	Uintah Agency (Uintahs).....Utah..	150,000				
22	Uintah Agency (White River Utes)..Utah..	100,000				
23	Ouray Agency (advertisement of May 20, 1898).....Utah..	350,000	**350,000**			
24	Uintah Agency (advertisement of May 20, 1898).....Utah..	250,000	**250,000**			
25	Shoshone Agency.....Wyo..	1,080,000	**500,000**			
26						
27						
28		300,000	**300,000**			

a July.
b August.
c September and October.
d November.
e December.
f January, February, March, and April.
g May.
h June.
} To be delivered as required. Months given to Indians to be consecutive. If any increase above 2,500,000 it shall be at an increase of 20 per cent over my average price. Cattle as per specifications.

i July and December.
j August, September, October, and November.
k January.
l February.
m March.
n April.
o May and June.
} If this is awarded, then his bids on Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, and Crow Creek are not to be considered. Cattle to be delivered as called for and to be as per specifications, and to be 12 months north of the south line of Kansas prior to July 1 next.

p As required to November 1, then sufficient to May 1. q May and June as required. r As required, July 1 to November 1; then enough at one delivery to last to May 1. May and June as required.

s Same conditions as Rosebud Agency. All northern-wintered cattle.

t July.
u August.
v September and October.
w November and June.
x December. y January, February, March, and April. z May.
} Beef as per specifications as required. Months delivered by the Indians to be delivered consecutively.

1 July.
2 August.
3 September and October.
4 November.
5 December and June.
6 January. 7 February.
8 March. 9 April. 10 May.
} Will furnish any increase called for at not to exceed 25 per cent of the amount awarded at an average of my contract price, $3.98 per cwt. All or none.

under advertisements of March 30 and May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Cont'd.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Walter B. Jordan.	Ezekiel S. Newman.	Alfred M. Lathrop.	Henry Brockman.	Chas. Boettcher.	Paul McCormick.	Embar Cattle Co.	Eugene Amoretti, jr.	Wesley E. Travis.	Herman Schiffer.	Number.
r 4.49	1 **3.80**	11 4.65		4.90						1
	2 **3.40**	12 3.70								2
	3 **3.25**	13 4.45								3
	4 **3.36**	14 5.14								4
	5 **4.00**	15 4.00								5
	6 **4.30**									6
	7 **4.45**									7
	8 **4.60**									8
	9 **4.65**									9
	10 **4.70**									10
s 4.49			16 3.80							11
			17 3.70							12
			18 3.40							13
			19 3.30							14
			20 4.00							15
			21 4.20							16
			22 4.50							17
			23 4.60							18
			24 3.50							19
								31 3.95		20
								32 3.70		21
								33 3.70		22
								34 4.43	34 **3.75**	23
								35 4.43	35 **3.75**	24
				4.90	25 **4.10**	27 4.73				25
					26 **4.90**	28 4.63				26
						29 4.33				27
							30 **4.34**			28

11 July, August, and May.
12 September, October, and November.
13 January, February, and June.
14 March and April.
15 December.
} Will furnish provided he is not awarded either Pine Ridge or Cheyenne River. Monthly deliveries as required. Privilege of putting up hay on reservation if necessary. Any increase of quantity to be at 20 per cent over price stated for months in which it is furnished.

16 July and January.
17 August.
18 September and December.
19 October and November.
20 February.
21 March.
22 April.
23 May.
24 June.
} Deliveries as required. Cattle as per specifications.

25 Deliveries as required to November 1, then sufficient to May 1.
26 May and June as required.
27 To be delivered as required.
} Double-wintered.

27 As required.
28 Monthly as required.
29 As required, July 1 to November 1; then sufficient to last until May 1, 1899. During May and June as required.
} All or none. Not more than approximately one-twelfth of the whole amount to be required in any one month prior to November 1, 1898, or in May, 1899. These bids are made on condition that the cattle may be held without charge on part of Shoshone Reservation not leased. Any increase after November 1, 1898, notice shall be given prior to October 1, 1898.

31 Monthly as required to November 1, then to make final delivery. Both Uintah and Ouray to be awarded, not one.
32 Monthly as required to November 1, then to make final delivery.
33 Same conditions as above. All cattle to be as per specifications. Privilege of grazing on reservation requested. Under advertisement of May 20, 1898. Bids opened in Washington, D. C., June 16, 1898.
34 Delivery as required.
35 Both to be awarded, not one. In the event of any increased quantity desired, the same to be delivered at an advance of 25 per cent over price stated. Delivery as required. Not more than one-twelfth to be delivered in any one month between November and July.

REF0073257

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, NET.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	James M. Slavens.	Wesley E. Travis.	James C. Phelan.	Geo. A. Bonnelli.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Fort Apache School.....Ariz..	25,000	**25,000**	**6.45**	7.20	.....	.....
2	Hackberry School.....Ariz..	8,000	**8,000**	.....	.....	**10.25**	.....
3	Kingman and Hackberry.....Ariz..	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00
4	Phenix School.....Ariz..	120,000	**180,000**	**5.47**	.....	.....	.....
5	Fort Yuma School.....Cal..	42,000	**42,000**	6.17	6.60	.....	.....
6	Fort Lewis School.....Colo..	80,000	**80,000**	7.95	7.66	.....	.....
7	Grand Junction School.....Colo..	50,000	**50,000**	**6.75**	7.17	.....	.....
8	Chilocco School.....Ind. T..	35,000	**35,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Quapaw, etc., schools.....Ind. T..	46,300	**46,300**	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Lawrence School.....Kans..	175,000	**175,000**	7.17	.....	.....	.....
11	Morris School.....Minn..	25,000	**25,000**	**7.27**	.....	.....	.....
12	Pipestone School.....Minn..	25,000	**25,000**	7.57	.....	.....	.....
13	Mount Pleasant School.....Mich..	40,000	**40,000**	9.15	.....	.....	.....
14	Genoa School.....Nebr..	80,000	**80,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Santee—Flandreau.....Nebr..	16,000	**16,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Poncas	6,000	**6,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Agency	44,000	**44,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	School	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Santee, etc., Agency.....Nebr..	80,000	**16,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	James M. Slavens.	Wesley E. Travis.	John Rosser.	Joe Farr.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
20	Carson School.....Nev..	40,000	**40,000**	**6.67**	6.74	7.00	.....
21	Western Shoshone Agency.....Nev..	30,000	**15,000**	**8.47**	.....	.....	.....
22	Albuquerque School.....N. Mex..	100,000	**100,000**	6.99	**6.74**	.....	7.45
23	Keams Canyon School.....N. Mex..	18,000	**18,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Moqui day schools.....N. Mex..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	60,000	**60,000**	**7.67**	.....	.....	.....
26	Fort Totten School.....N. Dak..	80,000	**80,000**	.....	7.17	.....	.....
27	Cheyenne and Arapahoe schools.....Okla..	128,000	**128,000**	6.87	.....	.....	.....
28	Kaw School.....Okla..	8,000	**8,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Osage School.....Okla..	36,000	**36,000**	**7.29**	.....	.....	.....
30	Pawnee School.....Okla..	36,000	**36,000**	7.69	.....	.....	.....
31	Ponca, etc., police.....Okla..	4,400	**4,400**	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Ponca School.....Okla..	35,000	**35,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Otoe School.....Okla..	18,000	**18,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Sac and Fox of Missouri School.....Okla..	18,000	**18,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Sac and Fox Absentee Shawnee School.Okla..	30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....

BEEF, NET.

Number.	Siegfried J. Tribolet.	Patrick T. Hurley.	Peter B. Hodges.	David Balez.	John F. Scrivener.	John G. Willock.	Charles F. Bowman.	Charles C. Lashbrook.	William H. Hough.	Robert F. Hurley.	Swift & Co.	Joseph L. Denhart.	Nils J. Skoog.	Albert W. Lavender.	Bernhard Bade.	Number.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	6.50	5.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	.....	.....	6.72	4.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.38**	7.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.87½**	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a7.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.17**	9.00	.....	.....	.....	12
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.94**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.41**	.....	6.50	.....	.....	14
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b6.54	.....	.....	7.85	.....	15
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	**7.00**	16
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.85	**6.24**	17
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.24**	18
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c6.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	19

Number.	Francis J. Wilson.	Thos. V. Keam.	Chas. Haspelmath.	Emil Schmid.	John H. Sams.	William Frass.	James F. Ellison.	Fred Bower.	Sam C. Lane.	William G. Robbins.	John M. Butler.	Wm. H. Hough.	John H. Manning.	Jno. B. Charles.	Number.
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	7.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	.....	**8.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	.....	**8.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	.....	.....	.....	**7.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.00**	6.96	6.90	**7.87½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.37½	6.98	6.95	**5.97**	.....	28
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.96	.....	**6.49**	.....	6.87	.....	.....	29
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.96	.....	**6.19**	.....	6.87	.....	.....	30
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.96	.....	**6.29**	.....	6.87	.....	.....	31
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.98**	32
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.98**	33
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.98**	35

a 25,000 pounds to be delivered at Quapaw School; 20,000 pounds to be delivered at Seneca School; 1,300 pounds to be delivered at Quapaw Agency (Modocs).
b For Flandreau subagency.
c For Hope School.

REF0073258

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, NET—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	James M. Stevens.	Jake French.	Swift & Co.	Martin McAndrews.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Chamberlain School.....S. Dak..	25,000	**25,000**	7.67	8.00	**6.49**	9.00
2	Flandreau School.....S. Dak..	70,000	**70,000**	7.97	.....	**6.54**	.....
3	Pierre School.....S. Dak..	38,000	**38,000**	7.37	.....	**7.12**	.....
4	Rapid City School.....S. Dak..	26,000	**26,000**	.....	.....	**7.35**	.....
5							
6	Sisseton Agency.....S. Dak..	28,000	**28,000**				
7	Yankton Agency and School.....S. Dak..	235,000	**235,000**	.....	.....	6.42	.....
8	Lac du Flambeau School.....Wis..	50,000	**50,000**	7.50	.....	**6.13**	.....
9	Menomonee School.....Wis..	40,000	**43,200**	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Oneida School.....Wis..	25,000	**25,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
11		40,000	.....	7.39	.....	.....	.....
12	Tomah School.....Wis..	36,000	**36,000**	6.39	.....	6.24	.....
13	Wittenberg School.....Wis..	25,000	**25,000**	**7.27**	.....	.....	.....

a July 1 to December 31, 1898.
b January 1 to June 30, 1899.

Beef as per specifications. To be delivered from July 1 to December 31, 1898, three times per week; from January 1 to June 30, 1899, two times per week.

CORN.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. F. Gilman.	C. H. Seating.	Jno. G. Willock.	Jno. Brown.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
14	Sac and Fox School.....Iowa..	13,000	**13,000**	**.75**	.84	.....	.....
15	Toledo.....*a* Iowa..	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.79	.....
16	Hope School.....Nebr..	1,400	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....
17		14,000	**14,000**	.....	.....	.....	**.54**
18	Santee School.....Nebr..	1,400	**1,400**	.75	.....	.....	**.61**
19	Rushville (for Pine Ridge).....Nebr..	320,000	**320,000**	.83	.....	.....	.....
20	Stuart (for Rosebud).....Nebr..	30,000	**30,000**	.79	.....	.....	.....
21	Valentine (for Rosebud).....Nebr..	410,000	**410,000**	.79	.....	.....	.....
22		440,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....	1.90	.....
24	Standing Rock Agency.....N. Dak..	200,000	**200,000**	1.21	.....	.....	.....
25	Ponca Agency.....Okla..	30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Shawnee (for Sac and Fox School).....Okla..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.78	.83	.....
27	White Eagle (for Ponca School).....Okla..	30,000	.....	.....	.74	.79	.....
28	Cheyenne River.....S. Dak..	270,000	**270,000**	1.19	.....	.....	.....
29	Crow Creek.....S. Dak..	20,000	**20,000**	.99	.....	.....	.80
30	Eureka (for Standing Rock).....S. Dak..	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Flandreau School.....S. Dak..	1,000	**1,000**	.99	.....	.88	.83
32	Lower Brule Agency.....S. Dak..	30,000	**30,000**	1.15	.....	.....	.93
33	Sisseton School.....S. Dak..	9,500	**9,500**	.....	.....	*b* **.86**	.....
34	Yankton Agency.....S. Dak..	10,000	**10,000**	.85	.....	.....	**.61**
35	Lac du Flambeau School.....Wis..	11,200	**11,200**	.....	.....	**.93**	.....
36	Green Bay Agency.....Wis..	35,000	**35,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Menomonee School.....Wis..	85,000	.....	1.25	.....	.94	.....
38	Oneida School.....Wis..	6,000	**6,000**	1.09	.....	**.84**	.....

a Sacked.

b To be delivered at Sisseton, S. Dak.

BEEF, NET—Continued.

Jno. G. Willock.	Albert W. Lavender.	Anton Schilling.	Frank A. Kaniowski.	Isaac M. Humphrey.	Frank B. Layman.	Gustave W. Schield.	Bernhard Bade.	Thos. J. Libertin.	Sherman K. Fitch, agent.	John Bibelhausen.	Jno. Forgith.	Louis E. Kalb.	Reinhard Schwartz.	Henry Meinecke.	Number.
7.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	7.85	6.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 5.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.15	**5.19**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	7.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.93**	6.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* **6.95**	7.00	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.00**	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.17**	5.73	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13

c 3,200 delivered at Green Bay Agency, Wis.; 40,000 pounds delivered at Menomonee School, Green Bay Agency, Wis.

CORN.

Jno. L. Turner.	Nathan W. Wells.	W. B. Jordan.	Leo Hensch.	Patrick E. Byrne.	W. E. Waller.	James G. Brody.	W. H. Hough.	J. C. McVay.	J. Arthur Lake.	A. W. Lavender.	Jas. W. Sanford.	W. E. Waller.	Emma J. Chesley.	Charles Bates.	Jno. A. Leig.	Chas. M. Upham.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.70	.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.75	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	**1.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	1.14	.....	1.13	.....	**1.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	1.12	.....	.99	.....	.....	.....	1.04	.95	*a* 1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	1.19	.....	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 1.10	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	1.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	1.29	.....	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 1.10	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	1.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.86	.....	1.17	.....	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* .72	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38

c Shelled corn; to be delivered at the school.

REF0073259

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CORN MEAL.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robert E. Sloan.	Jno. McNeil.	Calvin Durand.	Henry B. Steele.	Nathan W. Wolfe.	John G. Willock.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Fort Lewis School.....Colo..	2,000	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Chicago.....Ill..	98,400	.....	.....	*a*.99	*c*. 0107	*g*20.90	.....	.....
3					*b*.88	*d*. ¼	*g*17.90		
4						*c*. 01	*g*19.40		
5						*f*. 1½	*g*18.90		
6	Kansas City.....Mo..	98,400	*98,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	*h*.87	.89
7	Omaha.....Nebr..	98,400	(*i*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	*h*.87	.89
8	Omaha and Winnebago School...Nebr..	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FEED.

9	Fort Lewis School.....Colo..	20,000	.....	*j*.00	.....	.....	.....	1.89	1.50
10			20,000	(*k*1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Grand Junction School.....Colo..	60,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.54	1.00
12	Sac and Fox School.....Iowa..	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Toledo (for Sac and Fox) School.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.19
14	Fosston (for White Earth).....Minn..	7,000	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.43
15	Lathrop (for White Earth).....Minn..	16,000	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Omaha School.....Nebr..	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Winnebago School.....Nebr..	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Omaha and Winnebago Schools..Nebr..	15,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Valentine (for Rosebud).....Nebr..	30,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.31
20	Standing Rock Agency.....N. Dak..	15,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.83
22	Shawnee (for Sac and Fox).....Okla..	35,000	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.27
23	Chamberlain School.....S. Dak..	8,000	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.21
24	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	30,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Flandreau School.....S. Dak..	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.17
26	Flandreau.....S. Dak..	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Lower Brule Agency.....S. Dak..	15,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Pierre School.....S. Dak..	17,000	17,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Price Station (for Uintah and Ouray), Utah.....	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.78
30	Ashland (for La Pointe).....Wis..	32,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.27
31		77,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32		27,000	32,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Lac du Flambeau School.....Wis..	45,000	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.24
34	Oneida School.....Wis..	4,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.29
35	Wittenberg school.....Wis..	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.31
36	Wittenberg (for school).....Wis..	15,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* To be delivered at Omaha, Nebr., or Kansas City, Mo., at 87 cents per cwt.
a Yellow, No. 1. } Prices quoted are effective up to but *not* including 6th day of May, 1898.
b Yellow, No. 2. }
c F. O. B., per pound, white corn meal, granulated.
d F. O. B., per pound, white corn meal, cream.
e F. O. B., per pound, yellow corn meal, granulated.
f F. O. B., per pound, yellow corn meal, golden yellow.
g Per ton.
h White or yellow.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CORN MEAL.

Chas. H. Searing.	Jacob Ockander.	Sam Williamson.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Sever S. Stoklevold.	Walter B. Jordan.	Chas. H. Mewing.	James G. Brady.	Leo Hersch.	Jos. M. Greene.	James W. Sanford.	James C. McVay.	James H. Davis.	Chas. Bates.	Charles M. Upham.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
h.90															6
*h*1.00															7
	1.20														8

FEED.

2.10															9
1.67		1.45													10
1.05			1.19												11
			1.26	1.10											12
			1.26												13
			1.19												14
			1.19												15
1.05	1.00														16
					1.03										17
					g 32.00	1.35	*m*1.25								18
1.61								1.95							19
.92															20
					g 28.00				.90	.81					21
					g 28.00						*n* 20.50	1.30			22
1.05											*g*21.00		.75		23
					g 28.00										24
					o 28.00					.86					25
					g 24.00						*p*21.00				26
		2.10													27
			1.15												28
					r.96½						*g* 20.50				29
			1.09												30
			1.19												31
															32
			1.00											*q* 90	33
															34
															35
															36

f Feed.
j Wheat bran.
k 10,000 pounds at Omaha school and 5,000 pounds at Winnebago.
l Ground, one-half corn, one-half oats.
m Ground.
n $20.50 per ton, $1.02½ per cwt.
o Per ton delivered at Lower Brule.
p $21 per ton, $1.05 per cwt.
q To be delivered at school, corn and oats.
r Per cwt.

REF0073260

FLOUR.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1893, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Leo Goldman.	Isaac Levy.
1	Colorado River Agency and School.....Ariz..	*Pounds.* 85,000	*Pounds.* **85,000**	**4.29**	.....
2	Colorado River Agency.....Ariz..	50,000			5.25
3	Colorado River School.....Ariz..	35,000			5.25
4	Fort Apache Agency and School.....Ariz..	125,000	**125,000**	**4.24**	.....
5	Fort Apache.....Ariz..	125,000	.....	.....	.....
6					
7					
8	Hackberry (for Hualapais).....Ariz..	66,000	**66,000**	**3.35**	.....
9					
10					
11	Phœnix School.....Ariz..	140,000	**210,000**	**2.60**	.....
12					
13					
14	San Carlos Agency.....Ariz..	490,000	**490,000**	.....	.....
15					
16					
17	Fort Yuma School.....Cal..	42,000	**42,000**	**3.14**	3.75
18					
19					
20	Needles (for Colorado River Agency).....Cal..	50,000	.....	.....	.....
21					
22					
23		85,000	.....	.....	.....
24					
25					
26	Needles (for Fort Mojave School).....Cal..	50,000	**50,000**	**3.24**	.....
27					
28					
29	Fort Lewis School.....Colo..	80,000	**80,000**	.....	.....
30					
31					
32	Fort Lewis.....Colo..	80,000	.....	.....	.....
33	Ignacio.....Colo..	150,000	.....	.....	.....
34					
35					
36		65,000	.....	.....	.....
37	Ignacio Subagency.....Colo..	65,000	**65,000**	.....	.....
38	Grand Junction School.....Colo..	59,000	**59,000**	.....	.....
39					
40					
41		50,000	.....	.....	.....
42					
43					
44	Navajo Springs Agency.....Colo..	85,000	**85,000**	.....	.....
45	Navajo Springs.....Colo..	85,000	.....	.....	.....

FLOUR.

Chas. H. Searing.		John G. Willock.	Morton L. Schatt.	James W. Veitch.	Robt. E. Sloan.	Herman C. Schroder.	Sam Williamson.	The Grand Junction Milling and Elevator Co.	Number.
									1
									2
									3
									4
4.47	4.27								5
4.37	4.22								6
4.32									7
		4.24							8
		4.20							9
		4.15							10
3.80	3.60								11
3.70	3.55								12
3.65	3.29								13
3.91	3.71								14
3.81	3.66								15
3.70	3.49								16
3.71	3.51	3.91							17
3.61	3.46	3.87							18
3.66		3.83							19
		3.89							20
		3.84							21
		3.80							22
3.62	3.42								23
3.52	3.37								24
3.47									25
3.62	3.42	3.89							26
3.52	3.37	3.84							27
3.47		3.80							28
3.80	3.60	3.56		2.24	2.27	2.35			29
3.70	3.55	3.48							30
3.65	2.95	3.38							31
			2.60						32
3.57	3.37								33
3.47	3.32								34
3.42	2.79								35
			2.50						36
				2.29	2.23	2.35			37
		3.56					2.48	2.45	38
		3.48					2.63		39
		3.38							40
3.47	3.27								41
3.37	3.22								42
3.32	2.53								43
				2.34	2.37				44
			2.80						45

REF0073261

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Harrold J. Hutton.	Sam Williamson.	Geo. W. Fenwick.
1	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall Agency and School), Idaho	*Pounds.* 270,000	*Pounds.*	3.40		2.25
2				3.30		
3		70,000	**50,000**			
4	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall School)....Idaho..	50,000			2.20	
5					2.35	
6	Fort Hall Agency....Idaho	220,000			2.30	
7					2.45	
8	Fort Hall School....Idaho..	50,000				
9	Fort Hall....Idaho..	220,000				
10	Lemhi Agency....Idaho..	45,000	**45,000**			
11	Lemhi School....Idaho..	12,000	**12,000**			
12	Ross Fork (for Fort Hall Agency)....Idaho..	220,000	**220,000**			
13	Toledo (for Sac and Fox School)....Iowa..	20,000	**20,000**			
14						
15						
16	Chickasha (for Kiowa Agency)....Ind. T..	200,000	**200,000**			
17						
18						
19	Chilocco School....Ind. T..	145,000	**145,000**			
20						
21						
22	Wyandotte (for Quapaw Agency)....Ind. T..	20,000	**20,000**			
23						
24						
25	Baxter Springs (for Quapaw School)....Kans..	30,000	**30,000**			
26						
27						
28	Cedarvale (for Osage School)....Kans..	30,000	**30,000**			
29						
30						
31	Hoyt (for Pottawatomie School)....Kans..	28,000	**28,000**			
32						
33						
34	Lawrence School....Kans..	175,000	**175,000**			
35						
36						
37	Netawaka (for Kickapoo School)....Kans..	12,000	**12,000**			
38						
39						
40	White Cloud (for Great Nemaha School)..Kans..	10,000	**10,000**			
41						
42						
43	Mount Pleasant School....Mich..	70,000	**70,000**			
44						
45						
46	Detroit (for White Earth)....Minn..	61,500	**61,500**			
47		58,000				
48						
49	Foxston (for White Earth)....Minn..	45,300	**45,300**			
50		47,300				
51						
52	Lothrop (for White Earth)....Minn..	34,500	**34,500**			
53		26,500				
54						

a For delivery at Lawrence, Kans.
b 61,500 pounds only.
c 45,300 pounds only.

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	John C. Millick.	Stephen F. Gilman.	John G. Willock.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Henry Lassen.	Chas. H. Searing.		Justin D. Bowersock.	William P. Bowen.	James C. McVay.	Hiram R. Lyon.	Sever S. Stokeveld.	Number.
1													1
2													2
3	*f* **2.14**												3
4													4
5													5
6													6
7													7
8		2.65											8
9		2.65											9
10		**3.29**											10
11		**3.29**											11
12	**2.28**												12
13			2.87										13
14			2.84										14
15			**2.80**										15
16					**2.10**	2.61	2.41	2.41					16
17						2.51	2.36	2.32					17
18						2.46							18
19						2.49	2.29	*c* **2.25**					19
20						2.39	2.24	2.16					20
21						2.34							21
22						2.89	2.60						22
23						2.79	**2.64**						23
24						2.74							24
25						2.79	2.59						25
26						2.69	**2.54**						26
27						2.64							27
28						2.57	2.37		2.49				28
29						2.47	2.32		**2.39**				29
30						2.42							30
31			3.00			3.07	2.87						31
32			2.94			2.97	**2.82**						32
33			2.90			2.92							33
34			2.89		*a* 2.30	2.62	2.42	**2.13**	2.49				34
35			2.84			2.53	2.37	2.04	2.39				35
36			2.79			2.47							36
37			3.00			3.07	2.87						37
38			2.94			2.97	**2.82**						38
39			2.90			2.92							39
40			2.89			3.07	2.87						40
41			2.84			2.97	2.82						41
42			**2.81**			2.92							42
43		2.95	2.89			2.84	2.64						43
44		3.05	2.86			2.74	**2.59**						44
45			2.80			2.69							45
46										**2.44**	*b* 2.45	2.60	46
47				2.46									47
48				2.96									48
49										**2.44**	*c* 2.45	2.60	49
50				2.48									50
51				2.98									51
52										**2.56**	*d* 2.70		52
53				2.58									53
54				3.08									54

d 34,500 pounds only.
e Delivered on track.
f Bids on 70,000 pounds only.

REF0073262

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Stephen F. Gilman.	John G. Willock.	Hiram R. Lyon.	Herman W. Stone, jr.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Morris School.....Minn..	30,000	**30,000**	2.75	3.10	.....	2.30
2				2.85	3.02		
3					**3.00**		
4	Park Rapids (for White Earth)....Minn..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	*a* **3.00**	.....
5	Pipestone School.....Minn..	25,000	**25,000**	2.65	3.10	.....	.....
6				2.75	3.02		
7					3.00		
8	White Earth.....Minn..	154,300	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....
9				2.85			
10	Kansas City (for Phœnix School) ....Mo..	140,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11							
12	Kansas City (for San Carlos Agency) .Mo..	450,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13							
14	Seneca (for Quapaw, etc.).....Mo..	5,460	**5,460**	.....	.....	.....	.....
15							
16							
17	Arlee (for Flathead Agency).....Mont..	20,000	.....	2.59	.....	.....	.....
18	Arlee (for Carlos Band).....Mont..	20,000	.....	2.59	.....	.....	.....
19	Blackfeet Agency .....Mont..	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20							
21							
22	Blackfeet (for agency).....Mont..	300,000	**300,000**	2.99	.....	.....	.....
23				3.09			
24	Durham Station (for Blackfeet Agency), Mont	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25							
26							
27	Flathead Agency .....Mont..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Fort Belknap Agency.....Mont..	200,000	**200,000**	2.88	.....	*b* 3.15	.....
29				2.99			
30							
31	Fort Peck Agency.....Mont..	350,000	**350,000**	2.89	.....	*c* 3.00	.....
32				2.99			
33							
34	Fort Shaw School.....Mont..	100,000	**100,000**	2.89	.....	.....	.....
35				2.99			
36							
37	Rosebud Station (for Tongue River Agency) .....Mont..	220,000	**220,000**	*g* 2.85	.....	*/* **2.80**	.....
38							
39		100,000					
40	Genoa School.....Nebr..	100,000	**100,000**	2.95	.....	.....	.....
41				3.05			
42							
43	Great Nemaha School .....Nebr..	10,000	.....	2 95	.....	.....	.....
44				3.06			

a 10,000 pounds only.
b Delivered at Harlem; 200,000 pounds only.
c Delivered at Harlem, Mont.
d Delivered at Poplar Station, Mont.
e Delivered at Poplar Station; 350,000 pounds only.

FLOUR—Continued.

James C. McVay.	Charles H. Searing.		Fraser Mackay.	Justin D. Bowersock.	Geo. W. Fenwick.	Harrold J. Hutton.	Isaac P. Baker.	Wm. M. Atkinson.	Lafayette Tinkel.	Walter B. Jordan.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Nathan W. Wells.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
													4
2.34	3.22	3.02	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	3.12	2.97											6
	3.07												7
													8
				2.13									9
				2.04									10
				2.13									11
				2.04									12
	2.90	2.70											13
	2.80	**2.65**											14
	2.75												15
													16
								2.60					17
								2.65					18
								2.78					19
						3.33			2.34				20
						3.28			*i* **2.34**				21
							2.62						22
							2.55						23
							2.73						24
					2.02½								25
							c 2.61	2.52					26
							c **2.55**	2.57					27
							c 2.75	2.70					28
							d 2.60	2.50		2.93			29
							d **2.55**	2.55					30
							d 2.75	2.63					31
							2.85	**2.75**					32
							2.93	2.80					33
							3.05	2.93					34
													35
													36
						3.38					2.89		37
						3.28					3.39		38
										2.90			39
	2.77	2.57		A 2.38								2.38	40
	2.67	2.52		A 2.29								**2.23**	41
	2.62												42
													43
													44

f 220,000 pounds only.
g Delivered at Tongue River.
h On track.
i To be delivered at agency.

REF0073263

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.	S. F. Gilman.	Charles H. Searles.	
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Omaha and Winnebago schools and Agency, Nebr	76,500	**76,500**	.....	.....	.....
2	Omaha and Winnebago schools ..... Nebr..	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
3						
4	Winnebago School ..... Nebr..	30,000	.....	2.69	.....	.....
5				2.79		
6	Omaha School ..... Nebr..	33,000	.....	2.69	2.98	2.78
7				2.79	2.88	2.73
8					2.83	
9	Omaha and Winnebago police ..... Nebr..	2,500	.....	2.69	.....	.....
10				2.79		
11	Omaha and Winnebago Winnebagoes	5,000	.....	2.69	.....	.....
12				2.79		
13	Rushville (for Pine Ridge Agency) ..... Nebr..	1,000,000	**1,000,000**	2.63	.....	.....
14				2.73		
15	Santee Agency (Flandreaus) ..... Nebr..	6,300	**6,300**	2.69	.....	.....
16				**2.79**		
17	Santee Agency (Poncas) ..... Nebr..	3,000	**3,000**	2.69	.....	.....
18				2.79		
19	Stuart (for Rosebud Agency) ..... Nebr..	15,000	.....	2.69	.....	.....
20				2.79		
21	Valentine (for Rosebud Agency) ..... Nebr..	685,000	.....	2.59	.....	.....
22				2.69		
23	Stuart and Valentine (for Rosebud Agency), Nebr	700,000	**700,000**	.....	.....	.....
24						
25	Carson School ..... Nev..	63,000	**55,000**	.....	3.89	3.69
26					3.79	3.64
27					3.74	3.27
28	Elko (for Western Shoshone Agency) .... Nev..	45,000	.....	.....	3.70	3.50
29					3.60	3.45
30					3.55	2.98
31		65,000	**45,000**	.....	.....	.....
32						
33	Wadsworth (for Novada, etc., Agency) .. Nev ..	44,250	**44,250**	.....	.....	.....
34						
35		44,000	.....	.....	3.70	3.50
36					3.60	3.45
37					3.55	2.98
38	Albuquerque School ..... N. Mex..	116,000	**116,000**	.....	3.18	2.68
39					3.08	2.93
40					3.03	
41	Dulce (for Jicarilla Agency) ..... N. Mex..	100,000	**100,000**	.....	3.37	3.17
42					3.27	3.12
43					3.22	2.91
44	Keams Canyon School ..... N. Mex..	35,000	**35,000**	.....	4.43	4.23
45					4.33	**4.18**
46					4.28	
47	Las Cruces (for Mescalero School and Agency), N. Mex	49,000	**49,000**	.....	3.18	2.98
48					3.08	2.93
49					3.03	
50	Mescalero (for Mescalero School and Agency), N. Mex	49,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

N. W. Wells.	Jacob Ockander.	Walter B. Jordan.	Jno. F. McNamara.	John G. Willwerk.	Harrold J. Hutton.	John L. Turner.	Frank L. Sanders.	Justin D. Bowersock.	Sam Williamsen.	Robert E. Sloan.	Emmet Wiel.	Martin Lohman.	Wellington T. Smith.	Number.
	2.18													1
2.62														2
2.47														3
														4
														5
														6
														7
														8
														9
														10
														11
														12
2.69		2.91	2.35		2.78									13
2.34		2.93			2.68									14
														15
														16
						2.78								17
														18
2.77		2.91					2.80							19
2.62		2.91					2.60							20
2.68		2.91	a240											21
2.53		2.91												22
					2.74			**2.38**						23
					2.64			2.29						24
									3.05					25
									3.20					26
														27
				3.70									2.85	28
				3.60										29
				3.57										30
									2.85					31
									3.00					32
				3.70					**2.85**					33
				3.60					3.00					34
				3.57										35
														36
														37
				3.70				b2.83						38
				3.64				b2.74						39
				3.60										40
								c2.93		**2.35**	2.50			41
								c2.84						42
														43
														44
														45
														46
												d2.75		47
														48
														49
												3.45		50

a Bids on 700,000 pounds to be delivered at Valentine, provided he is not awarded 1,000,000 delivered at Rushville, Nebr.
b Albuquerque. On track.
c Espanola, N. Mex. On track.
d 9,000 pounds for agency; 40,000 pounds for school.

REF0073264

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles H. Searing.		Jno. G. Wilcock.	Justin D. Bowersock.	S. F. Gilman.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Navajo Agency.....N. Mex..	89,000	**89,000**	3.92	3.72	4.28	.....	.....
2				3.82	**3.67**	4.24	.....	.....
3				3.77		4.20	.....	.....
4	Navajo (on track).....N. Mex..	124,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.05	.....
5							2.96	
6	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	60,000	**60,000**	3.06	2.86	3.89	.....	.....
7				2.96	**2.81**	3.83	.....	.....
8				2.91		3.79	.....	.....
9	Eastern Cherokee School.....N. C..	54,000	**54,000**	3.17	2.97	.....	.....	2.62
10				3.07	2.92	.....	.....	**2.79**
11				3.02		.....	.....	.....
12	Devils Lake Agency.....N. Dak..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.69
13								2.79
14	Devils Lake Agency (for Turtle Mountain Band), N. Dak.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.69
15								2.79
16	Fort Totten School.....N. Dak..	88,000	**88,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.69
17								2.79
18	Rolla (for Turtle Mountain Band)..N. Dak..	150,000	**150,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19								
20								
21	Standing Rock Agency.....N. Dak..	600,000	**600,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.79
22								2.89
23	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency and schools).....Okla..	488,000	**488,000**	2.54	2.34	.....	2.41	.....
24				2.44	2.29	.....	2.32	.....
25				2.39		.....	.....	.....
26	Kildare (for Kaw School).....Okla..	15,000	**15,000**	2.59	2.39	.....	.....	.....
27				2.49	**2.34**	.....	.....	.....
28				2.44		.....	.....	.....
29	Seger School.....Okla..	30,000	**30,000**	2.97	2.77	.....	.....	.....
30				2.87	2.72	.....	.....	.....
31				2.82		.....	.....	.....
32	Shawnee (for Sac and Fox).....Okla..	87,000	**56,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33		56,000	.....	2.61	2.41	.....	.....	.....
34				2.51	2.36	.....	.....	.....
35				2.46		.....	.....	.....
36	White Eagle (for Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, etc.), Okla.....	81,500	**81,500**	2.57	2.37	.....	.....	.....
37				2.47	**2.32**	.....	.....	.....
38				2.42		.....	.....	.....
39	Chamberlain School.....S. Dak..	30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	3.23	.....	2.69
40						3.18	.....	2.79
41						3.13	.....	.....
42	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	420,000	**420,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.73
43								2.83

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Hiram R. Lyon.	Mathew Harrison.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Wm. M. Atkinson.	Chas. H. Mewing.	Harrold J. Hutton.	Walter B. Jordan.	Charles A. Lum.	Henry Lassen.	Joseph M. Green.	James W. Sanford.	Richard J. Perkins.	James C. McVay.	Hiram R. Lyon.	J. Arthur Lake.	James H. Davis.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
a 2.80	**2.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
																13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
b 2.80	**2.60**	2.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
		3.20														17
c 2.75	**2.35**	2.53	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
		3.03	2.65													19
			2.78													20
d 2.60	.....	.....	.....	**2.46**	e 3.16	3.09	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
					e 3.06	3.09										22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
																24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
																34
																35
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.07	.....	.....	2.25	2.35	2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.07	.....	.....	2.00	**2.20**		.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	2.98	2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.44**	f 2.60	2.85	3.15	42
.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	2.88	2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.68	.....	43

a 20,000 pounds only.
b 88,000 pounds only.
c 150,000 pounds only.
d 600,000 pounds only.
e Delivery during navigation only.
f 420,000 pounds only.

REF0073265

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.	S. F. Gilman.	Harrold J. Hutton.	Walter B. Jordan.	Joseph M. Greene.	James W. Sanford.	Richard J. Perkins.	Fred C. Van Dusen.
		Lbs.	*Pounds.*							
1	Crow Creek Agency.....S. Dak..	160,000	**160,000**	2.79	2.98	2.92	2.35	2.39	3.00	3.00
2				2.89	2.88	2.92	2.10	**2.24**		2.80
3	Flandreau School.....S. Dak..	75,000	**75,000**	2.69		2.85				
4				2.79		2.85				
5										
6	Flandreau (for school).....S. Dak..	75,000			2.92					
7					2.82					
8	Lower Brule Agency.....S. Dak..	160,000	**160,000**	2.69	3.03	2.92	2.40	2.39	3.00	
9				2.79	2.98	2.92	2.15	**2.24**		
10	Pierre School.....S. Dak..	45,000	**45,000**	2.79		2.85				
11						2.85				
12	Pierre (for school).....S. Dak..	45,000								2.85
13										2.65
14	Rapid City School.....S. Dak..	30,000	**30,000**	2.69		2.85				
15				2.79		2.85				
16										
17	Sisseton School.....S. Dak..	35,000	**35,000**	2.69		2.97				
18						2.97				
19										
20	Yankton Agency and School....S. Dak..	230,000			2.96	3.03				
21					2.86	3.03				
22	Yankton Agency.....S. Dak..	190,000	**190,000**	2.73						
23				2.83						
24	Yankton School.....S. Dak..	40,000	**40,000**	2.95						
25				3.05						
26	Ouray Agency.....Utah..	100,000	**100,000**	2.95						
27										
28										
29	Uintah Agency.....Utah..	70,000	**70,000**	2.95						
30										
31										
32	Ashland (for La Pointe, etc., Agency), Wis.....	85,000	**35,000**							
33		35,000								
34										
35										
36	Lac du Flambeau School.....Wis..	50,000	**50,000**							
37										
38										
39	Green Bay Agency and School....Wis..	62,000	**62,000**							
40	Menomonee School.....Wis..	60,000		2.65						
41		62,000								
42										
43										
44	Oneida School.....Wis..	38,000	**38,000**	2.75						
45										
46										
47	Tomah School.....Wis..	40,000	**40,000**	2.75						
48				2.85						
49										
50	Wittenberg School.....Wis..	71,000								
51										
52										
53		36,000	**36,000**	2.75						
54				2.85						

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

James C. McVay.	John G. Willock.	Charles H. Searing.		Fraser Mackay.	Charles Bates.	Charles H. Garlick.	Homer W. Johnson.	John L. Turner.	Frank L. Sanders.	Emma J. Chesley.	John A. Lelg.	Charles M. Upham.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Sam Williamson.	Lycurgus Johnson.	John J. McNamara.	Number.
																	1
																	2
2.34	2.87	3.07	2.87	2.70	**2.00**												3
	2.82	2.97	2.82														4
	2.81	2.92															5
																	6
																	7
																	8
																	9
2.34																	10
																	11
																	12
																	13
	2.86															2.43	14
	2.80																15
	2.76																16
2.34	2.91					2.20											17
	2.90																18
	2.86																19
							2.30	2.72	3.20								20
									3.00								21
2.39										2.55							22
																	23
2.39										2.55							24
																	25
		3.91	3.71											**2.80**	3.00		26
		3.81	3.66											2.95			27
		3.76	2.95														28
		3.91	3.71											**2.80**	3.00		29
		3.81	3.66											2.95			30
		3.76	2.95														31
2.47																	32
	2.83																33
	2.81																34
	2.76																35
	2.83																36
	2.81																37
	2.76																38
											2.07	a**2.10**					39
																	40
	2.89																41
	2.86																42
	2.80																43
	2.89																44
	2.86																45
	2.80																46
	2.87												b2.43				47
	2.82												b2.93				48
	2.77																49
	2.92																50
	2.89																51
	2.84																52
																	53
											a**2.20**						54

a For No. 1 Wisconsin wheat with 5 per cent low grade taken out.
b Bid is for delivery at Tomah, Wis.

REF0073266

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARD BREAD.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	William Schmidt.	Calvin Durand.	James A. Lewis.	John McNeil.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Chicago, Ill.	102,000	**102,000**	*b* 3.87	*a* **3.49** *a* 3.34	3.72 3.54	
2						3.89	
3						3.87	
4	Kansas City, Mo.	102,000				3.69	
5						4.04	
6						3.87	
7	Omaha, Nebr.	102,000				3.69	
8						4.04	
9							

HOMINY.

10	Chicago, Ill.	75,450			*a* 1.16		*d* 1.12
11							
12	Kansas City, Mo.	75,450	**75,450**				*d* 1.07 *d* 1.04
13							
14	Omaha, Nebr.	75,450					

LARD.

15	Chicago, Ill.	63,750	**63,750**				
16	Chicago or Kansas City	63,750					
17							
18	Kansas City, Mo.	63,750					
19	Omaha, Nebr.	63,750					
20	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.	2,500					
21	Chilocco School, Okla.	2,000					
22	Otoe School, Okla.	500					
23	Ponca School, Okla.	500					

MESS PORK.

		rrels.	*Barrels.*				
24	Chicago, Ill.	1,114	**1,114**				
25							
26	Kansas City,	1,114					
27							
28	Omaha, Nebr.	1,114					
29							

ROLLED OATS.

		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
30	Fort Lewis School, Colo.	1,000					
31	Chicago, Ill.	52,550	**52,550**		*n* **1.65** *u* **1.38** *v* **1.20**		*p* 1.66 *q* 1.45 *r* 1.27
32							*p* 1.64
33							
34	Kansas City, Mo.	52,550					
35	Omaha, Nebr.	52,550					

a F. o. b. *b* Packed in select cottonwood boxes. *c* Per ton.
d Prices quoted are effective up to but not including 6th day of May, 1898.
e Prime steam lard, 5 and 10 pound pails, f. o. b. To be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha.
f 10-pound packages. } Our option, Kansas City or Chicago delivery.
g 5-pound packages. }
h Per cwt. Kettle rendered.
i F. o. b., per barrel. } 1,114 barrels awarded. To be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha.
j F. o. b., per pound. }

HARD BREAD.

Henry R. Steele.	N. W. Wells.	John G. Willock.	Chas. H. Searing.	Swift & Co.	Phillip D. Armour.	Edward A. Cudahy.	Joe Farr.	Francis J. Wilson.	Chas. C. Lanlbrook.	Fred Bower.	Walter T. Chandler.	Robert E. Sloan.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
													7
													8
													9

HOMINY.

c 22.50													10
c 21.49													11
	tc .97	1.17	1.27										12
													13
	tc .97	1.17	1.27										14

LARD.

				c 6.89									15
					f .08								16
					g .08								17
				c 6.89									18
				c 6.89		*s* 7.37	*s* 7.50	*h* 7.00					19
									.06				20
										.08			21
										.06			22
													23

MESS PORK.

				i 11.23	*i* 12.50								24
				j 5.61									25
				i 11.18									26
				j 5.59									27
				i 11.13									28
				j 5.57									29

ROLLED OATS.

												4.00	30
i 1.61											*k* .0236		31
i 1.41											*l* .0242		32
											m .0248		33
		o 2.40											34
		o 2.40											35

k In 72-pound cases. *l* In 60-pound cases.
m In 50-pound cases. *n* F. o. b., in cases of 36 2-pound packages.
o Per case, 36-pound cases.
p 36—2.)
q 30—2.) Prices quoted are effective up to but not including 6th day of May, 1898.
r 25—2.)
s Per cwt. *t* Per barrel. *u* In cases of 30 2-pound packages.
v In cases of 25 2-pound packages. *tc* To be delivered at Kansas City and Omaha.

REF0073267

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

OATS.

Number.	Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. F. Gilman.	Chas. H. Searing.	Martin L. Schutt.	Robt. E. Sloan.
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Grand Junction School	Colo.	25,000	**25,000**	.....	1.66	.....	.....
2	Ignacio Subagency	Colo.	30,000	**30,000**	2.25	1.98	1.60	**1.40**
3	Navajo Springs Agency	Colo.	25,000	**25,000**	1.99	1.98	1.60	**1.55**
4	Lemhi School	Idaho.	7,500	**7,500**	**1.75**	.....	.....	.....
5	Sac and Fox School	Iowa.	20,000	**20,000**	.99	**.98**	.....	.....
6	Cedarvale (for Osage School)	Kans.	30,000	**30,000**	.....	**.98**	.....	.....
7	Fosston (for White Earth)	Minn.	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8			13,760	**13,760**	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Lathrop (for White Earth)	Minn.	5,000	**8,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Morris School	Minn.	32,000	**32,000**	1.45	.....	.....	.....
11	Park Rapids (for White Earth)	Minn.	5,000	**3,200**	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	White Earth—Pembinas	Minn.	8,760	.....	} 1.45	.....	.....	.....
13	Red Lake School		5,000	.....		.....	.....	.....
14	Leech Lake		3,000	.....		.....	.....	.....
15	Leech Lake School		5,000	.....		.....	.....	.....
16	Pine Point School		3,200	.....		.....	.....	.....
17	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	60,000	**60,000**	1.99	.....	.....	.....
18	Durham (for Blackfeet Agency)	Mont.	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Rosebud (for Tongue River)	Mont.	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Tongue River Agency	Mont.	30,000	**30,000**	**1.90**	.....	.....	.....
21	Rushville (for Pine Ridge)	Nebr.	200,000	**202,000**	1.19	.....	.....	.....
22	Hope School	Nebr.	4,800	**4,800**	**.93**	.....	.....	.....
23	Santee School	Nebr.	4,800	**4,800**	**.93**	.....	.....	.....
24	Valentine (for Rosebud)	Nebr.	100,000	**100,000**	1.41	.....	.....	.....
25	Carson School	Nev.	10,000	**10,000**	**1.00**	1.97	.....	.....
26						1.67	.....	.....
27	Dulce (for Jicarilla Agency)	N. Mex.	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* **1.50**
28			25,000	**35,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Santa Fe School	N. Mex.	25,000	**25,000**	.....	1.45	.....	.....

OATS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. F. Gilman.	C. H. Searing.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Jno. G. Willock.
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
30	Ponca Agency	Okla.	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Ponca School	Okla.	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	White Eagle (for Ponca School)	Okla.	12,000	**12,000**	.....	**.98**	.....	.....
33	Chamberlain School	S. Dak.	10,000	**10,000**	1.45	.....	1.15	1.24
34	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.	40,000	**40,000**	1.45	.....	1.25	.....
35	Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak.	30,000	**30,000**	1.23	.....	1.28	.....
36	Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.	50,000	**50,000**	1.29	.....	1.28	.....
37	Rapid City School	S. Dak.	15,000	**15,000**	**1.05**	.....	.....	1.33
38	Sisseton School	S. Dak.	30,000	**30,000**	**1.19**	.....	1.35	1.31
39	Yankton Agency	S. Dak.	60,000	**60,000**	1.29	.....	1.15	.....
40	Green Bay Agency	Wis.	40,000	**40,000**	1.45	.....	1.28	1.24
41	Lac du Flambeau School	Wis.	16,200	**16,200**	.....	.....	.....	**1.21**

a Bids 93 cents for delivery at Pine Ridge.
b If awarded barley also.
c Otherwise.
d Per bushel.

OATS.

Patrick E. Byrne.	John G. Willock.	Sever S. Stodsvold.	Herman W. Stone, jr.	Rowland D. Gould.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Lafayette Tinkel.	N. W. Wells.	W. B. Jordan.	Geo. P. Comer.	John Brown.	J. L. Turner.	Sam Williamson.	Jose M. Archuleta.	Leo Hirsch.	Number.
.....	1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.50**	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.16	1.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	1.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	1.41	*f* **1.12½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1.25	1.33	.....	**1.24½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
															12
															13
															14
															15
															16
1.33	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
1.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	1.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.04	1.34	*a* **.79**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.94	.78	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.97	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	1.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.02	1.33	**.93**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 2.00	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 2.25	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	1.56	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	1.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.28**	29

OATS—Continued.

Walter B. Jordan.	Jno. Brown.	Wm. B. Hough.	Wm. G. Robbins.	Jos. M. Green.	J. W. Sanford.	Albert W. Lavenier.	J. Arthur Lake.	Jno. J. McNamara.	Emma J. Chesley.	John L. Turner.	John A. Leig.	Charles M. Upham.	Number.
.....	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	*d* .34½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
1.29	1.19	.....	.....	.95	**.94**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
1.41	1.22	.....	.....	**1.00**	1.04	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.45	**1.22**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
1.47	1.47	.....	.....	**1.00**	1.04	1.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
1.25	1.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.27	.....	.....	1.26	**.97**	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	**.80**	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41

e To be delivered at Jicarilla Agency.
f 8,760 pounds for Red Lake annuity.
5,000 pounds for Red Lake School.

REF0073268

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT, COARSE.

Number.	Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Leo Goldman.	C. H. Searing.
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Fort Apache Agency	Ariz.	500	**300**	**3.25**	
2	Fort Apache School	Ariz.	300	**300**	**3.25**	
3	Fort Apache	Ariz.	500			3.00
4	Phoenix	Ariz.	1,000	**1,500**		
5	Phoenix School		1,000		1.50	1.50
6	San Carlos School and Agency	Ariz.	1,000			
7	San Carlos Agency		1,000	**1,000**		**1.74**
8	Needles (for Fort Mojave School)	Cal.	600	**600**	2.00	**2.00**
9	Ignacio Subagency	Colo.	600	**600**		2.05
10	Navajo Springs Agency	Colo.	300	**300**		2.78
11	Fort Lewis School	Colo.	2,000	**2,000**		1.93
12	Grand Junction School	Colo.	1,500	**1,500**		2.05
13	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall School)	Idaho.	600	**600**		
14	Sac and Fox School	Iowa.	400			1.50
15	Toledo (for Sac and Fox School)	Iowa.	400	**400**		
16	Chickasha (for Kiowa Agency)	Ind. T.	**20,000**	**20,000**		**.55**
17	Wyandotte (for Seneca School)	Ind. T.	800	**800**		1.65
18	Baxter Springs (for Quapaw School)	Kans.	500	**500**		1.00
19	Cale (for Chilocco School)	Kans.	8,000			
20			800	**8,000**		**.60**
21	Cedarvale (for Osage School)	Kans.	500	**500**		**.81**
22	Hoyt (for Pottawatomie School)	Kans.	500	**500**		1.00
23	Lawrence School	Kans.	8,000	**8,000**		.70
24	Netawaka (for Kickapoo School)	Kans.	1,900	**1,900**		**.95**
25	White Cloud (for Great Nemaha School)	Kans.	560	**560**		
26	Detroit	Minn.	700	**700**		
27	Fosston	Minn.	3,570	**3,570**		
28	Lathrop	Minn.	800	**800**		
29	Park Rapids	Minn.	200	**200**		
30	Pipestone School	Minn.	1,200	**1,200**		
31	Mount Pleasant School	Mich.	1,000	**1,000**		.91
32	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	20,000	**20,000**		
33	Crow Agency	Mont.	280	**280**		
34	Crow Agency Station (for Tongue River Agency)	Mont.	8,000	**8,000**		
35	Durham Station (for Blackfeet Agency)	Mont.	20,000			
36	Flathead Agency	Mont.	1,000	**2,000**		
37	Flathead Carlos Band		1,000			
38	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont.	2,000	**2,000**		
39	Fort Peck Agency	Mont.	5,000	**5,000**		
40	Fort Shaw School	Mont.	4,000	**4,000**		
41	Rosebud Station (for Tongue River)	Mont.	8,000			
42	Genoa School	Nebr.	2,000	**2,000**		**.71**
43	Hope School	Nebr.	280	**280**		
44	Omaha and Winnebago schools	Nebr.	1,280	**1,280**		**1.15**
45	Ruthville (for Pine Ridge)	Nebr.	2,000	**2,000**		.90
46	Santee Agency and School	Nebr.	1,850			.95
47			1,600	**1,600**		
48	Dulce (for Jicarilla)	N. Mex.	3,000	**3,000**		2.25
49	Jicarilla Agency	N. Mex.	3,000			
50	Keams Canyon School	N. Mex.	1,000	**1,000**		**1.47**
51	Las Cruces (for Mescalero Agency and School)	N. Mex.	1,800	**1,800**		1.75
52	Mescalero	N. Mex.	1,800			
53	Santa Fe School	N. Mex.	1,000	**1,000**		**1.35**
54	Eastern Cherokee School	N. C.	600	**600**		1.87
55	Fort Berthold Agency	N. Dak.	5,200	**5,200**		
56	Fort Totten School	N. Dak.	3,600	**3,000**		
57	Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak.	2,000	**2,000**		

SALT, COARSE.

Jno. G. Willock.	D. W. Wickersham.	Robt. E. Sloan.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Sever S. Stadewolt.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	John L. Turner.	Jr. Forest Richards.	Jose M. Archuleta.	Martin Lohman.	James G. Brady.	Number.
											1
											2
1.40											3
	2.00										4
											5
2.12											6
		1.50									7
		1.90									8
1.49		1.50									9
1.91											10
2.20											11
			1.50								12
.87											13
.61											14
.84											15
.78											16
.63											17
											18
.93											19
.91											20
.53											21
1.01											22
.91											23
											24
1.36			1.24	1.60							25
			1.34								26
			1.39								27
			1.49								28
.96			1.10								29
.83											30
			1.49								31
1.51			1.50								32
					1.93						33
			1.49								34
			1.49								35
			1.59								36
			1.54								37
			1.47								38
.87			1.57								39
											40
						.87½					41
.80			.66				.97				42
						.87½					43
		1.60						1.50			44
1.39									1.20		45
									1.90		46
1.61											47
1.36											48
			1.52								49
1.00			1.16								50
			1.19							1.15	51

REF0073269

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT, COARSE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John G. Willock.	Charles H. Searing.	J. Arthur Lake.
		Lbs.	*Pounds.*			
1	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe)..Okla..	5,400	**5,400**	**.63**	.68	
2	Kildare (for Kaw School).....Okla..	2,500	**2,500**	.71	**.68**	
3	Seger Colony School.....Okla..	1,000	**1,000**	**.98**	1.38	
4	Shawnee (for Sac and Fox).....Okla..	1,000	**1,000**		**.99**	
5	White Eagle (for Otoe and Pawnee school-).Okla..	1,000	**1,000**	.69	**.67**	
6	Chamberlain School.....S. Dak..	500	**500**	**1.31**		
7	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	10,000	**10,000**			**.99**
8	Flandreau School.....S. Dak..	1,000	**1,000**	**1.24**		
9	Sisseton (for school).....S. Dak..	500	**500**	**1.74**		
10	Green Bay Agency (for Menomonee School)..Wis..	1,500	**1,500**	.76		
11	Lac du Flambeau School.....Wis..	1,500	**1,500**	**1.11**		
12	Oneida School.....Wis..	2,000	**2,000**	**.81**		
13	Tomah School.....Wis..	1,000	**1,000**	**1.07**		
14	Wittenberg School.....Wis..	600	**600**	.86		

SALT, FINE.

15	Colorado River Agency and School.....Ariz..	3,500				
16	Colorado River Agency.....Ariz..	3,500				
17	Fort Apache.....Ariz..	4,000	**4,000**		3.80	
18	Pima Agency School.....Ariz..	2,000	**2,000**		3.20	
19	Phœnix School.....Ariz..	5,000	**7,500**		1.80	
20	San Carlos School and Agency.....Ariz..	16,500	**16,500**		**1.94**	
21	Fort Yuma School.....Cal..	1,500	**1,500**		2.25	
22	Needles (for Colorado River).....Cal..	3,500	**3,500**		3.30	
23	Needles (for Fort Mojave).....Cal..	2,000	**2,000**		3.30	
24	Fort Lewis School.....Colo..	4,000	**4,000**		2.05	
25	Ignacio Subagency.....Colo..	1,500	**1,500**		2.15	
26	Navajo Springs Agency.....Colo..	2,500	**2,500**		2.48	
27	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall School).....Idaho..	1,500	**1,500**			
28	Lemhi Agency.....Idaho..	800	**800**			
29	Chickasha (for Kiowa).....Ind. T..	8,000	**8,000**		**.74**	
30	Wyandotte (for Seneca School).....Ind. T..	600			1.25	
31	Sac and Fox School.....Iowa..	500			1.75	
32	Toledo (for Sac and Fox School).....Iowa..	500	**500**			
33	Baxter Springs (for Quapaw School).....Kans..	1,200	**1,200**		1.10	
34	Cedarvale (for Osage School).....Kans..	1,000	**1,000**		**.87**	
35	Cale (for Chilocco School).....Kans..	5,000	**5,000**		**.75**	
36	Hoyt (for Pottawatomie School).....Kans..	200	**200**		1.35	
37	Lawrence School.....Kans..	2,000	**2,000**		.90	
38	Netawaka (for Kickapoo School).....Kans..	300	**300**		1.18	
39	White Cloud (for Great Nemaha School)...Kans..	200	**200**			
40	Mount Pleasant School.....Mich..	2,000	**2,000**		**.91**	
41	Detroit (for White Earth).....Minn..	600	**600**			
42	Fosston (for White Earth).....Minn..	1,000	**1,000**			
43	Lathrop (for White Earth).....Minn..	600	**600**			
44	Morris School.....Minn..	1,500	**1,500**			
45	Park Rapids (for White Earth).....Minn..	300	**300**			
46	Pipestone School.....Minn..	500	**500**			
47	Seneca (for Seneca and Modoc).....Mo..	860	**860**			
48	Blackfeet Agency.....Mont..	3,000	**3,000**			
49	Crow Agency.....Mont..	2,500	**2,500**			
50	Durham (for Blackfeet).....Mont..	300				

SALT, COARSE—Continued.

James H. Davis.	Patrick E. Byrne.	John A. Leig.	Charles M. Upham.	Isaac Levy.	Leo Goldman.	John G. Willock.	D. W. Wickersham.	Robert E. Sloan.	Sever S. Sindavold	Joseph H. Sherburne.	Number.
											1
											2
											3
											4
											5
											6
1.23											7
											8
											9
	1.60	a.60	.60								10
	.90										11
											12
											13
			.60								14

SALT, FINE.

				3.00							15
					3.30						16
					3.25						17
					2.24	2.25					18
					1.50	2.15	2.00				19
				1.75	2.05	2.03					20
						2.36					21
					2.00	2.36					22
						1.84		**1.60**			23
								1.60			24
								2.00			25
						2.69					26
						3.45					27
						.91					28
	1.75										29
						.98					30
						.89					31
						1.09					32
						.91					33
						1.10					34
						.84					35
						1.04					36
						1.40					37
						.93					38
	1.60										39
	1.50					**1.39**			1.50		40
	1.64										41
	1.50					**1.41**					42
	1.74										43
	1.40					**1.20**					44
						.94					45
	2.27										46
	1.95										47
										b1.93	48

a To be delivered at the Menomonee School.
b Will not furnish unless awarded the coarse salt also.

REF0073270

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SALT, FINE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Patrick E. Byrne.	C. H. Searing.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Fort Peck Agency ..... Mont..	2,000	**2,000**	**2.23**	.....
2	Fort Shaw School ..... Mont..	1,000	**1,000**	**1.69**	.....
3	Genoa School ..... Nebr..	2,000	**2,000**	.....	**1.10**
4	Hope School ..... Nebr..	280	**280**	.....	.....
5	Omaha and Winnebago School ..... Nebr..	1,500	**1,500**	.....	**1.35**
6	Rushville (for Pine Ridge) ..... Nebr..	30,000	**30,000**	.56	.95
7	Santee Agency and schools ..... Nebr..	1,080	.....	.....	1.20
8		1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....
9	Santee School ..... Nebr..	400	**400**	.....	.....
10	Stuart (for Rosebud Agency) ..... Nebr..	2,000	.....	.99	.93
11	Valentine (for Rosebud agency) ..... Nebr..	28,000	.....	.95	.88
12		30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....
13	Carson School ..... Nev..	2,500	**2,500**	.....	**2.20**
14	Elko (for Western Shoshone) ..... Nev..	2,100	**2,100**	.....	2.30
15	Nevada Agency ..... Nev..	1,050	**1,050**	.....	.....
16	Wadsworth (for Nevada Agency) ..... Nev..	1,050	.....	.....	2.30
17	Albuquerque School ..... N. Mex..	1,500	**1,500**	.....	1.97
18	Keams Canyon School ..... N. Mex..	500	**500**	.....	**4.67**
19	Las Cruces (for Mescalero School) ..... N. Mex..	1,600	**1,600**	.....	1.88
20	Mescalero (for school) ..... N. Mex..	1,600	.....	.....	.....
21	Santa Fe School ..... N. Mex..	2,000	**2,000**	.....	**1.55**
22	Eastern Cherokee School ..... N. C..	1,500	**1,500**	.....	2.07
23	Fort Berthold School ..... N. Dak..	600	.....	b1.75	.....
24	Fort Totten ..... N. Dak..	500	**500**	1.55	.....
25	Standing Rock Agency ..... N. Dak..	18,000	**18,000**	1.39	.....
26	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency and School) ..... Okla..	19,500	**19,500**	.....	**.74**
27	Kildare (for Kaw School) ..... Okla..	200	**200**	.....	**.88**
28	Seger Colony School ..... Okla..	1,000	**1,000**	.....	**1.07**
29	Shawnee (for Sac and Fox schools) ..... Okla..	2,050	**2,050**	.....	**1.18**
30	White Eagle (for Ponca, etc) ..... Okla..	2,860	**2,860**	.....	**.99**
31	Chamberlain School ..... S. Dak..	500	**500**	.....	.....
32	Cheyenne River Agency ..... S. Dak..	500	**500**	.....	.....
33	Flandreau School ..... S. Dak..	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....
34	Rapid City School ..... S. Dak..	1,200	**1,200**	.....	.....
35	Sisseton School ..... S. Dak..	1,300	**1,300**	.....	.....
36	Yankton Agency (for school and agency) ..... S. Dak..	3,500	**3,500**	.....	.....
37	Ouray Agency ..... Utah..	4,500	**4,500**	.....	**1.95**
38	Uintah Agency ..... Utah..	4,000	**4,000**	.....	**1.95**
39	Uintah and Ouray agencies ..... Utah..	8,500	.....	.....	.....
40	Green Bay Agency ..... Wis..	600	**600**	.....	.....
41	Lac du Flambeau School ..... Wis..	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....
42	Menomonee School ..... Wis..	500	.....	1.30	.....
43	Oneida School ..... Wis..	1,120	**1,120**	1.15	.....
44	Tomah School ..... Wis..	300	**300**	.....	.....
45	Wittenberg School ..... Wis..	600	**600**	.....	.....
46	Casper (for Shoshone) ..... Wyo..	8,100	**8,100**	.....	.....
47	Shoshone Agency and School ..... Wyo..	8,100	.....	.....	.....

b No award. Building burned.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT, FINE—Continued.

John G. Willock.	John L. Turner.	De Forest Richards.	Wellington T. Smith.	Martin Lohman.	James G. Brody.	James H. Davis.	Emma J. Chesley.	John A. Leiz.	Charles M. Tyham.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	**1.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.87	.....	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	**1.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	**1.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
a.85	.....	1.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
1.79	.....	.....	.....	**1.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.73**	.....	.....	.....	32
1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
1.40	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.15**	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
2.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.75**	.85	40
1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.85**	45
.....	.....	**2.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47

a { 28,000 pounds to be delivered at Valentine, Nebr.
  { 2,000 pounds to be delivered at Stuart, Nebr.

REF0073271

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under adver

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From ...	New York, N. Y.					
	To—	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	Jas. M. Stevens.	Jno. G. Willock.	Chas. H. Searing.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz.	3.58	a3.63	b3.61	b3.79	b3.53	**c3.38**
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.		a5.95	b5.87	d5.57		**d5.56**
3	Fort Apache, Ariz.				e5.33		**f5.28**
4	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	4.71		b4.74	e4.47	f4.67	a**4.33**
5	Hackberry, Ariz.	4.33		b4.36		b4.31	c**3.90**
6	Holbrook, Ariz.			b4.65	b**4.37**		**b4.39**
7	Phœnix, Ariz.			b4.53	b4.33		**b4.24**
8	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.			b3.81	a3.63		**b3.57**
9	Tucson, Ariz.	3.54		b3.59		b3.49	c**3.38**
10	Seligman, Ariz.	4.38		b4.38		b4.31	c**3.38**
11	Ager, Cal.			b3.57		a**3.47**	g3.60
12	Amedee, Cal.	4.71		b4.76		f4.70	g**4.32**
13	Genesee, Cal.	4.71		b4.76		f4.70	f**4.55**
14	San Jacinto, Cal.			b3.41	b2.95	c3.39	c**2.88**
15	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma, Cal.	3.92		b3.90	b3.76	b3.85	c**3.70**
16	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.		f8.30	b8.50			f7.95
17	Needles, Cal.	4.26		b4.22		b4.17	c**3.80**
18	Perris, Cal.			b3.43	3.45	b3.39	c**2.88**
19	Portersville, Cal.	3.52		b3.43		b**3.40**	c3.91
20	Round Valley Agency, Cal.	5.13				b**5.00**	f8.70
21	San Francisco, Cal.					c**2.70**	g3.70
22	Ukiah, Cal.	3.72		b3.74		a3.68	b**3.62**
23	Fort Lewis, Colo.	3.61		b3.46	b3.49	c3.40	g**3.09**
24	Grand Junction, Colo.	3.16	f3.21	b3.18	b3.20	c3.20	b**3.05**
25	Hesperus, Colo.	3.41		b3.47	b3.50	c3.31	g**2.90**
26	Ignacio, Colo.	3.73	f3.77	b3.79	b**3.53**		g3.55
27	Mancos, Colo.	4.38			b**4.17**		b4.18
28	Bismarck, N. Dak.		b1.40	g**1.38**	c1.45		g1.55
29	Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.		b1.82	g1.83	c1.93		b**1.79**
30	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.		b2.43	g2.48			b**2.37**
31	Fort Totten, N. Dak.		b1.82	g1.87	c1.93		b**1.80**
32	Mandan, N. Dak.		b**1.44**	g1.46	c1.50	b1.56	b1.55
33	Minot, N. Dak.		b**1.58**	g1.59	c1.63		b1.60
34	Rolla, N. Dak.		b1.63	g1.68	c1.71		b**1.60**
35	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.		b1.59	g**1.50**	f1.50	a1.55	b1.55
36	Armour, S. Dak.	1.05	b1.04	g**1.01**	g1.10		b1.03
37	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	b**1.26**	b1.31	g1.28	g1.29		b1.27
38	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.	1.46	b1.51	g1.48			b**1.42**
39	Eureka, S. Dak.	1.11		g1.09	g1.09	b1.19	b**1.07**
40	Flandreau, S. Dak.	g**1.06**	b1.11	g1.09			b1.07
41	Gettysburg, S. Dak.		b1.27	g1.29		a1.40	b**1.27**
42	Highmore, S. Dak.	1.33	b1.30	g**1.10**			b1.33
43	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.	1.54	b1.47	g1.49	1.49	a1.65	b**1.47**
44	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.	g**1.46**	b1.51	g1.48			b1.47
45	Pierre, S. Dak.	1.53	b**1.28**	g1.29		a1.39	b1.29
46	Sisseton, S. Dak.	1.17	b1.15	g1.13		g**1.09**	b1.09
47	Springfield, S. Dak.	g**1.19**	b1.23	g1.21			b1.20
48	Rapid City, S. Dak.	2.97	b2.94				b**2.40**
49	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.		b**1.26**	g1.29			b1.28
50	Blackfoot, Idaho.	3.35	b3.40	b3.40			b**3.30**
51	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	4.50	b4.55	b4.70			b**4.39**
52	Lapwai, Idaho.						
53	Lewiston, Idaho.	4.30	b4.37	b4.32			b**4.10**
54	Rosa Fork, Idaho.	3.35	b3.41	b3.45			b**3.30**
55	Spalding, Idaho.	b**4.50**	b4.57				
56	Chicago, Ill.						k**.65**
57	Chickasha, Ind. T.	1.74	c1.71	b1.71	g**1.61**		g1.68
58	Marlow, Ind. T.			b1.73		c1.68	k**1.68**
59	Minco, Ind. T.	1.77		b1.73		c1.68	k**1.68**
60	Muscogee, Ind. T.	1.88	c1.95	b1.92			g**1.85**

a 50 days.
b 40 days.
c 35 days.
d 40 days to Needles, thence by first boat to agency.
e 59 days.
f 60 days.
g 30 days.
k 60 days as long as roads are open; Indians to do hauling.

tisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing transportation for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	New York, N. Y.			Chicago, Ill.										Number.
	H. A. Morgan.	W. J. Wiley.	De Forest Richards.	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	Jas. M. Stevens.	Jno. G. Willock.	Chas. H. Searing.	H. A. Morgan.	W. J. Wiley.	S. I. Allard.	De Forest Richards.	
1				3.48	b3.55	b3.52	g3.65	g3.44	c**3.31**					1
2					b5.65	b5.57	m5.27		d**5.27**					2
3							n5.12		f**5.08**					3
4				4.41		b4.42	n4.15	f4.37	a**4.00**					4
5				3.91		b4.10		b3.90	c**3.62**					5
6						b4.33	g**4.05**		b4.11					6
7						b4.31	g4.14		b**4.00**					7
8	c5.23					b3.73	b**3.53**		b3.55	c4.97				8
9				3.48		b3.48		b3.38	c**3.31**					9
10				3.95		b4.10		b3.90	c**3.31**					10
11				3.86				a3.75	g**3.32**					11
12				4.58		b4.56		f4.50	g**4.12**					12
13				4.58		b4.56		f4.50	f**4.37**					13
14						b3.75	g2.77	c3.60	c**2.68**					14
15				3.71		b3.56	g3.68	c3.50	c**3.40**					15
16		h**7.95**			f8.30	b8.50			f7.95			h7.95	f**7.88**	16
17				3.94		b3.92		g3.87	c**3.69**					17
18						b3.68	3.76	g3.60	c**2.68**					18
19				3.40		b3.23		g**3.15**	c3.72				c3.88	19
20				4.64				g**4.50**	f8.60				f8.68	20
21								c**3.35**	g3.31					21
22				3.52		b3.54		a3.47	b**3.34**				b3.44	22
23				3.45		b3.31	g3.32	c3.25	g**2.88**					23
24				2.81	c2.96	b2.86	g2.80	c2.95	g**2.80**					24
25				3.25		b3.26	g3.31	c3.16	g**2.90**					25
26				3.43	c3.49	b3.53	g**3.23**		b3.35					26
27				4.01			g**3.82**		b3.97					27
28					g1.05	g1.03	o1.10		g**.99**					28
29					g1.47	g1.52	o1.58		g**1.45**					29
30					g1.98	g2.03			g**1.94**					30
31					g1.47	g1.52	o1.58		g**1.46**					31
32					g1.08	g1.09	o1.19	b1.18	g**1.04**					32
33					g**1.23**	g1.27	o1.31		g1.23					33
34					g1.29	g1.33	o1.38		g**1.23**					34
35		c1.60			g1.16	g1.15	p1.19	a1.20	g**1.07**				o1.25	35
36		c1.20		.69	g.69	g.67	k.77		g**.65**				o.82	36
37				.91	g.95	g.93	k.95		g**.89**					37
38				1.11	g1.15	g1.14			g**1.07**					38
39		c1.17		.76		g.74	k.76	b.84	g**.71**				o.80	39
40				g**.71**	g.75	g.73			g.71					40
41					g.92	g.94		a1.44	g**.90**					41
42				.99	g.96	g**.80**			g.95					42
43		c1.75		1.15	g1.12	g1.14	1.14	a1.59	g**1.08**				o1.27	43
44				1.11	g1.15	g1.13			g**1.08**					44
45				1.02	g.92	g.94		a1.14	g**.90**					45
46				.78	g.79	g.74		k.71	g**.70**					46
47		c1.75		.84	g.89	g.87			g**.83**				o1.35	47
48		c2.78		2.62	g2.59				b**2.10**				o2.41	48
49					g**.91**	g.94			g.91					49
50				3.00	g3.07	b3.05			g**2.92**					50
51				g**4.15**	g4.20	b4.30			g4.20					51
52									g**3.75**					52
53				3.95	g3.99	b3.97			g**3.93**					53
54				3.00	g3.07	b3.07			g**2.92**					54
55				g**4.15**	g4.22									55
56														56
57				1.39	c1.39	b1.37	k**1.13**		g1.30					57
58						b1.33		k**1.30**	g1.30					58
59				1.44		b1.36		k**1.30**	g1.30					59
60				1.53	c1.60	b1.57			g**1.50**					60

f 45 days.
j 57 days.
k 20 days.
l 15 days.
m 30 days to Needles, thence by first boat to agency.
n 49 days.
o 25 days.
p 47 days.

REF0073272

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From	To—	New York, N. Y.						New York, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.							Number.
			N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	Jas. M. Shavens.	Jno. G. Willock.	Chas. H. Searing.	De Forest Richards.	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	Jas. M. Shavens.	Jno. G. Willock.	Chas. H. Searing.	De Forest Richards.	
1		Wyandotte, Ind. T.	1.40		d1.39		a1.34	b **1.34**		1.18		d1.15		c **1.08**	b1.19		1
2		Darlington, Okla.	1.61	a1.58	d1.61	b1.61	a1.63	b **1.54**		1.23	c1.21	d1.25	c1.26	c1.27	b **1.19**		2
3		Kildare, Okla.	1.75	a1.83	d1.76	b1.81	1.91	b **1.57**		1.40	c1.46	d1.41	c1.43	1.56	c **1.32**		3
4		Kiowa Agency, Okla.				d **1.87**							b1.53		b **1.50**		4
5		Shawnee, Okla.	1.89	a1.93	d1.90	b1.91		b1.88		1.54	c1.59	d1.57	c1.59		b **1.48**		5
6		White Eagle, Okla.	1.57	a1.51	d1.55		a1.61	b **1.60**		1.22	c1.19	d1.21		c1.24	c **1.04**		6
7		Sioux City, Iowa			d1.19		a1.17	c **.80**				d.83		c.80	c **.50**		7
8		Toledo, Iowa	1.21		d1.21		a1.15	f **.80**		.92		d.87		c.80	c **.50**		8
9		Arkansas City, Kans.	1.57		b1.39		a1.55	b **1.30**		1.03		b1.03		c.98	c **.95**		9
10		Baxter Springs, Kans.	1.45		b1.44		a1.41	b **1.30**		1.06		b1.15		c1.01	c **.95**		10
11		Cato, Kans.	1.46		b1.44	b1.48	a1.41	b **1.32**		1.07		b1.15	c1.18	c1.01	c **.95**		11
12		Cedarvale, Kans.	1.43		b1.42	b1.45	a1.36	b **1.30**		1.15		b1.06	c1.09	c1.00	c **.95**		12
13		Germantown, Kans.	1.27		b1.19		a **1.17**			.91		b.83		c.80			13
14		Hoyt, Kans.	1.20		b1.14		a1.11	b **1.07**		.84		b.70		c.71	c **.70**		14
15		Lawrence, Kans.	1.25		b1.17	b1.17	a1.13	c **1.02**		.83		b.66	c.65	c.63	c **.60**		15
16		Netawaka, Kans.	1.43		b1.41		a1.39	b **1.35**		1.13		b1.15		c1.08	c **1.00**		16
17		White Cloud, Kans.	1.69		b1.59		a1.57	b **1.50**		1.27		b1.21		c1.18	c **1.00**		17
18		Mount Pleasant, Mich.			b.94		c.90	c **.75**				b.94		c.90	c **.75**		18
19		Cloutarf, Minn.			b.87		a.85	c **.81**				**b.92**			b.94		19
20		Detroit, Minn.			b **1.27**			a1.27			b1.06	b1.09			c **1.00**		20
21		Duluth, Minn.		a1.41	b1.42			a **1.40**									21
22		Fosston, Minn.									b1.15	b1.13			c **1.10**		22
23		Lathrop, Minn.		a1.55	b1.52			c **1.47**			b1.24	b1.27			b **1.10**		23
24		Morris, Minn.		a1.55	b1.57			b **1.49**			b.97	b.99		d1.19	c **.95**		24
25		Pipestone, Minn.		a1.22	b1.24		d1.44	a **1.19**				b.69		c.66	c **.64**		25
26		Park Rapids, Minn.			b1.05		d1.03	c **1.00**			b1.13	b1.12		c1.22	c **1.05**		26
27		Vermilion Lake, Minn.		a1.48	b1.47		d1.57	a **1.40**			b1.51	b1.49		c1.99	c **1.40**		27
28		Kansas City, Mo.		a1.86	b1.84		d1.94	a **1.75**				b.82		c.80	g **.37**		28
29		Seneca, Mo.			b1.35		d1.34	f **1.00**				b.87		c.83	c **.75**		29
30		St. Louis, Mo.			b1.24		d1.19	e **1.11**							g **.37**		30
31		Arlee, Mont.						f **.89**			b2.67	a2.69	b2.74		b **2.55**		31
32		Blackfeet Agency, Mont.		d3.02	a3.05	d3.02		d **2.90**			b2.61	a2.60	b2.66		b **2.48**		32
33		Crow Agency, Mont.		d2.95	a2.91	d2.98		d **2.80**				a2.49	b2.56		d **2.38**		33
34		Durham, Mont.			a2.81	d2.66		d **2.60**			b2.41	a2.40	2.46		b **2.28**		34
35		Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.		d2.76	a2.70	2.78		d **2.65**				a2.37			b **2.20**		35
36		Fort Peck Agency, Mont.			a2.66			d **2.55**				a **1.84**			b1.87		36
37		Fort Shaw, Mont.			a2.30			d **2.22**				a2.65			b **2.55**		37
38		Great Falls, Mont.			a3.01			d **2.89**				a2.47			b **2.35**		38
39		Harlem, Mont.			a2.81			d **2.70**			b2.18	a2.16	b2.22		b **2.07**		39
40		Poplar, Mont.		d2.48	a2.45	d2.50		d **2.35**			b1.85	a1.82	b1.84		b **1.74**		40
41		Red Rock, Mont.		d2.17	a2.16	d2.19		d **2.07**				a2.70			b **2.56**		41
42		Rosebud, Mont.			a3.07			d **2.94**			b2.05	a2.04	c2.10		b **1.95**		42
43		Bloomfield, Nebr.		d2.35	a2.34	b2.35		d **2.23**		.93	b.90	a.94			b **.90**		43
44		Dakota City, Nebr.	1.28	d1.25	a1.29			d **1.24**		.96		a.78		c.73	c **.72**		44
45		Genoa, Nebr.	1.26		a1.17		a1.13	e **1.08**		1.03	b1.09	a1.16			c **.95**		45
46		Omaha, Nebr.	1.38	d1.41	a1.42			b **1.34**			b.90	a.99			c **.90**		46
47		Pender, Nebr.		d1.15	a **1.19**			b1.24								f **1.35**	47
48		Rushville, Nebr.	1.74	1.73					a **1.08**	1.40	1.39					f **1.25**	48
49		Santee Agency, Nebr.	1.79	a1.69	a1.75	a1.71		b **1.58**	a1.64	1.42	c1.35	a1.38	c1.38			f1.31	49
			1.72	a1.70	a1.76			b **1.30**		1.37	c1.35	a1.39			c.95		

a 35 days. *b* 30 days. *c* 25 days. *d* 40 days. *e* 20 days. *f* 15 days. *g* 10 days.

REF0073273

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From	New York.				
	To—	R. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	C. H. Searing.	Jno. G. Willock.	J. M. Shavers.
1	Stuart, Nebr.	a 1.49	a 1.46	**b 1.45**		
2	Valentine, Nebr.	a 1.56	a 1.51	**b 1.48**		a 1.61
3	Verdigris, Nebr.	a 1.69	a 1.66	**b 1.57**		
4	Carson, Nev.	a 4.25	a 4.37	d 4.15	h 4.35	**d 3.34**
5	Elko, Nev.	a 4.15	a 4.11	**a 3.91**	f 4.09	d 4.00
6	Soburz, Nev.	a 4.85		**a 3.91**	h 4.89	
7	Wadsworth, Nev.	a 4.15	a 4.12	**a 3.91**	f 4.09	
8	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.		a 2.61	**b 2.53**	**a 2.01**	
9	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex.			**d 3.55**		d 3.57
10	Gallup, N. Mex.	d 4.21	a 4.37	**d 4.05**		d 4.07
11	Las Cruces, N. Mex.		a 3.13	d 2.98		**a 2.97**
12	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.			h 3.87		**f 3.67**
13	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.			**h 4.72**		f 4.87
14	Santa Fe, N. Mex.			**b 2.69**		d 2.73
15	Tula Rosa, N. Mex., or point on El Paso and North Eastern R. R., nearest Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.			d 3.48		**d 3.27**
16	Indian School Siding, Carlisle, Pa.	**1.37**		g .39		g .48
17	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle, Pa.	**1.37**		g .39		
18	Ouray Agency, Utah.	a 2.95	c 3.86	m 3.67		
19	Price Station, Utah.	a 2.95	c 2.86	**a 2.69**		d 2.84
20	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.	a 2.95	c 3.86	m 3.67		
21	Ashland, Wis.	**b .93**	c .96	b .94		
22	Lac du Flambeau, Wis.	b .89	c .92	**b .88**		
23	Oneida, Wis.		e 1.37	**e 1.30**	e 1.34	
24	Shawano, Wis.	b .74	c .77	**b .74**		b .81
25	Tomah, Wis.	**b .68**	c .71	b .68		
26	Wittenberg, Wis.	**b .80**	c .83	b .80		
27	* Arapahoe Issue Station, Wyo.			**h 3.15**		
28	Casper, Wyo.	b 2.27	d 2.30	**a 2.15**		
29	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.			**h 3.15**		
30	Chemawa, Oreg.	f 3.70	d 3.75	**f 3.56**		
31	Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg.	f 7.30	d 7.35	**f 6.98**		
32	Klamath Agency, Oreg.	f 6.30	d 6.35	**f 6.03**		
33	Pendleton, Oreg.	f 3.70	d 3.75	**f 3.56**		
34	Sheridan, Oreg.	f 3.80	d 3.85	**f 3.66**		
35	The Dalles, Oreg.	f 3.70	d 3.75	**f 3.56**		
36	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oreg.	f 4.70	d 4.75	**f 4.52**		
37	Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.	f 6.30	b .35	**f 5.98**		
38	Creston, Wash.			**f 3.20**		
39	Gate City, Wash.	f 4.05	d 4.10	**f 3.90**		
40	Gyhut (Grays Harbor), Wash.	f 5.30	d 5.35	**f 5.08**		
41	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.	f 6.00	d 6.10	**f 5.80**		
42	Reservation, Wash.	f 4.05	d 4.10	**f 3.90**		
43	Rockford, Wash.	f 4.10	d 4.15	**f 3.94**		
44	Wilbur, Wash.	f 3.70	d 3.75	**f 3.57**		
45	Tekoa, Wash.	f 3.70	d 3.75	**f 3.57**		
46	Toppenish Station, Wash.	f 4.40	d 4.45	**f 4.23**		
47	Tolalip, Wash.	f 4.30	d 4.35	**f 4.14**		
48	Union City, Wash.	f 5.20	d 5.25	**f 4.99**		
49	Whittier, N. C.	f 1.34		**e 1.33**		

* On Shoshone Reservation, at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popoagie rivers, about 6 miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephens Mission.

a 35 days. *b* 50 days. *c* 25 days. *d* 40 days. *e* 20 days. *f* 15 days. *g* 10 days.

Number.	New York.			Chicago.								Number.
	N. W. Wells.	De Forest Richards.	Wesley E. Travis.	R. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	C. H. Searing.	Jno. G. Willock.	J. M. Shavers.	N. W. Wells.	De Forest Richards.	Wesley E. Travis.	
1	1.60	a 1.49		e 1.14	a 1.11	**c 1.11**			1.15	**f 1.18**		1
2	1.57	a 1.57		e 1.20	a 1.18	**f 1.15**		e 1.25	1.22	**f 1.22**		2
3	1.63	a 1.62		e 1.34	a 1.33	**c 1.32**			1.28	**f 1.27**		3
4	4.29			e 4.05	a 4.02	**b 3.82**	h 4.00	b 3.99	3.94			4
5	4.01			e 3.75	a 3.76	**b 3.57**	f 3.74	b 3.74	3.69			5
6	4.79			e 4.50			h 4.53		**c 4.44**			6
7	4.01			e 3.75	a 3.77	b 3.91	f 3.74		**c 3.69**			7
8	2.74				a 2.33	b 2.43	**c 2.20**		2.36			8
9						**d 3.26**		b 3.27				9
10				b 3.92	a 3.99	**d 3.07**		b 3.77				10
11					a 2.85	b 2.70		**c 2.67**				11
12						h 3.63		**k 3.37**				12
13						**h 4.30**		d 4.57				13
14						**b 2.25**		b 2.43				14
15						d 3.18		**b 3.07**				15
16						**e .75**		g .82				16
17				a .75		**e .75**						17
18				**a .75**		**e .75**						18
19	3.80		m 3.48	e 3.60	e 3.50	m 3.45			3.45		**a 3.18**	19
20	2.80		a 2.70	e 2.60	e 2.50	a 2.45		b 2.49	2.45		**c 2.40**	20
21	3.80		m 3.48	e 3.60	e 3.50	m 3.45			3.45		**a 3.18**	21
22				g .51	c .54	**f .52**						22
23				g .53	c .54	**f .53**						23
24					c .79	**c .74**	g .76					24
25				g .41	c .43	**f .41**		e .53				25
26				**g .34**	c .39	**f .35**						26
27				**g .46**	c .50	**f .47**						27
28		h 3.70				**h 2.85**				**f 3.40**		28
29	2.37	o 2.29		e 1.96	d 2.10	**e 1.85**			2.17	**n 1.90**		29
30		h 3.70				**h 2.85**				**f 3.40**		30
31				d 3.35	d 3.40	**d 3.23**						31
32				d 7.30	d 7.10	**d 6.75**						32
33				d 6.95	d 6.00	**d 5.70**			3.40			33
34	3.75			d 3.35	d 3.40	**d 2.27**						34
35				d 3.45	d 3.50	**d 3.33**						35
36	3.75			d 3.35	d 3.40	**d 3.23**			3.40			36
37				d 4.35	d 4.40	**d 4.18**						37
38				d 4.95	5.00	**d 4.75**						38
39						**d 3.00**						39
40				d 3.70	d 3.75	**d 3.56**						40
41				d 4.95	d 5.00	**d 4.75**						41
42				d 5.65	d 5.75	**d 5.46**						42
43				d 3.70	d 3.75	**d 3.56**						43
44	4.15			d 3.75	d 3.80	**d 3.60**			3.80			44
45	3.74			d 3.35	d 3.40	**d 3.23**			3.39			45
46				d 3.35	d 3.40	**d 3.23**						46
47				d 4.05	d 4.10	**d 3.90**						47
48				d 3.95	d 4.00	**d 3.80**						48
49				d 4.85	d 4.90	**d 4.65**						49
				a 1.66		**a 1.62**						

h 60 days. *k* 50 days. *f* 57 days. *k* 47 days. *l* 7 days. *m* 45 days. *n* 15 days. This bid includes warehouse charges in Casper, Wyo., and loading Indian teams. *o* 35 days. This bid includes warehouse charges in Casper, Wyo., and loading Indian teams.

REF0073274

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From	Kansas City, Mo.					
	To—	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	J. M. Slavens.	J. G. Willock.	C. H. Searing.
1	Casa Grande	Ariz.	3.15	b3.10	a3.15	c3.21	c3.08	**b2.93**
2	Colorado River Agency	Ariz.		b5.45	a5.31	c5.04		**d4.99**
3	Fort Apache	Ariz.				g4.87		**f4.80**
4	Fort Mojave	Ariz.	4.00		a4.02	g3.93	f3.97	**h3.89**
5	Hackberry	Ariz.	3.80		a3.89		a3.79	**b3.41**
6	Holbrook	Ariz.			a4.22	c3.87		**a3.86**
7	Phenix	Ariz.			a4.18	c3.94		**a3.80**
8	San Carlos Agency	Ariz.			i3.61	a3.43		**a3.28**
9	Tucson	Ariz.	3.20		a3.14		a3.10	**b3.01**
10	Seligman	Ariz.	3.81		a3.89		a3.79	**b3.20**
11	Ager	Cal.			a3.29		h3.19	**c3.13**
12	Amedee	Cal.	4.42		a4.47		f4.37	**c3.92**
13	Genesee	Cal.	4.42		a4.47		f4.37	**f4.17**
14	San Jacinto	Cal.			a3.55		b3.40	**b2.57**
15	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma	Cal.	3.42		a3.41	c3.19	b3.30	b3.21
16	Hoopa Valley Agency	Cal.		f8.30	a8.50			f7.95
17	Needles	Cal.	3.56		a3.52		c3.47	b3.49
18	Perris	Cal.			a3.47	3.45	c3.40	**b2.57**
19	Portersville	Cal.	3.21		a3.18		c3.10	b3.54
20	Round Valley Agency	Cal.	4.56				c4.40	f8.20
21	San Francisco	Cal.					**b2.35**	c3.09
22	Ukiah	Cal.	3.53		a3.54		h3.47	**a3.22**
23	Fort Lewis	Colo.	3.45		a3.21	c3.25	b3.15	**c2.72**
24	Grand Junction	Colo.	2.50	j2.54	a2.54	c2.81	b2.54	**c3.15**
25	Hesperus	Colo.	3.15		a3.16	c3.18	b3.00	**c2.63**
26	Ignacio	Colo.	3.28	j3.28	a3.49	c3.13		**a3.01**
27	Mancos	Colo.	3.81			c3.63		a3.63
28	Bismarck	N. Dak.		c1.19	c1.17	j1.23		**c1.14**
29	Devils Lake Agency	N. Dak.		c1.48	c1.49	j1.52		c1.66
30	Fort Berthold Agency	N. Dak.		c2.15	c2.38			c2.22
31	Fort Totten	N. Dak.		c1.48	c1.49	j1.52		c1.52
32	Mandan	N. Dak.		c1.28	c1.29	j1.29	a1.42	**c1.33**
33	Minot	N. Dak.		c1.54	c1.58	j1.59		**c1.52**
34	Rolla	N. Dak.		c1.70	c1.79	j1.81		c1.71
35	Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak.		c1.35	c1.33	k1.33	h1.38	**c1.26**
36	Armour	S. Dak.	.73	c.72	c.70	i.77		c.69
37	Chamberlain	S. Dak.	.91	c.95	c.93	i.97		c.89
38	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.	1.11	c1.16	c1.13			**c1.08**
39	Eureka	S. Dak.	.91		c.92	i.92	a1.02	c.86
40	Flandreau	S. Dak.	c.88	c.73	c.70			c.85
41	Gettysburg	S. Dak.		c.98	c1.00		k1.20	**c.93**
42	Highmore	S. Dak.	1.05	c1.00	c.80			c1.00
43	Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak.	1.22	c1.18	c1.20	1.20	k1.35	**c1.08**
44	Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.	1.11	c1.16	c1.13			**c1.10**
45	Pierre	S. Dak.	1.09	c.97	c1.00		k1.15	**c.95**
46	Sisseton	S. Dak.	.96	c.97	c.93		i.89	**c.88**
47	Springfield	S. Dak.	.84	c.87	c.86			**c.82**
48	Rapid City	S. Dak.	2.09	c2.05				**l1.37**
49	Yankton Agency	S. Dak.		c.94	c.97			c.94
50	Blackfoot	Idaho.	2.69	c2.75	a2.73			**c2.63**
51	Fort Lapwai	Idaho.	c3.83	c3.89	a4.00			**c3.86**
52	Lapwai	Idaho.						**c3.75**
53	Lewiston	Idaho.	3.63	c3.69	a3.70			**c3.48**
54	Ross Fork	Idaho.	2.69	c2.75	a2.75			**c2.62**
55	Spalding	Idaho.	c3.83	c3.89				
56	Chicago	Ill.						m45
57	Chickasaw	Ind. T.	1.14	j1.14	a1.13	i.99		c1.07
58	Marlow	Ind. T.			a1.07		l1.00	c1.07
59	Minco	Ind. T.	1.13		a1.07		l1.00	c1.07
60	Muskogee	Ind. T.	1.50	j1.38	a1.83			**c1.27**
61	Wyandotte	Ind. T.	.93		a.87		i.83	c1.00
62	Darlington	Okla.	.93	j.90	a1.00	i.97	l1.04	c.97
63	Kildare	Okla.	1.06	j1.13	a1.17	l1.21	1.18	**l.94**
64	Kiowa Agency	Okla.				c1.29		**c1.27**

a 40 days. b 35 days. c 30 days. d 40 days to Needles; thence first boat to agency.
e 30 days to Needles; thence first boat to agency. f 60 days. g 49 days. h 50 days.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City, Mo.			Omaha, Nebr.								
H. A. Morgan.	W. J. Wiley.	De Forest Richards.	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	J. M. Slavens.	J. G. Willock.	C. H. Searing.	H. A. Morgan.	W. J. Wiley.	De Forest Richards.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	3.22	b3.25	a3.22	c3.41	c3.17	**b3.03**	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....		b5.65	a5.54	c5.34	.....	**d5.18**	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....				g5.07		**f4.90**	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....	a4.02	g4.15	f3.97	**h3.89**	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	3.89	.....	a3.89	.....	a3.79	**b3.43**	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a4.35	c4.07	.....	**a4.05**	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a4.29	c4.14	.....	**a3.99**	.....	.....	.....	7
b4.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	a3.81	a3.63	.....	**a3.28**	b5.23	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	3.29	.....	a3.14	.....	a3.10	**b3.03**	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	3.81	.....	a3.89	.....	a3.79	**b3.11**	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a3.29	.....	h3.19	**c3.13**	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	4.42	.....	a4.47	.....	f4.37	**c3.90**	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	4.42	.....	a4.47	.....	f4.37	**f4.17**	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a3.55	.....	b3.40	**b2.57**	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	3.42	.....	a3.41	c3.44	b3.30	**b3.21**	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	17.80	.....	.....	f8.30	a8.50	.....	.....	f7.95	.....	17.80	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	3.56	.....	a3.53	.....	c3.47	b3.49	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a3.47	3.47	c3.40	**b2.57**	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	3.21	.....	a3.17	.....	c3.10	b3.54	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	4.53	.....	.....	.....	c4.40	f8.20	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**b2.35**	c3.09	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	3.53	.....	a3.54	.....	h3.47	**a3.22**	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	3.35	.....	a3.23	c3.30	h3.15	**c2.72**	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	2.60	j2.65	a2.56	c2.83	b2.84	**c2.74**	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	3.17	.....	a3.16	c3.19	b3.06	**c2.63**	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	3.34	j3.34	a3.39	c3.23	.....	**a3.08**	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	3.97	.....	.....	c3.93	.....	**a3.83**	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	c1.17	c1.15	j1.18	.....	**c1.12**	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	c1.48	c1.49	j1.59	.....	**c1.41**	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	c2.14	c2.05	.....	.....	c2.28	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	c1.48	c1.49	j1.59	.....	c1.90	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	c1.28	c1.29	j1.28	a1.36	**c1.23**	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	c1.48	c1.49	j1.51	.....	**c1.46**	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	c1.43	c1.59	j1.48	.....	**c1.41**	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	j1.41	.....	c1.33	c1.28	k1.29	k1.31	**c1.19**	.....	.....	j1.32	35
.....	.....	j.84	.49	c.48	c.46	i.52	.....	c.43	.....	.....	j.50	36
.....	.....	.....	.85	c.90	c.87	i.89	.....	**c.82**	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	1.04	c1.10	c1.06	.....	.....	**c1.01**	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	j1.05	.89	.....	c.85	i.85	a.95	c.79	.....	.....	j.92	39
.....	.....	.....	.62	c.66	c.63	.....	.....	c.61	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	c.93	c1.00	.....	k1.20	c.95	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.93	c.89	c.90	.....	.....	c.88	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	j1.40	1.22	c1.18	c1.20	1.20	k1.35	**c1.08**	.....	.....	j1.28	43
.....	.....	.....	1.04	c1.10	c1.07	.....	.....	**c1.03**	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	1.09	c.97	c1.00	.....	k1.15	**c.95**	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.94	c.90	c.96	.....	i.89	**c.88**	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	j.83	.84	c.85	c.84	.....	.....	**c.80**	.....	.....	j.82	47
.....	.....	j1.92	1.82	c1.79	.....	.....	.....	**l1.37**	.....	.....	j1.67	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	c.54	c.57	.....	.....	c.64	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	2.69	c2.75	a2.73	.....	.....	**c2.63**	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	c3.83	c3.88	a4.00	.....	.....	c3.86	.....	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**c3.75**	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	3.63	c3.69	a3.70	.....	.....	**c3.48**	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	2.69	c2.75	a2.75	.....	.....	**c2.62**	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	c3.83	c3.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	m46	.....	.....	.....	56
.....	.....	.....	1.26	j1.26	a1.29	l1.23	.....	**c1.19**	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a1.07	.....	l1.00	c1.19	.....	.....	.....	58
.....	.....	.....	1.13	.....	a1.07	.....	l1.00	c1.19	.....	.....	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	1.79	j1.85	a1.83	.....	.....	**c1.74**	.....	.....	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	1.09	.....	a1.01	.....	i.99	c1.20	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	.....	.....	1.13	j1.10	a1.14	l1.17	l1.17	**c1.09**	.....	.....	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	1.56	j1.62	a1.58	l1.61	1.71	**l1.39**	.....	.....	.....	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c1.43	.....	**c1.39**	.....	.....	.....	64

f 60 days. As long as roads are open, Indians to do hauling. j 25 days. k 47 days. l 20 days.
m 10 days.

REF0073275

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From ... To ...	Kansas City, Mo.						
		N. W. Wells.	E. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	J. M. Stevens.	J. G. Willock.	C. H. Searing.	
1	Shawnee, Okla	1.19	a1.24	d1.22	e1.24			b1.00
2	White Eagle, Okla	.88	a.85	d.87			e.92	e.69
3	Sioux City, Iowa			d.64			e.60	e.48
4	Toledo, Iowa	.84		d.83			e.78	e.48
5	Arkansas City, Kans	.82		b.82			e.77	e.75
6	Baxter Springs, Kans	.84		b.87			e.82	e.74
7	Cale, Kans	.89		b.87	e.82		e.82	e.75
8	Cedarvale, Kans	.84		b.87	e.82		e.81	e.75
9	Germantown, Kans	.79		b.79			e.75	
10	Hoat, Kans	.58		b.58			e.37	e.35
11	Lawrence, Kans	.64		b.36	e.36		e.24	e.24
12	Netawaka, Kans	.38		b.38			e.34	e.36
13	White Cloud, Kans	.51		b.51			e.45	e.45
14	Mount Pleasant, Mich			d1.21			e1.18	e1.23
15	Clontarf, Minn			d1.10				b1.07
16	Detroit, Minn		b1.09	d1.13				a1.00
17	Duluth, Minn							
18	Fosston, Minn		b1.28	b1.20				a1.29
19	Lathrop, Minn		b1.33	b1.39				b1.29
20	Morris, Minn		b1.14	b1.14			d1.34	a1.08
21	Pipestone, Minn		b.69				e.66	e.61
22	Park Rapids, Minn		b1.30	b1.28			e1.40	e1.24
23	Vermillion Lake, Minn		b1.69	b1.67			e2.07	e1.58
24	Kansas City, Mo							
25	Seneca, Mo		b.73				e.68	e.60
26	St. Louis, Mo							f.50
27	Arlee, Mont		b2.87	c2.89	b2.91			b2.76
28	Blackfeet Agency, Mont		b2.79	c2.74	b2.86			b2.66
29	Crow Agency, Mont			c1.99	b1.83			d1.89
30	Durham, Mont		b2.63	c2.62	2.66			b2.51
31	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont			c2.50				b2.40
32	Fort Peck Agency, Mont			c2.09				b2.04
33	Fort Shaw, Mont			c2.85				b2.73
34	Great Falls, Mont			c2.65				b2.54
35	Harlem, Mont		b2.30	c2.29	b2.31			b2.19
36	Poplar, Mont		b1.92	c1.90	b1.92			b1.82
37	Red Rock, Mont			c2.50				b2.41
38	Reshod, Mont		b2.04	c2.02	e2.11			b1.94
39	Bloomfield, Nebr	.93	b.90	c.91				b.86
40	Dakota City, Nebr	.74		c.84			e.82	e.59
41	Genoa, Nebr	.90	b.97	c.92				a.88
42	Omaha, Nebr							
43	Pender, Nebr	1.01	1.05					
44	Rushville, Nebr	1.26	a1.21	c1.25	a1.28			g1.10
45	Santee Agency, Nebr	1.31	a1.28	g1.30				a.88
46	Stuart, Nebr	1.09	a1.16	c1.04				a1.05
47	Valentine, Nebr	1.04	a1.09	c1.01	a1.07			g.99
48	Verdigris, Nebr	1.20	a1.24	c1.28				a1.15

a 25 days. b 30 days. c 35 days. d 40 days. e 20 days. f 10 days.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City, Mo.	Omaha, Nebr.							
De Forest Richards.	N. W. Wells.	E. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	J. M. Stevens.	J. G. Willock.	C. H. Searing.	De Forest Richards.	Number.
	1.75	a1.19	d1.79	e1.85		b1.45		1
	1.33	a1.30	d1.36		e1.32	e1.14		2
			d.43		e.38	e.31		3
	.81		d.79		e.77	e.15		4
	.89		b.84		e.81	e.81		5
	.84		b.87		e.82	e.78		6
	.89		b.87	e.89	e.84	e.83		7
	.83		b.87	e.89	e.89	e.77		8
	.79		b.79		e.75			9
	.58		b.58		e.47	e.46		10
	.72		b.67	e.66	e.55	e.54		11
	.49		b.51		e.47	e.46		12
	.66		b.63		e.57	e.56		13
			d1.19		e1.17	e1.14		14
			b1.07			b1.03		15
		b1.01	b1.01			a1.00		16
								17
		b1.25	b1.20			a1.19		18
		b1.35	b1.36			b1.26		19
		b1.10	b1.11		d1.31	a1.03		20
			b.69		e.66	e.61		21
		b1.26	b1.24		e1.46	e1.20		22
		b1.65	b1.63		e2.03	e1.55		23
			b.43		e.38	f.40		24
		b.61			e.76	e.68		25
						f.60		26
		b2.77	c2.79	b2.79		b2.66		27
		b2.75	c2.73	b2.80		b2.69		28
			c1.89	b1.68		d1.63		29
		b2.50	c2.58	2.69		b2.47		30
			c2.46			b2.36		31
			c2.03			b1.96		32
			c2.81			b2.69		33
			c2.60			b2.50		34
		b2.26	c2.25	b2.28		b2.15		35
		b1.87	c1.85	b1.88		b1.78		36
			c2.48			b2.37		37
		b1.99	c1.98	e2.10		b1.90		38
	.89	b.85	c.86			b.81		39
	.55		c.39		e.35	e.34		40
	.72	b.78	c.77			a.65		41
g1.00	.82	.81						42
g1.15	1.01	a.89	c1.00	a.91		g.80	g.78	43
	.98	a.95	c.99			a.78	g.85	44
g1.03	.69	a.69	c.66			a.69		45
g1.06	.73	a.73	c.71	a.79		g.70	g.72	46
g1.18	.97	a.89	c.98			a.84	g.85	48

g 15 days. h 60 days. i 50 days. j 47 days. k 45 days.

REF0073276

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From ... / To—	Kansas City, Mo.			
		R. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	C. H. Searing.	Jno. G. Willock.
1	Carson ... Nev.	a 3.75	c 3.70	**b 3.51**	**h 3.67**
2	Elko ... Nev.	a 3.45	c 3.44	**b 3.28**	**f 3.46**
3	Schurz ... Nev.	a **4.20**			**h 4.19**
4	Wadsworth ... Nev.	a 3.45	c 3.45	**b 3.28**	**f 3.46**
5	Albuquerque School ... N. Mex.		c 2.22	b 2.38	**e 2.20**
6	Dulce Side Track ... N. Mex.			**d 3.02**	
7	Gallup ... N. Mex.	b 3.61	c 3.77	**d 3.44**	
8	Las Cruces ... N. Mex.		c 2 65	**b 2.45**	
9	Mescalero Agency ... N. Mex.			**h 3.35**	
10	Navajo Agency ... N. Mex.			**h 4.02**	
11	Santa Fé ... N. Mex.			**b 2.02**	
12	Tula Rosa, N. Mex., or point on El Paso and North East R. R. near at Mescalero Agency ... N. Mex.			d 2.88	
13	Indian School Siding, Carlisle ... Pa.	c 1.20		**e 1.18**	
14	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle ... Pa.	c 1.20		**e 1.18**	
15	Ouray Agency ... Utah.	a 3.15	a 3.10	**b 2.97**	
16	Price Station ... Utah.	a 2.15	a 2.10	**c 2.02**	
17	Uintah Valley Agency ... Utah.	a 3.15	a 3.19	**b 2.97**	
18	Ashland ... Wis.			**g .89**	
19	Lac du Flambeau ... Wis.	f .87	a .89	**g .86**	
20	Oneida ... Wis.		a .91	**e .80**	g .91
21	Shawano ... Wis.	**e .75**	a .77	g .78	
22	Tomah ... Wis.	**e .56**	a .75	g .52	
23	Wittenberg ... Wis.	e .83	a .87	**g .82**	
24	*Arapahoe Issue Station ... Wyo.			**h 3.35**	
25	Casper ... Wyo.	a 1.97	d 2.10	**e 1.65**	
26	Shoshone Agency ... Wyo.			**h 3.35**	
27	Chemawa ... Oreg.			**d 3.00**	
28	Grande Ronde Agency ... Oreg.			**d 6.35**	
29	Klamath Agency ... Oreg.			**d 5.50**	
30	Pendleton ... Oreg.			**d 2.95**	
31	Sheridan ... Oreg.			**d 3.00**	
32	The Dalles ... Oreg.			**d 2.93**	
33	Toledo (Yaquina Bay) ... Oreg.			**d 3.88**	
34	Warm Springs Agency ... Oreg.			**d 4.51**	
35	Creston ... Wash.			**d 2.90**	
36	Gate City ... Wash.			**d 3.40**	
37	Oyhut (Grays Harbor) ... Wash.			**d 4.61**	
38	Neah Bay Agency ... Wash.			**d 5.00**	
39	Reservation ... Wash.			**d 3.38**	
40	Rockford ... Wash.			**d 3.33**	
41	Wilbur ... Wash.			**d 3.00**	
42	Tekoa ... Wash.			**d 3.00**	
43	Toppenish Station ... Wash.			**d 3.70**	
44	Tulalip ... Wash.			**d 3.80**	
45	Union City ... Wash.			**d 4.45**	
46	Whittier ... N. C.	c 1.90		**e 1.86**	

*On Shoshone Reservation, at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popeagie rivers, about 6 miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephens Mission.

a 25 days. b 30 days. c 35 days. d 40 days. e 20 days. f 10 days.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City, Mo.				Omaha, Nebr.							Number.
Jas. M. Stevens.	N. W. Wells.	De Forest Richards.	W. E. Travis.	R. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	C. H. Searing.	Jno. G. Willock.	Jas. M. Stevens.	N. W. Wells.	De Forest Richards.	W. E. Travis.	
b 3.66	3.62			a 3.75	c 3.70	**b 3.51**	h 3.67	b 3.66	3.62			1
b 3.42	3.37			a 3.45	c 3.44	**b 3.28**	f 3.46	b 3.42	3.37			2
	a **4.12**			a 4.20			h 4.19		a **4.12**			3
	3.37			a 3.45	c 3.45	**b 3.28**	f 3.46		3.37			4
	2.30				c 2.30	b 2.38	**e 2.20**		2.42			5
b 3.14						**d 3.22**		h 3.31				6
b 3.49				b 3.84	c 3.92	**d 3.64**		h 3.69				7
a 2.47					c 2.89	b 2.75		**a 2.07**				8
j 3.37						h 3.65		**j 3.37**				9
d 4.23						**h 4.32**		d 4.43				10
b 2.13						**b 2.02**		b 2.53				11
b **2.77**						d 3.15		b **2.97**				12
f 1.25				c 1.30		**e 1.24**						13
				c 1.30		**e 1.24**						14
	3.05		c 3.08	a 3.50	a 3.40	**h 3.27**			3.35		**c 3.16**	15
b 2.09	2.05		a 2.18	a 2.50	a 2.40	**e 2.32**		b 2.44	2.35		a 2.26	16
	3.05		c 3.08	a 3.50	a 3.39	**h 3.27**			3.35		**c 3.16**	17
						g .89						18
				f .67	a .69	**g .66**						19
					a .56	**e .80**	g 91					20
e .87				**e .75**	a .77	g .78		e .83				21
				e .51	a .45	g .52						22
				e .86	a .88	**g .85**						23
		g 3.40				**h 3.35**				g 3.05		24
	2.17	f 1.90		a 1.58	d 1.65	**e 1.43**			1.79	f 1.53		25
		g 3.40				**h 3.35**				g 3.05		26
						d 3.00						27
						d 6.35						28
						d 5.50						29
						d 2.95						30
						d 3.00						31
						d 2.93						32
						d 3.88						33
						d 4.51						34
						d 2.90						35
						d 3.40						36
						d 4.61						37
						d 5.00						38
						d 3.38						39
						d 3.33						40
						d 3.00						41
						d 3.00						42
						d 3.70						43
						d 3.80						44
						d 4.45						45
						e 1.86						46

g 15 days. h 60 days. i 50 days. j 47 days. k 45 days.

115 days. This bid includes warehouse charges in Casper, Wyo., and loading Indian teams.

REF0073277

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From / To—		Sioux City, Iowa.					
			N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	J. M. Stevens.	Jno. G. Willock.	C. H. Searing.
1	Casa Grande	Ariz.	3.22	a3.30	b3.26	c3.37	c3.21	**a3.06**
2	Colorado River Agency	Ariz.		a5.93	b5.74	c5.54		d5.33
3	Fort Apache	Ariz.				g5.27		f5.14
4	Fort Mojave	Ariz.	4.10		b4.13		f4.07	**A4.03**
5	Hackberry	Ariz.	3.89		b3.89		b3.79	a3.56
6	Holbrook	Ariz.			b4.35	c4.27		b4.19
7	Phœnix	Ariz.			b4.41	c4.28		b4.14
8	San Carlos Agency	Ariz.			b3.89	b3.73		**b3.41**
9	Tucson	Ariz.	3.23		b3.19		b3.14	a3.05
10	Seligman	Ariz.	3.81		b3.89		b3.79	a3.14
11	Ager	Cal.			b3.29		b3.19	c3.14
12	Amedee	Cal.	4.51		b4.57		f4.47	c3.90
13	Genesee	Cal.	4.51		b4.57		f4.47	f4.17
14	San Jacinto	Cal.			b3.61		a3.50	a3.37
15	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma	Cal.	3.82		b3.81	c3.49	a3.40	a3.36
16	Hoopa Valley Agency	Cal.		f8.30	b8.50			f7.95
17	Needles	Cal.	3.66		b3.61		c3.57	**a3.49**
18	Perris	Cal.			b3.56	3.36	c3.50	a3.37
19	Portersville	Cal.	3.26		b3.22		c3.15	a3.56
20	Round Valley Agency	Cal.	4.54				c4.40	f8.20
21	San Francisco	Cal.					a2.35	c3.09
22	Ukiah	Cal.	3.53		b3.54		A3.47	b3.22
23	Fort Lewis	Colo.	3.35		b3.23	c3.27	a3.15	c3.29
24	Grand Junction	Colo.	2.80	j2.85	b3.87	c2.89	a2.84	c2.74
25	Hesperus	Colo.	3.17		b3.27	c3.27	a3.06	c2.63
26	Ignacio	Colo.	3.46	j3.49	b3.59	c3.34		b3.28
27	Mancos	Colo.	4.02			c3.97		b3.93
28	Bismarck	N. Dak.		c1.18	c1.16	j1.17		c1.19
29	Devils Lake Agency	N. Dak.		c1.37	c1.39	j1.43		c1.31
30	Fort Berthold Agency	N. Dak.		c2.20	c2.30			c2.03
31	Fort Totten	N. Dak.		c1.37	c1.39	j1.43		c1.30
32	Mandan	N. Dak.		a1.20	c1.21	j1.21	b1.70	c1.15
33	Minot	N. Dak.		c1.45	c1.49	j1.52		c1.43
34	Rolla	N. Dak.		c1.43	c1.50	j1.49		c1.41
35	Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak.		c1.28	c1.21	k1.31	A1.26	c1.14
36	Armour	S. Dak.	.33	c.34	c.30	1.40		c.41
37	Chamberlain	S. Dak.	.52	c.58	c.56	1.61		c.52
38	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.	.74	c.78	c.75			c.71
39	Eureka	S. Dak.	.84		c.80	1.80	b.90	c.74
40	Flandreau	S. Dak.	c.47	c.51	c.48			c.47
41	Gettysburg	S. Dak.		c.89	c.90		A1.10	c.85
42	Highmore	S. Dak.	.66		c.60			c.58
43	Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak.	1.11	c1.09	c1.10	1.10	A1.25	c.98
44	Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.	.74	c.78	c.76			c.73
45	Pierre	S. Dak.	.92	c.87	c.90		A1.10	c.85
46	Siseeton	S. Dak.	.95	c.98	c.95		1.89	c.88
47	Springfield	S. Dak.	.55	c.59	c.57			c.55
48	Rapid City	S. Dak.	1.92	c1.89				**k1.37**
49	Yankton Agency	S. Dak.		c.55	c.57			c.65
50	Blackfoot	Idaho.	2.69	c2.75	b2.75			c2.63
51	Fort Lapwai	Idaho.	c3.94	c3.97	b4.15			c3.96
52	Lapwai	Idaho.						c3.75
53	Lewiston	Idaho.	3.74	c3.80	b3.80			c3.60
54	Rosa Fork	Idaho.	2.69	c2.75	b2.75			c2.92
55	Spalding	Idaho.	c3.94	c3.97				
56	Chicago	Ill.						m.51
57	Chickasha	Ind. T.	1.38	j1.38	b1.38	11.33		c1.33
58	Marlow	Ind. T.			b1.07		**11.00**	c1.33
59	Minco	Ind. T.	1.20		b1.07		**11.00**	c1.33
60	Muscogee	Ind. T.						**c1.76**
61	Wyandotte	Ind. T.	1.29		b1.23		**11.19**	c1.30
62	Darlington	Okla.	1.24	j1.20	b1.27	11.29	11.27	**c1.23**
63	Kildare	Okla.				11.89	1.90	**11.39**
64	Kiowa Agency	Okla.				c1.53		c1.59

a 35 days. *b* 40 days. *c* 30 days. *d* 40 days to Needles, thence to agency by first boat. *e* 30 days to Needles, thence to agency by first boat. *f* 60 days. *g* 49 days. *k* 50 days.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Sioux City, Iowa.			St. Louis, Mo.									Number.
H. A. Morgan.	W. J. Wiley.	De Forest Richards.	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	J. M. Stevens.	Jno. G. Willock.	C. H. Searing.	H. A. Morgan.	W. J. Wiley.	De Forest Richards.	
			3.21	a3.27	b3.24	c3.29	c3.19	a3.14				1
				a5.75	b5.61	c5.54		d5.38				2
						g5.37		f5.19				3
			4.10		b4.12		f4.07	**b3.98**				4
			3.81		b3.81		b3.71	a3.52				5
					b4.55	c4.37		b4.28				6
					b4.51	c4.34		b4.19				7
a5.20					b3.79	b3.63		**b3.54**	a4.97			8
			3.27		b3.24		b3.19	a3.14				9
			3.29		b3.81		b3.71	a3.24				10
					b3.49		b3.39	c3.34				11
			4.51		b4.57		f4.47	c4.10				12
			4.51		b4.57		f4.47	f4.19				13
					b3.71		a3.60	a3.28				14
			3.51		b3.51	c3.49	a3.40	a3.45				15
	17.80			f8.30	b8.50			f8.01		**17.80**		16
			3.77		b3.72		c3.67	a3.59				17
					b3.63	3.67	c3.60	a3.72				18
			3.24		b3.22		c3.15	a3.65				19
			4.58				c4.45	f8.50				20
							a2.40	c3.25				21
			3.47		b3.47		A3.37	b3.25				22
			3.42		b3.28	c3.33	a3.20	c2.78				23
			2.86	j2.89	b3.01		a2.89	c2.80				24
			3.27		b3.14	c3.18	a3.11	c2.69				25
			3.45	j3.39	b3.48	c3.33		b3.28				26
			4.09			c3.93		b4.08				27
				c1.05	c1.03	j1.06		c1.12				28
				c1.40	c1.45	j1.48		c1.66				29
								c2.34				30
				c1.40	c1.45	j1.48		c1.85				31
				c1.20	c1.22	j1.20	b1.40	c1.16				32
				c1.50	c1.53	j1.57		c1.44				33
				c1.46	c1.70	j1.67		c1.61				34
		j1.24		c1.23	c1.15	k1.25	A1.20	c1.20			j1.23	35
		j.39	.73	c.75	c.70	1.80		c.84			j.90	36
			1.55	c1.60	c1.58	11.60		c1.52				37
			1.75	c1.80	c1.70			c1.51				38
		j.90	.78		c.74	1.74	b.84	c.74			j.85	39
			.91	c.96	c.93			c.87				40
				c.92	c.94		A1.14	c.89				41
			1.73		c.90			c1.38				42
		j1.23	1.17	c1.12	c1.14	1.14	A1.29	c1.02			j1.30	43
			1.75	c1.80	c1.78			c1.53				44
			.96	c.90	c.94		A1.14	c.89				45
			1.90	c1.95	c1.91		1.92	c1.10				46
		j.55	1.50	c1.53	c1.50			c1.20			j1.48	47
		j1.67	2.93	c2.95				12.17			j2.78	48
								c1.45				49
			3.35	c3.40	b3.40			c3.23				50
			c4.50	c4.54	b4.70			c4.66				51
								c4.25				52
			4.30	c4.37	b4.33			c4.10				53
			3.35	c3.41	b3.42			c3.22				54
			c4.50	c4.58								55
								m.53				56
			1.49	j1.45	b1.45	11.39		c1.36				57
					b1.27		**11.24**	c1.53				58
			1.37		b1.27		**11.24**	c1.53				59
			1.68	j1.77	**b1.23**			c1.63				60
			1.05		b1.15		1.06	c1.17				61
			1.39	j1.35	b1.37	11.41	11.45	c1.33				62
			1.55	j1.63	b1.59	11.61	1.69	**11.41**				63
						c1.59		c1.55				64

(60 days as long as roads are open; Indians to do hauling. *f* 25 days. *k* 47 days. *l* 20 days. *m* 10 days.

REF0073278

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From ... / To—		Sioux City, Iowa.					
			N. W. Wells.	H. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	J. M. Stevens.	Jno. G. Willock.	C. H. Searing.
1	Shawnee	Okla.				d1.96		**b 1.48**
2	White Eagle	Okla.	1.79	a 1.35	c 1.36		d1.41	**d 1.10**
3	Sioux City	Iowa.						
4	Toledo	Iowa.	.83		c .78		d .73	**d .45**
5	Arkansas City	Kans.	.89		b .87		d .83	**d .83**
6	Baxter Springs	Kans.	.87		b .87		d .82	**d .78**
7	Cale	Kans.	.88		b .87	d .91	d .82	d .85
8	Cedarvale	Kans.	.84		b .87	d .89	d .80	**d .77**
9	Germantown	Kans.	.81		b .80		d .78	
10	Hoyt	Kans.	.67		b .61		d .57	**d .56**
11	Lawrence	Kans.	.69		b .65	d .69	d .58	**d .54**
12	Netawaka	Kans.	.57		b .60		d .52	**d .51**
13	White Cloud	Kans.	.76		b .72		d .67	**d .65**
14	Mount Pleasant	Mich.			b1.19		d1.17	**d1.14**
15	Clontarf	Minn.			b1.01			**b1.00**
16	Detroit	Minn.		b1.02	b1.07			**a 1.00**
17	Duluth	Minn.						
18	Fosston	Minn.		b1.25	b1.20			**a 1.18**
19	Lathrop	Minn.		b1.35	b1.39			**b 1.26**
20	Morris	Minn.		b1.06	b1.10		c1.30	**a 1.04**
21	Pipestone	Minn.			b .48		d .41	**d .36**
22	Park Rapids	Minn.		b1.21	b1.21		d1.33	**d 1.17**
23	Vermillion Lake	Minn.		b1.62	b1.60		d1.69	**d 1.52**
24	Kansas City	Mo.			b .51		d .48	c .60
25	Seneca	Mo.			b .84		d .78	**d .72**
26	St. Louis	Mo.						**c .70**
27	Arlee	Mont.		b2.77	f2.79	b2.81		**b 2.66**
28	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.		b2.72	f2.70	b2.78		**b 2.59**
29	Crow Agency	Mont.			f2.03	b1.89		**c 1.87**
30	Durham	Mont.		b2.56	f2.54	2.58		**b 2.44**
31	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont.			f2.43			**b 2.33**
32	Fort Peck Agency	Mont.			f2.00			**b 1.93**
33	Fort Shaw	Mont.			f2.80			**b 2.66**
34	Great Falls	Mont.			f2.58			**b 2.47**
35	Harlem	Mont.		b2.23	f2.22	b2.25		**b 2.12**
36	Poplar	Mont.		b1.85	f1.82	b1.85		**b 1.75**
37	Red Rock	Mont.			f2.48			**b 2.37**
38	Rosebud	Mont.		b1.98	f1.95	d2.07		**b 1.87**
39	Bloomfield	Nebr.	.79	b .78	f .75			b .76
40	Dakota City	Nebr.	.59		f .43		d .39	**d .39**
41	Genoa	Nebr.	.81	b .89	f .88			**c .76**
42	Omaha	Nebr.						**d .30**
43	Pender	Nebr.	.75	.75				
44	Rushville	Nebr.	1.03	a .90	f1.00	a .91		**g .79**
45	Santee Agency	Nebr.	.93	a .95	f .92			**a .92**
46	Stuart	Nebr.	.69	a .68	f .65			**a .68**
47	Valentine	Nebr.	.71	a .71	f .69	a .72		**g .68**
48	Verdigris	Nebr.	.87	a .90	f .94			**a .84**

a 25 days. b 30 days. c 40 days. d 20 days. e 10 days. f 35 days. g 15 days. h 60 days. i 50 days.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Sioux City, Iowa.	St. Louis, Mo.							Number.
De Forest Richards.	N. W. Wells.	H. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	J. M. Stevens.	Jno. G. Willock.	C. H. Searing.	De Forest Richards.	
	1.62	a1.69	c1.66	d1.69		**b 1.56**		1
	1.34	a1.30	c1.33		d1.37	**d 1.14**		2
			c1.27		**d 1.30**			3
	.94		c1.01		d .92	**d .60**		4
	.94		b .95		**d .89**	d .90		5
	.97		b .96		d .91	**d .88**		6
	1.03		b .96	d .99	d .91	**d .88**		7
	1.03		b1.03	d1.00	d .94	**d .88**		8
	1.15		b1.10		**d 1.02**			9
	.77		b .74		d .67	**d .66**		10
	.77		b .73	d .81	d .67	**d .60**		11
	.93		b .93		d .90	**d .86**		12
	1.15		b1.15		d1.08	**d 1.04**		13
			b1.49		d1.39	**d 1.36**		14
			b1.08			**b 1.05**		15
		b1.50	b1.51			**a 1.40**		16
								17
		b1.58	b1.50			**a 1.45**		18
		b1.53	b1.50			**b 1.45**		19
		b1.15	b1.15		c1.35	**a 1.09**		20
			b .84		d .77	**d .71**		21
		b1.28	b1.25		d1.38	**d 1.22**		22
		b1.67	b1.65		d1.75	**d 1.57**		23
			b .78		.76	**c .66**		24
			b .83		d .79	**d .73**		25
								26
		b3.00	f3.05	b3.07		b 3 10		27
		b 2.77	f2.75	b 2 83		**b 2.61**		28
			f2.59	b 2.43		**c 2.12**		29
		b2.61	f2 60	2.64		**b 2.49**		30
			f2.48			**b 2.38**		31
			f2.65			**b 1.98**		32
			f2.79			**b 2.71**		33
			f2.63			**b 2.52**		34
		b2.28	f2.27	b2.29		**b 2.17**		35
		b1.85	f1.87	b1.91		**b 1.80**		36
			f2.70			**b 2.59**		37
		b2.01	f2.09	d2.12		**b 1.92**		38
	1.39	b1.39	f1.35			**b 1.26**		39
	.90		f .82		**d .70**	d .74		40
	1.38	b1.41	f1.45			**a 1.35**		41
						d .54		42
g.70	1.60	1.55					g 1.50	43
g.85	1.65	a 1.57	f1.60	a 1.68		**g 1.45**	g 1.53	44
	1.72	a 1.70	f1.79			**a 1.08**		45
g.69	1.48	a 1.48	f1.44			**a 1.42**	g 1.55	46
g.73	1.53	a 1.53	f1.50	a 1.58		**g 1.35**	g 1.55	47
g.85	1.61	a 1.67	f1.69			**a 1.35**	g 1.62	48

REF0073279

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From / To—	Sioux City, Iowa.				
		R. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	C. H. Searing.	J. G. Willock.	J. M. Stevens.
1	Carson, Nev.	a 3.75	f 3.70	b 3.34	h 3.67	b 3.66
2	Elko, Nev.	a 3.45	f 3.44	b 3.28	f 2.46	b 3.42
3	Schurz, Nev.	a 4.20			h 4.19	
4	Wadsworth, Nev.	a 3.45	f 3.45	b 3.28	f 3.46	
5	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.		f 2.40	b 2.50	d 2.30	
6	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex.			c 3.36		b 3.47
7	Gallup, N. Mex.	b 3.91	f 3.95	c 3.78		b 3.77
8	Las Cruces, N. Mex.		f 3.14	b 3.05		a 2.93
9	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.			h 3.85		f 3.73
10	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.			h 4.59		c 4.53
11	Santa Fe, N. Mex.			b 2.52		b 2.53
12	Tula Rosa, N. Mex., or point on El Paso and North East R. R., nearest Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.			c 3.38		b 3.07
13	Indian School Siding, Carlisle, Pa.	f 1.30		d 1.24		
14	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle, Pa.	f 1.30		d 1.24		
15	Ouray Agency, Utah.	a 3.50	a 3.40	h 3.27		
16	Price Station, Utah.	a 2.50	a 2.40	f 2.32		b 2.44
17	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.	a 3.50	a 3.39	h 3.27		
18	Ashland, Wis.			g .89		
19	Lac du Flambeau, Wis.	e .68	a .69	g .67		
20	Oneida, Wis.		a .93	d .92	g .93	
21	Shawano, Wis.	d .75	a .77	g .78		d .87
22	Tomah, Wis.	d .41	a .45	g .52		
23	Wittenberg, Wis.	d .82	a .82	g .81		
24	*Arapahoe Issue Station, Wyo.			h 2.25		
25	Casper, Wyo.	a 1.54	c 1.65	d 1.43		
26	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.			h 2.35		
27	Chemawa, Oreg.			c 3.00		
28	Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg.			c 6.35		
29	Klamath Agency, Oreg.			c 5.50		
30	Pendleton, Oreg.			c 2.95		
31	Sheridan, Oreg.			c 3.00		
32	The Dalles, Oreg.			c 2.97		
33	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oreg.			c 3.88		
34	Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.			c 4.51		
35	Creston, Wash.			c 2.90		
36	Gate City, Wash.			c 3.40		
37	Oyhut (Grays Harbor), Wash.			c 4.61		
38	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.			c 5.00		
39	Reservation, Wash.			c 3.38		
40	Rockford, Wash.			c 3.33		
41	Wilbur, Wash.			c 3.00		
42	Tekoa, Wash.			c 3.00		
43	Toppenish Station, Wash.			c 3.70		
44	Tulalip, Wash.			c 3.80		
45	Union City, Wash.			c 4.45		
46	Whittier, N. C.			f 1.80		

*On Shoshone Reservation, at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popoagie rivers, about 6 miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephens Mission.

a 25 days. *b* 30 days. *c* 40 days. *d* 20 days. *e* 10 days. *f* 35 days. *g* 15 days. *h* 60 days. *i* 50 days.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Sioux City, Iowa.			St. Louis, Mo.							Number.
N. W. Wells.	De Forest Richards.	W. E. Travis.	R. P. Barron.	I. P. Baker.	C. H. Searing.	J. G. Willock.	J. M. Stevens.	N. W. Wells.	De Forest Richards.	
3.62			a 4.35	f 4.37	b 4.15	h 4.35	b 4.32	4.29		1
3.37			a 4.15	f 4.12	b 3.92	f 4.10	b 4.09	4.01		2
a 4.12			a 4.90			h 4.88		a 4.79		3
3.37			a 4.15	f 4.12	b 3.90	f 4.10		4.04		4
2.59				f 2.30	b 2.40	d 2.20		2.21		5
					c 3.45		b 3.44			6
			b 3.92	f 3.99	c 3.77		b 3.79			7
					b 2.90		a 2.77			8
					h 3.80		f 3.67			9
					h 4.60		c 4.53			10
					b 2.50		b 2.43			11
					c 3.38		b 3.07			12
			f 1.20		d 1.24					13
			f 1.20		d 1.24					14
3.35		f 3.18	a 3.90	a 3.86	h 3.67			3.80		15
2.35		a 2.38	a 2.90	a 2.85	f 2.68		b 2.83	2.80		16
3.35		f 3.18	a 3.90	a 3.86	h 3.67			3.80		17
					g .99					18
					g .87					19
				a 1.21	d 1.08	d 1.16				20
			d .85	a .89	g .98		d .99			21
			d .75	a .79	g .76					22
			d .91	a .93	g .90					23
	g 3.00				h 2.47				g 3.53	24
1.70	f 1.50		a 2.00	c 2.25	d 1.90			2.30	f 2.05	25
	g 3.00				h 2.47				g 3.55	26
					c 3.27					27
					c 6.75					28
					c 5.75					29
					c 3.30					30
					c 3.35					31
					c 3.25					32
					c 4.25					33
					c 3.00					34
					c 3.10					35
					c 3.60					36
					c 4.81					37
					c 5.50					38
					c 3.63					39
					c 3.63					40
					c 3.25					41
					c 3.35					42
					c 3.95					43
					c 4.00					44
					c 4.70					45
					f 1.64					46

f 47 days. *h* 45 days. *i* 15 days. This bid includes warehouse charges in Casper, Wyo., and loading Indian teams.

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From ... To—		St. Paul, Minn.			
			J. M. Stevens.	I. P. Baker.	W. J. Wiley.	R. P. Barron.
1	Casa Grande	Ariz.				
2	Colorado River Agency	Ariz.	*c* 5.50			
3	Fort Apache	Ariz.	*f* 5.42			
4	Fort Mojave	Ariz.				
5	Hackberry	Ariz.				
6	Holbrook	Ariz.	*a* 1.37	*g* 1.61		
7	Phœnix	Ariz.	*a* 1.39	*g* 1.62		
8	San Carlos Agency	Ariz.	*g* 3.68	*g* 3.87		
9	Tucson	Ariz.				
10	Seligman	Ariz.				
11	Ager	Cal.				
12	Amedee	Cal.				
13	Genesee	Cal.				
14	San Jacinto	Cal.				
15	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma	Cal.				
16	Hoopa Valley Agency	Cal.			*n* 8.40	
17	Needles	Cal.				
18	Perris	Cal.				
19	Porterville	Cal.				
20	Round Valley Agency	Cal.				
21	San Francisco	Cal.				
22	Uklah	Cal.				
23	Fort Lewis	Co'o.				
24	Grand Junction	Colo.				
25	Hesperus	Colo.				
26	Ignacio	Colo.	*a* 3.38	*g* 3.62		*o* 3.49
27	Mancos	Colo.	*a* 3.98			
28	Bismarck	N. Dak.	*o*.91	*a*.88		*a*.90
29	Devils Lake Agency	N. Dak.	*o* 1.21	*a* 1.22		*a* 1.17
30	Fort Berthold Agency	N. Dak.		*a* 1.05		*a* 1.80
31	Fort Totten	N. Dak.	*o* 1.21	*a* 1.22		*a* 1.17
32	Mandan	N. Dak.	*o*.92	*a*.90		*a*.88
33	Minot	N. Dak.	*o* 1.24	*a* 1.23		*a* 1.15
34	Rolla	N. Dak.	*o* 1.28	*a* 1.21		*a* 1.19
35	Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak.	*q* 1.25	*a* 1.15		*a* 1.23
36	Armour	S. Dak.	*l*.70	*a*.59		*a*.63
37	Chamberlain	S. Dak.	*l*.99	*a*.96		*a* 1.00
38	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.		*a* 1.17		*a* 1.20
39	Eureka	S. Dak.	*l*.82	*a*.80		
40	Fiandreau	S. Dak.		*a*.90		*a*.93
41	Gettysburg	S. Dak.		*a*.91		*a*.93
42	Highmore	S. Dak.		*a*.75		*a* 1.00
43	Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak.	1.14	*a* 1.14		*a* 1.12
44	Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.		*a* 1.21		*a* 1.20
45	Pierre	S. Dak.		*a*.91		*a*.90
46	Sisseton	S. Dak.				
47	Springfield	S. Dak.		*a*.87		*a*.91
48	Rapid City	S. Dak.				*a* 2.90
49	Yankton Agency	S. Dak.		*a*.86		*a*.84
50	Blackfoot	Idaho.				
51	Fort Lapwai	Idaho.				
52	Lapwai	Idaho.				
53	Lewiston	Idaho.				
54	Ross Fork	Idaho.				
55	Spalding	Idaho.				
56	Chicago	Ill.				
57	Chickasha	Ind. T.	*l* 1.44			*o* 1.48
58	Marlow	Ind. T.				
59	Minco	Ind. T.				
60	Muscogee	Ind. T.				
61	Wyandotte	Ind. T.				
62	Darlington	Okla.	*l* 1.42	*g* 1.37		*o* 1.35
63	Kildare	Okla.				
64	Kiowa Agency	Okla.	*a* 1.64			

Number.	St. Paul, Minn.			San Francisco, Cal.				Number.
	J. G. Willock.	De Forest Richards.	N. W. Wells.	J. M. Stevens.	W. J. Wiley.	S. I. Allard.	H. A. Morgan.	
1				*a* 2.08	*b* 1.87	*b* 2.03		1
2				*c* 3.40	*d* 3.43	*e* 3.38		2
3				*f* 3.93	*d* 3.82	*d* 3.93		3
4						*d* 4.18		4
5				2.76	*b* 2.49	*b* 2.63		5
6				*a* 2.46	*b* 2.38	*b* 2.78		6
7				*a* 2.75	*b* 2.38	*b* 2.63		7
8				*g* 2.80	*q* 2.58		*h* 4.24	8
9				*a* 2.38	*b* 2.38	*b* 2.33		9
10					*b* 2.40	*b* 2.78		10
11				*k* 2.00	*j* 1.76	*i* 1.38		11
12					*a* 2.80	*l* 2.38		12
13				*k* 3.28	*a* 2.90	*d* 3.23		13
14				*a* 1.52	*j* 1.97	*i* 1.42		14
15				*a* 1.90	*j* 1.79	*b* 1.87		15
16					*n* 3.40	*m* 3.53		16
17				*g* 2.94	*j* 2.49	*b* 2.78		17
18				1.41	*j* 1.22	*b* 1.31		18
19				*k* 1.30	*j* 1.19	*b* 1.24		19
20						*m* 3.88		20
21								21
22				*b* 1.15	*j* 1.34	*j* 1.24		22
23								23
24								24
25								25
26								26
27								27
28								28
29								29
30								30
31								31
32	1.01							32
33								33
34								34
35	*p* 1.20	*o* 1.23						35
36		*o*.68	.64					36
37			*a*.94					37
38			*a* 1.14					38
39	*g*.92	*o*.93	.86					39
40			*a*.88					40
41	*p* 1.14							41
42			1.08					42
43	*p* 1.29	*o* 1.40	1.17					43
44			*a* 1.14					44
45	*p* 1.14		1.00					45
46								46
47		*o*.85	.87					47
48		*o* 2.73	2.97					48
49								49
50					*i* 1.97	*a* 2.44		50
51					*d* 1.98	*a* 2.19		51
52					*d* 2.40	*d* 4.58		52
53				*a* 1.90	*a* 1.68	*a* 2.08		53
54					*i* 1.97	*a* 2.44		54
55					*d* 2.10			55
56								56
57								57
58								58
59								59
60								60
61								61
62			1.42					62
63								63
64								64

a 30 days. *b* 10 days. *c* 30 days to Needles, thence to agency by first boat. *d* 60 days. *e* 10 days to Needles or Yuma, thence first boat to agency. *f* 40 days. *g* 40 days. *h* 35 days. *i* 7 days. *j* 5 days. *k* 15 days. *l* 20 days. *m* 55 days. *n* 60 days, as long as roads are open, Indians to do hauling. *o* 25 days. *p* 50 days. *q* 47 days.

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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From / To—		St. Paul, Minn.		
			J. M. Slavens.	I. P. Baker.	R. P. Barron.
1	Shawnee	Okla.			
2	White Eagle	Okla.		b 1.48	**f 1.40**
3	Sioux City	Iowa.			
4	Toledo	Iowa.			
5	Arkansas City	Kans.			
6	Baxter Springs	Kans.			
7	Cale	Kans.			
8	Cedarvale	Kans.			
9	Germantown	Kans.			
10	Hoyt	Kans.			
11	Lawrence	Kans.			
12	Netawaka	Kans.			
13	White Cloud	Kans.			
14	Mount Pleasant	Mich.			
15	Clontarf	Minn.		**a .76**	
16	Detroit	Minn.		a .78	**a .76**
17	Duluth	Minn.			
18	Foston	Minn.		**a .93**	a .95
19	Lathrop	Minn.		a 1.13	**a 1.03**
20	Morris	Minn.		a .83	**a .81**
21	Pipestone	Minn.			
22	Park Rapids	Minn.		**a .93**	a .95
23	Vermilion Lake	Minn.		a 1.33	a 1.35
24	Kansas City	Mo.			
25	Seneca	Mo.			
26	St. Louis	Mo.			
27	Arlee	Mont.	a 2.57	d 2.49	**a 2.45**
28	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	a 2.53	**d 2.43**	a 2.45
29	Crow Agency	Mont.	**a 2.48**	d 2.61	
30	Durham	Mont.	2.33	**d 2.23**	a 2.29
31	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont.		**d 2.60**	
32	Fort Peck Agency	Mont.		**d 1.80**	
33	Fort Shaw	Mont.		**d 2.50**	
34	Great Falls	Mont.		**d 2.30**	
35	Harlem	Mont.	a 1.08	**d 1.80**	a 1.00
36	Poplar	Mont.	a 1.60	**d 1.54**	a 1.56
37	Red Rock	Mont.			
38	Rosebud	Mont.	c 1.87	**d 1.76**	a 1.74
39	Bloomfield	Nebr.		**d 1.05**	a 1.10
40	Dakota City	Nebr.			
41	Genoa	Nebr.			
42	Omaha	Nebr.			
43	Pender	Nebr.			1.31
44	Rushville	Nebr.	**f 1.72**	d 1.72	**f 1.69**
45	Santee Agency	Nebr.			
46	Stuart	Nebr.		**d b 1.19**	**f 1.54**
47	Valentine	Nebr.	**f 1.65**	**d 1.50**	**f 1.53**
48	Verdigris	Nebr.			

a 30 days. b 40 days. c 20 days. d 35 days. e 15 days. f 25 days.

St. Paul, Minn.			San Francisco, Cal.				Number.
J. G. Willock.	De Forest Richards.	N. W. Wells.	J. M. Slavens.	W. J. Wiley.	S. L. Allard.	H. A. Morgan.	
							1
		1.47					2
							3
							4
							5
							6
							7
							8
							9
							10
							11
							12
							13
							14
							15
							16
							17
							18
							19
b 1.03							20
							21
c 1.16							22
e 1.33							23
							24
							25
							26
							27
							28
							29
							30
							31
							32
							33
							34
							35
							36
							37
							38
		1.10					39
							40
							41
							42
	e 1.45	1.30					43
	e 2.03	1.75					44
							45
	e 1.61	1.52					46
	1.85	1.53					47
	e 1.75						48

REF0073282

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From... / To—		St. Paul, Minn.				
			D. P. Barron.	J. P. Baker.	J. G. Willock.	J. M. Stevens.	N. W. Wells.
1	Carson	Nev.					
2	Elko	Nev.					
3	Schurz	Nev.					
4	Wadsworth	Nev.					
5	Albuquerque School	N. Mex.					
6	Dulce Side Track	N. Mex.				a 3.19	
7	Gallup	N. Mex.	a 3.97	d 4.15		a 3.94	
8	Las Cruces	N. Mex.		d 3.03		f 3.83	
9	Mescalero Agency	N. Mex.				f 3.72	
10	Navajo Agency	N. Mex.				b 4.58	
11	Santa Fe	N. Mex.				a 2.18	
12	Tula Rosa, N. Mex., or point on El Paso and North East R. R. nearest Mescalero Agency	N. Mex.				a 3.19	
13	Indian School Siding, Carlisle	Pa.	d 1.30				
14	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle	Pa.	d 1.30				
15	Ouray Agency	Utah.					
16	Prince Station	Utah.					
17	Uintah Valley Agency	Utah.					
18	Ashland	Wis.					
19	Lac du Flambeau	Wis.					
20	Oneida	Wis.					
21	Shawano	Wis.	c .60	f .69			
22	Tomah	Wis.	c .35	f .41			
23	Wittenberg	Wis.	c .62	f .63			
24	* Arapahoe Issue Station	Wyo.					
25	Casper	Wyo.	f 1.94	b 2.10			2.15
26	Shoshone Agency	Wyo.					
27	Chemawa	Oreg.					
28	Grande Ronde Agency	Oreg.					
29	Klamath Agency	Oreg.					
30	Pendleton	Oreg.					
31	Sheridan	Oreg.					
32	The Dalles	Oreg.					
33	Toledo (Yaquina Bay)	Oreg.					
34	Warm Springs Agency	Oreg.					
35	Creston	Wash.					
36	Gate City	Wash.					
37	Oyhut (Grays Harbor)	Wash.					
38	Neah Bay Agency	Wash.					
39	Reservation	Wash.					
40	Rockford	Wash.					
41	Wilbur	Wash.					
42	Tekoa	Wash.					
43	Toppenish Station	Wash.					
44	Tulalip	Wash.					
45	Union City	Wash.					
46	Whittier	N. C.					

* 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 30 days. b 40 days. c 20 days. d 35 days. e 15 days.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

St. Paul, Minn.	San Francisco, Cal.				Price Station, Utah.		Bismarck N. Dak.	Casper, Wyo.	
De Forest Richards.	W. J. Willey.	S. I. Allard.	De Forest Richards.	J. M. Stevens.	N. W. Wells.	I. I. Baker.	De Forest Richards.	De Forest Richards.	Number.
	g 1.87	c 1.93							1
	g 1.97	c 2.10							2
	g 2.28	a 2.74							3
	g 1.80	c 1.93							4
	c 1.97	c 2.83							5
	a 3.30	c 4.33							6
	g 2.17	c 2.83							7
	c 2.20	c 2.77							8
	.....	h 4.88							9
	.....	h 4.98							10
	c 2.00	c 2.77							11
									12
									13
					f 1.00	f 1.00			14
					f 1.00	f 1.10			15
									16
									17
									18
									19
									20
									21
									22
c 3.40			c 4.75				c 4.75	b 1.68	23
f 1.80									24
c 3.40			c 4.75				c 4.75	b 1.68	25
	a 1.57	g 1.73		a 1.90					26
		h 4.98							27
	g 1.74	c 1.78		a 1.84					28
	g 1.32	c 1.36		a 1.45					29
	a 1.00	c 1.28		a 1.38					30
	a .90	c 1.26		a .90					31
	.....	h 4.88							32
	c 2.43	c 2.41							33
	c 1.40	c 1.23							34
	.....	b 1.88							35
	c 1.07	b 1.08							36
	c 1.27	a 1.33		a 1.48					37
	c 2.40	c 1.84							38
	c 2.43	a 2.31		a 2.40					39
	g 1.89	c 2.04							40
	c 1.76	c 1.89		a 1.93					41
	a 1.00	c .99							42
	a 1.20	b 3.87							43
									44
									45
									46

f 25 days. g 10 days. h 60 days. i 47 days.

j 15 days. This bid includes warehouse charges in Casper, Wyo., and loading Indian teams.

REF0073283

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.

CLASS No. 10.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frank Gould.	Chas. H. Pickens.	John McNeil.	Charles T. Lee.	Frank A. Powers.	Oliver Brothers.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.		Omaha.	Chicago.			
1	Baskets:								
2	Clothes, large, doz	41	3.25	4.70	5.15	5.31			
3					4.75				
4	Measuring, ½ bushel, do	4½	1.10	1.85			1.44		
5				1.05					
6	Measuring, 1 bushel, do	27	1.10	2.00	1.82		1.81		
7			1.25	1.75			1.44		
			1.69	1.50			1.05		
8	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame: Double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide, with woven-wire mattress, No	638						2.65	4.00
9								4.00	
10								3.75	
11									
12	Single, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide, with woven-wire mattress, No	1,052						2.45	3.85
13								3.65	
14								3.40	
15									
16	Blacking, shoe, boxes	7,810	.02½	.02½	.03½	.03½			
17				.03	.03½				
18				.03½					
19									
20									
	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round:								
21	15-inch, packed in cases, doz	7½	1.25	1.20					
22				1.05					
23	18-inch, packed in cases, do	10	2.09	2.10					
24				1.95					
25	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of 1 dozen, matted in burlaps. Samples of 1 dozen required, doz	1,083	1.60	2.00		1.64	1.62		
26			1.75	1.90		1.73	1.80		
27			1.80			1.84	1.90		
28			1.65						
29			1.95						
30			2.00						
31	Brooms, whisk, do	167	.85	1.05		.78	.76		
32			1.05	.95		1.03	.93		
33			.75	.90					
34			.70	.85					
35			.75						
36									
37	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlapped and crated, not over 2 in each crate	(*)							
	Chairs:								
38	Reed seat, close woven, doz	61½							
39									
40	Wood, bow back, 4 spindles to back, do	358½							
41	Wood, office, bow back and arms, with rod, doz	7½							
42	Churns, 5-gallon, barrel pattern, revolving, No	17	1.84	3.20			1.88		
43				1.90			2.00		

*206 called for, but no bids were received on same.

a Chicago delivery.

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Robert M. Fair.	Dorchester Mapes.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Joseph Turk Furniture Co.	The Hartford Woven-wire Mattress Co.	Frank Z. Hanchett.	Edward Barnes.	Valentine Stortz.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Enterprise Broom Works.	American Broom and Brush Co.	Wm. F. Merle.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	George W. Trent.	Chas. G. Dennison.	Albert H. Morley.	Johnson Chair Co.	Hollow Cable Mfg. Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.																		
Chicago.				New York or Chicago.	Chicago.												Chicago or St. Louis.	
																		1
																		2
																		3
																		4
																		5
																		6
																		7
4.50	3.93	3.65	3.85	a 2.88														8
		3.96		b 2.53														9
		3.40																10
		3.65																11
3.60	2.77	3.50	3.65	a 2.58														12
3.75		3.79		b 2.23														13
3.55		3.23																14
		3.50																15
.02		.03½						.02½										16
.03½		.06						.03										17
.03		.03½																18
.03½		.03½																19
.06½																		20
																		21
																		22
																		23
																		24
				1.67			1.95	1.90	2.50									25
				1.78			2.10	1.80	2.25									26
				1.90			2.19											27
							2.45											28
																		29
																		30
.65		.95		.90	.92	.75	1.05		1.00									31
.90		1.15		1.12	.79	1.00												32
.92½					1.00	1.17												33
.95					1.10													34
					1.20													35
					1.06													36
																		37
5.85											6.75				d.5417			38
6.35																		39
3.60											3.95				d.3200			40
11.40											11.75				d.9584			41
																		42
																		43

b New York delivery.

c Per dozen, hundred feet.

d Each.

REF0073284

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frank Gould.	Chas. H. Pickins.	John McNeil.	Charles T. Lee.	Frank A. Powers.	Oliver Brothers.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.		Omaha.	Chicago.			
44	Clocks, pendulum or spring lever, 8 day..No..	98							
45									
46	Clotheslines: Galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.....feet..	33,212	.10	.18½			.15		
47			.13	.16½					
48			.12	.14½					
49									
50	Rope.....No..	113	.07	.08½					
51			.06	.07					
52			.09						
53			.08						
54	Clothespins.....gross..	397	.08	.07	.07	.06½			

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Robert M. Fair.	Dorchester Mapes.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Joseph Turk Furniture Co.	The Hartford Woven wire Mattress Co.	Frank Z. Hanchett.	Edward Barnes.	Valentine Stortz.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Enterprise Broom Works.	American Broom and Brush Co.	Wm. F. Merle.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	George W. Trout.	Chas. G. Dennison.	Albert H. Morley.	Johnson Chair Co.	Hollow Cable Mfg. Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.																		
Chicago.				New York or Chicago.	Chicago.												Chicago or St. Louis.	
2.52								3.70										44
2.40								2.55										45
												14½	21	18½	a1.70		.10	46
												17	17	21	a2.03		.12	47
															a2.47		.14½	48
																	.17	49
															.08			50
															.10			51
																		52
																		53
																		54

a Per dozen, hundred feet.

REF0073285

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.
1	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated ..... No..	11
	Desks, school, with seats, double:	
2	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old ..... do...	6
3		
4	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old ..... do...	10
5		
6	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old ..... do...	10
7		
8	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old ..... do...	6
9		
10	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old ..... do...	6
11		
12	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old ..... do...	6
13		
	Desks, school, backs seats for double:	
14	No. 2 ..... do...	15
15		
16	No. 3 ..... do...	9
17		
18	No. 4 ..... do...	9
19		
20	No. 5 ..... do...	3
21		
	Desks, school, with seats, single:	
22	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old ..... do...	56
23		
24		
25	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old ..... do...	42
26		
27		
28	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old ..... do...	49
29		
30		
31	No. 4, for scholars 18 to 21 years old ..... do...	62
32		
33		
34	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old ..... do...	54
35		
36		
37	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old ..... do...	34
38		
39		
	Desks, school, back seats for single:	
40	No. 1 ..... do...	12
41		
42		
43	No. 2 ..... do...	9
44		
45		
46	No. 3 ..... do...	8
47		
48		
49	No. 4 ..... do...	13
50		
51		
52	No. 5 ..... do...	16
53		
54		
55	Desks, teachers', medium size and quality, burlaped and crated ..... do...	13
56		

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Thomas Kane & Co.	Springfield Furniture Co.	Omaha School Supply Co.	United States School Furniture Co.	The A. H. Andrews Co.	Alice E. Thomas.	James Lynn, jr.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	St. Louis or Chicago.	Omaha.	St. Louis or Chicago.	Chicago.			
				8.00			1
2.00	2.05	2.75	**2.45**	3.25	3.00	1.90	2
2.00	2.05	2.75	**2.45**	3.25	2.95	2.05	3
						1.90	4
1.90	1.90	2.65	**2.25**	3.00	2.90	2.05	5
						1.80	6
1.90	1.90	2.65	**2.25**	3.00	2.85	1.95	7
						1.80	8
1.80	1.75	2.55	**2.00**	2.75	2.80	1.95	9
						1.70	10
1.80	1.75	2.55	**2.00**	2.75	2.75	1.85	11
						1.70	12
1.70	1.65	2.35	**1.75**	2.75	2.50	1.85	13
						1.55	14
1.60	1.55	2.25	**1.75**	2.75	2.45	1.60	15
						1.55	16
1.60	1.55	2.25	**1.75**	2.75	2.40	1.60	17
						1.55	18
1.60	1.55	2.15	**1.75**	2.75	2.35	1.60	19
						1.55	20
						1.60	21
1.55	1.65	2.40	**1.78**	2.40	2.25	1.54	22
						1.64	23
1.55	1.65	2.40	**1.78**	2.40	2.20	2.09	24
						1.54	25
						1.64	26
1.45	1.55	2.30	**1.68**	2.30	2.15	2.09	27
						1.47	28
						1.57	29
1.45	1.55	2.30	**1.68**	2.30	2.10	2.03	30
						1.47	31
						1.57	32
1.35	1.45	2.20	**1.58**	2.20	2.05	2.03	33
						1.39	34
						1.49	35
1.35	1.45	2.20	**1.58**	2.20	2.00	1.97	36
						1.39	37
						1.49	38
						1.97	39
1.25	1.35	2.10	**1.35**	2.20	2.00	1.25	40
						1.25	41
1.25	1.35	2.10	**1.35**	2.20	1.95	1.68	42
						1.25	43
						1.23	44
1.15	1.35	2.00	**1.35**	2.20	1.90	1.68	45
						1.25	46
						1.25	47
1.15	1.35	2.00	**1.35**	2.20	1.85	1.68	48
						1.25	49
						1.25	50
1.15	1.35	1.90	**1.35**	2.20	1.80	1.68	51
						1.25	52
						1.25	53
5.75		9.00	**8.75**	10.00		1.68	54
7.25							55
							56

REF0073286

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.	Harry B. Lyford.	Benjamin Carpenter.	William F. Merle.	Harry Channon.	John McKearnan.	Charles G. Dennison.	J. L. Sutherland.	Frank Gould.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles T. Lee.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.									
1	Machines, sewing: Family, with cover and accessories.No..	112	13.00				12.90		14.17			
2			8.50				**11.75**		15.97			
3									16.88			
4												
5												
6												
7	Tailors, with attachments.....No..	20	14.00				**17.50**		17.10			
8												
9	Mattresses: Double, 6 by 4 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 45 pounds each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in one crate.....No..	950										
10												
11												
12												
13												
14	Single, 6 by 3 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 35 pounds each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in one crate.....No..	1,037										
15												
16												
17												
18												
19	Measures: 1-peck, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased.....doz..	2½	1.25							**1.28**		
20			1.22									
21	½-bushel, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased.....doz..	8	1.48							**1.48**		
22			1.58									
23	Mirrors, not less than 15 by 18 inches.....doz..	175										
24	Mopsticks.....do..	152	.60					.50		.60		.59
25			.52½							.54		.53
26			**.55**							.46		.50
27	Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops, painted, heavy, stable pattern.....doz..	12	**3.85**							4.45		
28										3.60		
29										1.95		

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Robert M. Fair.	Johnson Chair Co.	Frederick Schultz.	Stephen M. Sutherland.	Charles H. Pickens.	Henry McCall.	William R. Morgan.	Charles W. Kattell.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Edward T. Howard.	Fred Massbach.	John McNeil.	Cobb Blast Feather Co.	The Standard Sewing Machine Co.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	William Sporborg.	Number.
Points of delivery.																	
Chicago.					Omaha.	Chicago.		New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.						
	13.75			14.80		12.00		a14.93		16.50	13.00			15.10	b17.48	13.13	1
	14.30			17.03		13.50		b15.68			15.00			17.10	a17.00	15.60	2
	14.85					14.00											3
						15.00											4
						16.00											5
						17.00											6
				17.15				a18.08		18.25	18.50			18.40	b21.48		7
								b19.74						17.25	a21.00		8
	2.69		2.80						2.17								9
	2.23		**2.64**						2.25								10
	1.89		2.46						2.32								11
			2.24						2.02								12
			2.10														13
	2.16		2.33						1.87								14
	1.86		**2.15**						1.95								15
	1.59		2.04						2.02								16
			1.83						2.32								17
			1.76														18
																	19
																	20
																	21
																	22
11.00																	23
					.54½							.53½					24
					.61												25
					.57												26
																	27
																	28
																	29

a New York delivery. b Chicago delivery.

REF0073287

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Benjamin Carpenter.	William F. Merle.	Harry Channon.	John McKernan.	Charles G. Dennison.	J. L. Sutherland.	Frank Gould.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles T. Lee.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.									
30	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps and crated, not over 20 in one crate, number	2,151										
31												
32												
33												
34												
35	Rolling pins, 2¼ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle, doz	5½	.49							.58		
36										.44		
	Rope, manila:											
37	¾-inch, lbs	4,500	.07½	.07½	.07½		.07½			.0695	.067	.072
38	¾-inch, do	8,985	.07	.07	.07		.07			.0645	.062	.067
39	¾-inch, do	3,515	.07	.07	.07		.07			.0645	.062	.067
40	¾-inch, do	2,385	.07	.07	.07		.07			.0645	.062	.067
41	1-inch, do	1,310	.07	.07	.07		.07			.0645	.062	.067
42	1¼-inch, do	940	.07	.07	.07		.07			.0645	.062	.067
43	Stools, wood, doz	109				3.90						
44	Washboards, double zinc, in bundles of 1 dozen, with 2 cleats 2 by ¾ inch each side of bundle, dozen	239	2.00							2.25	2.24	
45			1.64							1.75	1.49	
46			2.47							1.53	1.99	
47			1.92							1.48	2.24	
48			2.20									
49			1.92									
50	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over 4 in one crate, No	(*)										
51	Washing machines, No. 3, number	127	2 06							1.95		a1.84
52												b1.78

* 139 called for. No bids received.

a Chicago delivery.

b St. Louis delivery.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.)

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Robert M. Fair.	Johnson Chair Co.	Frederick Schnitz.	Stephen M. Sutherland.	Charles H. Pickens.	Henry McCall.	William R. Morgan.	Charles W. Kattell.	Samuel C. Tirie.	Edward T. Howard.	Fred Marsbach.	John McNeil	Cold Blast Feather Co.	The Standard Sewing Machine Co.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	William Sporborg.	Number.
Points of delivery.																	
Chicago.				Omaha.	Chicago.		New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.							
	.84		.73					.72					.42				30
	.78		.63					.65					.60				31
	.67		.60					.60					.60				32
	.62		.54					.55					.70				33
	.48		.47										.87½				34
																	35
																	36
						.07											37
						.06										.067	38
						.05										.063	39
						.06										.063	40
						.06										.063	41
		c3350				.06										.063	42
																	43
				1.45													44
				1.85													45
																	46
																	47
																	48
																	49
1.64	2.00																50
																	51
																	52

c Per each.

REF0073288

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.	Harry S. Lyford.	Charles G. Denison.	Frank Gould.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles T. Lee.	Robert M. Farr.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
1	Washtubs, cedar, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes.....doz..	83	.....	.....	7.44	.....	.....	.....
	Wringers, clothes:							
2	No. 1, "Universal" or equal..No..	123	2.58	3.86	3.75	2.07	1.75	2.55
3			2.82		2.82	2.67		
4	No. 2, "Universal" or equal..do...	73	1.42	.....	2.10	1.79	1.75	.....
5			1.52		1.30	1.51		
6					1.31			
	Class No. 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.							
	Bits, loose ring, snaffle, malleable iron:							
7	X. C., 2½ inch, jointed.....doz..	60	.43	.....	.....	.40	.43	.....
8								
9	X. C., 2½-inch, stiff.....do...	14	.43	.....	.....	.40	.43	.....
10								
11	Blankets, horse.....No..	183	.....	.....	.....	.69½	.....	.....
12						.86		
13						.86		
14						.91		
15						.92		
16						.92		
17	Bridles, riding.....doz..	30	.....	.....	.....	9.45	.....	.....
18						10.40		
19						11.60		
20	Brushes, horse, leather backs.....do...	38	4.50	.....	4.75	.....	4.00	.....
21			4.75		3.50		4.10	
22			4.25				4.40	
23			5.25				5.50	
24			7.25				7.50	
25			7.75					
26								
	Buckles, breast-strap, snaps and buckles, malleable iron, X. C., 1¼-inch,							
27	gross.....	12	14.40	.....	.....	7.08	.....	.....
28						7.35		
29								
	Buckles, bar-rein, malleable iron, X. C.:							
30	¾-inch.....gross..	13	.55	.....	.....	.53	.....	.....
31			.50			.53		
32						.48		
33	¾-inch.....do...	30	.74	.....	.....	.73	.....	.....
34			.66			.71		
35						.83		
36	⅞-inch.....do...	24	.85	.....	.....	.82	.....	.....
37			.83			.82		
38						.80		
39	1-inch.....do...	27	1.05	.....	.....	1.02	.....	.....
40			.97			1.02		
41						.93		
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron:							
42	X. C., ¾-inch.....gross..	14	.36	.....	.....	.36	.....	.....
43								
44	X. C., ¾-inch.....do...	36	.48	.....	.....	.48	.....	.....
45								
46	X. C., ⅞-inch.....do...	20	.66	.....	.....	.67	.....	.....
47								
48	X. C., 1-inch.....do...	29	.85	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....
49								
50	1¼-inch.....do...	33	1.39	.....	.....	1.38	.....	.....
51								
52	1½-inch.....do...	15	1.74	.....	.....	1.74	.....	.....

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

The Manhattan Supply Co.	Charles Kiper.	George G. Standard & Co.	Chicago Brush Co.	Edward Barnes.	William S. Perkins.	Owen Gathright.	Albert Knollmeyer.	Valentine Stortz.	Genoa School.	Meyer, Bannerman & Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.					Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.			Omaha.	St. Louis.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
											4
											5
											6
Class No. 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.											
.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	.48	.42	.40½	.....	.....	.42	7
.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	.48	42	.40½	.....	.....	.65	8
										.42	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.15	.75	.....	.....	1.08	10
							1.15			1.50	11
							1.87			1.45	12
							1.23				13
											14
											15
											16
.....	8.25	.....	.....	.....	9.74	7.15	9.72	.....	a 7.75	9.00	17
	9.80				11.63	9.25	9.49			8.67	18
	10.75						12.15			9.83	19
3.50	.....	.....	4.75	4.00	.....	2.00	3.68	5.50	.....	2.90	20
4.00			4.65	4.50		6.30	4.40	4.25		5.10	21
4.20			4.60	5.00			4.50	5.75		5.20	22
4.45			4.50	6.00			4.95	4.50			23
4.70				7.25			6.16	7.00			24
5.40				9.00			6.70	6.75			25
								6.50			26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.10	7.40	7.15	.....	.....	7.10	27
							7.15			7.10	28
							7.15			7.10	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.57	.49	.56	.....	.....	.55	30
							.52			.67	31
							.57				32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.65	.77	.....	.....	.75	33
							.68			.77	34
							.68				35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	.82	.89	.....	.....	.85	36
							.83			.87	37
							.83				38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.11	.95	1.11	.....	.....	1.08	39
							1.01			1.10	40
							1.01				41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.43	.38	.39	.....	.....	.38	42
							.36				43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.57	.50	.61	.....	.....	.56	44
							.43				45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.78	.68	.71	.....	.....	.70	46
							.65				47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	.87	.91	.....	.....	.90	48
							.77				49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.63	1.41	1.48	.....	.....	1.43	50
							1.24				51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.05	1.77	1.87	.....	.....	1.80	52

a 3 dozen only.

REF0073289

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.	Harry B. Lyford.	Charles Kiper.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
1	Buckles, roller, girth, malleable iron, X. C., 1¼-inch...gross	11	**1.08**	
2	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:			
3	⅞-inch.....do	14	.37	
4				
5	¾-inch.....do	20	.45	
6				
7	⅝-inch.....do	29	.52	
8				
9	1-inch.....do	22	.59	
10				
11	1¼-inch.....do	23	**.85**	
12				
13	1½-inch.....do	5	**1.31**	
14				
15	Buckles, trace, 3-loop Champion, X. C.: 1¼-inch.....pairs	59	.02	
16				
17	1½-inch.....do	777	.02½	
18				
19	1¾-inch.....do	108	.02½	
20				
21	2-inch.....do	52	.03½	
22	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½-foot, No. 0.....doz	15	**1.02**	
23			1.08	
24			1.14	
25			.91	
26	Cinchas.....do	27		1.90
27				2.40
28				
29				
30				
31				
32	Clips, trace, polished, 4½-inch, malleable iron.....do	82	.09½	
	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:			
33	1¼-inch.....do	42	.14½	
34	1½-inch.....do	91	.16½	
35	1¾-inch.....do	15	.20	
36	2-inch.....do	13	.23	
	Collars, horse, by half inches:			
37	Medium, 17 to 19 inches.....do	193		13.80
38				16.15
39				16.70
40				17.90
41	Large, 19½ to 21 inches.....do	39		14.50
42				17.00
43				17.70
44				18.90
45				
46	Collars, mule, 15 to 16½ inches, by half inches.....do	38		13.00
47				15.15
48				15.70
49				16.90
50	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars.....do	39	.80	
51			.90	
52			1.10	
53			1.10	
54			1.25	
55			1.55	
56	Halters.....do	43		6.65
57				8.30
58				
59				
60				
61				

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Albert H. Morley.	Charles T. Lee.	Wm. S. Perkins.	Owen Gathright.	Albert Kuhlmey.	Meyer, Bannorman & Co.	Frank Gould.	Genoa School.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.		Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.	Omaha.	
1.68		1.29	1.13	1.18	3.24			1
				.99				2
.36		.45	.38	.40	.40			3
				.30				4
.44		.54	.45	.49	.48			5
				.40				6
.51		.63	.52	.56	.57			7
				.49				8
.57		.70	.62	.64	.62			9
				.62				10
.85		1.03	.88	.94	.90			11
				.80				12
1.31		1.73	1.35	1.44	1.38			13
				1.28				14
.03½		.03½	.04	.038	.04			15
				.05				16
.03½		.04½	.04½	.044	.05			17
				.05¼				18
.04½		.05½	.05½	.05	.05½			19
				.06¼				20
.07		.07½	.08	.07	.07			21
1.29	1.67		.92	1.55				22
1.65	1.18							23
								24
								25
1.30		1.58	1.20	1.70	1.00			26
1.65			1.60	1.44	1.50			27
3.25			1.80	**1.78**	2.00			28
			2.20	1.86	2.45			29
				2.03	1.65			30
				2.65				31
.09½		.11		.10	.11			32
.14	.14½	.17	.15	.14½	.14			33
.15½	.17	.19	.18	.16½	.17			34
.19	.20½	.23	.20	.20	.21			35
.24½	.26	.30	.26	.23½	.26			36
17.95		16.05	11.90	**15.29**				37
18.25		17.53	15.00	16.32				38
16.30			15.80	17.49				39
				17.96				40
20.48		17.36	12.50	**15.74**	12.83			41
21.40		18.81	16.00	16.64	13.96			42
21.65			17.00	17.93	13.89			43
				18.25	16.30			44
					17.93			45
16.30		14.91	11.15	**14.42**				46
15.55		16.54	14.00	15.41				47
16.70			14.75	16.66				48
6.15								49
				.64	1.10	1.10		50
				.88	1.00	1.08		51
				.99	1.32	.90		52
				.99		.75		53
				1.10				54
								55
4.65		9.19	8.35	b **7.80**	12.03		a **6.50**	56
8.50				8.96	10.34			57
11.20				8.96	8.46			58
8.50				8.09				59
1.65				9.17				60
1.35				9.17				61

a 20 dozen only. b 23 dozen awarded.

REF0073290

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.	Harry B. Lyford.	Geo. N. Oberne.	Charles Kiper.	Geo. W. Trout.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles T. Lee.	Harry A. Hess.	Wm. W. Ried.	Wm. L. Grey.	James D. Neilson.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.						All points.	Chicago.		
1	Hair, gray goat.....lbs..	255										
2	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood, high top, clip and breast ring.....pairs..	630	.59½			.41	.45					
3			.46									
4			.44									
5			.30									
6			.30½									
	Harness, double, complete, Concord hames:											
7	With breeching.....sets..	691			20.40		20.55					
8					22.40		21.80					
9							21.20					
10							22.95					
11							23.00					
12												
13	Without breeching.....do...	314			19.00		18.15					
14					20.30		19.75					
15							21.15					
16							21.90					
17							21.87					
18												
19	Harness, plow, double, with backbands and collars, Concord hames.....sets..	80					9.32					
20							9.81					
21												
22												
	Leather:											
23	Calfskin.....lbs..	2,346							.65	a .60		
24									.75			
25									.70			
26	Harness (15 to 22 pounds per side).....lbs..	33,527								.32	.29	
27												
28	Kip (about 5 pounds per side), pounds.....	4,010							.55	b .50		
29									.55			
30									.45			
31									.45			
32	Lace, per pound.....sides..	231	.50½	.30			.49					
33	Sole, hemlock.....lbs..	7,650								.26		
34										.25		
35	Sole, oak.....do...	12,995								.28		.25½
36										.27		.24½
37										.26		
38	Pad hooks, band, X. C.....gross..	2⅝	4.80				4.59					
39			4.80									
40	Pad screws, X. C.....do...	6	.90				.91					
41							1.00					
42	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable, ¼-inch.....lbs..	95	.04½				.01½	.04½				
43	Rings, halter.....gross..	30					1.60					
44							1.90					
45												
46												
47												
48												

* No price stated; offers 120 sets—60 sets of 1¼-inch full leather trace without collars, 60 sets 1¼-inch chain-end trace without collars. 120 sets awarded at $15.30 per set.
a 2,346 pounds only. *b* 4,010 pounds only. *c* 12,995 pounds only. *d* 32,527 pounds only.
e 1¼ No. 3 Japanned malleable. *f* 45 sets only. Awarded at $15.30. Bid is $16.50.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Number.	Wm. D. Jackson.	Louis Weil.	Charles W. Allen.	Wm. S. Perkins.	Owen Gathright.	Martin Kimball.	Charles S. Walton.	Max Frank.	Albert Kuhlmey.	Meyer Banner-man & Co.	Carlisle School.	Genoa School.	Haskell Institute.	E. A. M. Burrell.	Eugene H. Cook-lin.
	Points of delivery.														
	Chicago.			Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.		New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York or Chicago.	Omaha.		Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.
1								.06							
2				.45	.40			.44½		.46					
3										.61					
4															
5															
6															
7	19.71			22.33	19.00			22.03	k 17.85 - 15.30		f 15.30				
8	20.00			22.84	21.25			21.56	23.95						
9	20.77			20.99				22.18							
10								20.03							
11								20.82							
12								16.76							
13	18.32			20.17	17.25			20.01	l 15.66		m 13.12	g 13.12			
14	18.61			20.72	19.50			19.68	21.45						
15	19.38			18.84				20.00							
16								17.91							
17								18.73							
18								14.57							
19															
20				7.69	7.85			12.77							
21								9.15							
22								8.53							
								7.81							
23							a .84½	.85							a .85
24															
25															
26		.30	.27½				d .45.45	.33							
27			.27½				d .45½								
28															
29							b .68	.60							
30							b .59½								
31															
32		.21	.19			.23	h .76½	.48						44½	
33							f .22½	.22							
34							f .20½	.21							
35							f .28½	.25							
36							f .27	.26						31	
37							f .26								
38				5.47					4.80	4.44					
39															
40				1.39					.87	.95					
41									.87						
42									.04						
43				.06					.42	.53					
44				.67	c .74				.61	.78					
45									.70						
46									.51						
47									.75						
48									.84						

g 125 sets only, full leather tugs 1¼ inch, handmade throughout, awarded at $13.12; bid is $17.
A Only 231 sides. *f* 7,650 pounds only. *j* 12,935 pounds only. *k* 526 sets awarded. *l* 144 sets awarded. *m* 45 sets only awarded at $13.12; bid, $14.50.

REF0073291

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Henry B. Lyford.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles T. Lee.	William S. Perkins.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			Chi. or St. L.
1	Rings, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:					
2	¾-inch.....gross..	4 5/12	.29	.27	.28½	.31
3	1-inch.....do..	10	.35	.32	.34	.37
4	1¼-inch.....do..	18	.43	.40	.42½	.45
5	1½-inch.....do..	9	.47	.51½	.54	.66
6	1¾-inch.....do..	17	.55	.75	.61	.75
7	2-inch.....do..	23	.90	.85	.75	.83
			.76			
	Rosettes, nickel-plate:					
8	1¼-inch.....do..	6 1/12	.....	1.25	.....	1.20
9						
10	2-inch.....do..	10	.....	1.92	.....	
11						
12	Saddles.....No..	19	.....	7.30	.....	5.06
13				8.45		4.34
14				6.00		3.94
15				10.25		
16				13.60		
17				14.75		
18	Sheepskins, for shoe linings.....doz..	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
19						
	Snaps, harness, X. C.:					
20	¾-inch.....gross..	28	1.43	1.46	.....	1.62
21			2.40	2.37		
22			2.50			
23	1-inch.....do..	28	1.52	1.55	.....	1.62
24			2.40	2.37		
25			2.50			
26	1¼-inch.....do..	16	2.80	2.60	.....	2.81
27			3.30	3.25		
28			3.90			
29	Spots, silvered, 1-inch.....do..	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
30						
31	Surcingles.....doz..	13	.....	1.75	.....	1.80
32				2.45		2.64
33				2.15		
34				2.50		
35				2.15		
36				2.50		
	Swivels, bridle, loop, X. C.:					
37	¾-inch.....gross..	2	.70	.80	.....	.89
38	1-inch.....do..	1	.76	.80	.....	.89
	Terrets, band, X. C.:					
39	1¼-inch.....doz..	7	.30	.26	.....	.33
40	1½-inch.....do..	9	.32	.28	.....	.38
41	Trace carriers, X. C.....do..	24	.18	.....	.....	.22
42			.20			
43						
44	Trees, self-adjusting, X. C.....do..	2 2/3	2.60	2.58	.....	3.12
45						
46						
	Wax:					
47	Saddler's.....lbs..	330	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Shoemaker's, small ball.....balls..	1,590	.....	c. 10	.....	.....
49	Winkers, ¾-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather, dozen.....	19	.....	2.47	.....	1.32
	Additional for training schools.					
50	Cockeyes, screwed, X. C., 1¼-inch, with roller...doz..	30	.20	.....	.....	.21
51	Haines, Concord, high top, with clip, 3 strap holes, full length, 25½ inches.....pairs..	300	.59½	.45	.....	.45
52			.46½			
53			.41½			
54			.30½			
55			.30½			
	Rings:					
56	Harness, X. C., 1¼-inch.....gross..	6	.46	.43½	.....	.50
57	Breeching, X. C., 1¼-inch.....do..	6	.80	.75	.....	.96
58						
59	Trace carriers, X. C., 1¼-inch.....doz..	36	.18	.18	.....	.22
60			.20			
61						

See also Class No. 17—Hardware.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Owen Gathright.	Albert Kuhlney.	Meyer, Bannerman & Co.	Charles Kiper.	George T. Stanliart & Co.	Charles T. Lee.	Harry A. Hess.	Eugene H. Conklin.	George W. Trout.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.			All points.	Chicago or N. Y.	Chicago.	
.29	.27½	.30							1
.35	.32	.36							2
.43	.40	.42							3
.55	.51	.55							4
.80	.56½	.65							5
.90	.61	.95							6
	.84								7
	1.38	1.20							8
	1.38	2.00							9
	1.93	2.80							10
	1.93								11
	4.74	6.17	6.25						12
	6.60	8.25	6.40						13
	4.93		8.35						14
	7.23								15
									16
	3.75					4.00	a 4.75		17
									18
1.34	1.48	1.50		1.33	1.45		3.00		19
	1.33½	1.48							20
		1.42							21
1.34	1.57	1.58		1.50	1.45				22
	1.33½	1.58							23
		1.42							24
2.34	2.70	2.73		2.55	2.51				25
	2.31	2.56							26
		2.50							27
	.82	1.00							28
		1.70							29
	1.18								30
	1.64								31
	1.76								32
	2.00								33
	2.66								34
	3.08								35
									36
	.77	.80							37
	.77	.80							38
	.25	.30							39
	.20½	.34							40
.21	.19	.19							41
.37		.19							42
.19									43
	2.57	2.65							44
	2.57								45
	3.02								46
									47
	d. 30						c. 05		48
	1.27	1.52	b 2.70				f. 20		49
									50
	.20½								51
.40	.44½							.42	52
									53
									54
									55
	.43								56
.80	.56½								57
	.75								58
	.10								59
	.55								60
	1.23								61

a 38 dozen only. b Per dozen pairs. c Each. d Per 100. e 330 pounds only. f Per 100; 1,490 balls only.

REF0073292

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	George W. Trout.	George H. Francis.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Geo. G. Standart & Co.	Frank Gould.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles T. Lee.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.		All points except New York.	Chicago.				
1	Augers, post-hole, 9 inch.....No..	51	.30			a4.18	a5.55		.32	.33
2										1.00
3	Axle grease, 2 dozen boxes in a case, per dozen .....doz..	1,891	.30½			.29½		.60	.30½	.39
4			.30			.32½		.45	.32½	.30
5			.30½					.28		.45
6			.30					.26		
7	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels, not less than 12 pounds per dozen .....doz.	398								
8	Corn planters:									
9	Hand.....No..	30	.15							.55
10										
11										
12	2-horse .....do ..	2								
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18	Corn shellers, hand, medium size, number	36	.65			.70				
19						3.92				
20						4.28				
21	Cradles, grain, 4-finger, with scythes, packed in cases...doz..	1½	13.50							
22			14.00							
23	Cultivators: 1-horse, iron frame, 5-blade, with wheel .....No..	16			2.70	2.44				
24										
25	Riding, 2-horse .....do..	10			15.00	12.84				
26						13.84				
27						14.24				
28	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wooden handles....No..	726	.52			.32			.49	.50
29			.49							.58
30			.31							
31	Feed cutters.....do..	3								
	Forks, hay, c. s., 5½-foot handles, packed in cases:									
32	3 oval tines.....doz..	50	1.93½	2.20						2.23
33			2.25	2.45						
34	4 oval tines.....do...	155	2.58	2.52						2.97
35			2.90	3.10						
	Forks, manure, c. s., long handles, packed in cases:									
36	4 oval tines.....doz..	33	2.58	2.80						2.90
37				3.25						
38	5 oval tines, strapped ferrule, dozen.....	117	4.18	4.15						5.97
39				4.90						

a Per dozen.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Number.	Charles H. Pickens.	Stephen N. Hurd.	William R. Morgan.	W. J. Johnston.	John A. Johnson.	Monarch Manufacturing Co.	Charles W. Crankshaw.	John McNeil.	John W. Good.	The Akron Cultivator Co.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Edward A. Waldhams.	Wm. Butterworth.
	Points of delivery.												
	Omaha.	Chicago.			All points except New York.	As stated.		Chicago.	Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha, Sioux City, Chicago.	Chicago.			All points.
1													
2													
3	.26	m.29				h.50	i.45	j.30				.30	
4		n.29				.55	.55	k.35				.29	
5						.60	.50						
6						.65	.60						
7			1.60								1.50		
8											1.60		
9								.41½					
10								.52					
11					b 17.25			.69					
12					c 17.60				18.00				14.45
13					d 17.95								
14					e 17.95								
15					f 17.95								
16					g 17.85								
17													
18									4.50				
19													
20													
21													
22													
23			1.75					2.25					
24								2.60					
25										16.50			
26													
27													
28													
29													
30													
31								8.00					
32													
33													
34													
35													
36													
37													
38													
39													

b Chicago. c St. Louis. d Kansas City. e Omaha. f Sioux City. g St. Paul.
h New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, or Sioux City. i Omaha or Kansas City.
j Per dozen, 3 dozen in case. k Per dozen, 2 dozen in case. m Dark. n Light.

REF0073293

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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	George W. Trout.	George H. Francis.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Geo. G. Stannart & Co.		Frank Gould.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles T. Lee.	
			Points of delivery.										
			Chicago.		All points except New York.	Chicago.				Omaha.	Chicago.		
	Handles (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases:												
1	Ax, 36-inch, hickory, all white ..... doz..	1,279	1.32			1.30	1.32	1.44	1.50	1.50	1.33	1.60	1
2							1.12	1.32				1.15	2
3							.75	1.20					3
4							.72						4
5	Hay-fork, 5½-foot ..... doz..	50	.47										5
6	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1 ..... do...	156	.93			.86	.95		1.10				6
	Handles, plow:												
7	Left-hand ..... do..	55				1.00			.95				7
8	Right-hand ..... do...	57				1.30			1.10				8
	Handles (sample of 1 dozen required), packed in cases:												
9	Shovel, long ..... doz..	40	.71										9
10	Spade ..... do...	17	o.71										10
11			p1.11										11

o Long. p Short.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Charles H. Pickens.	Stephen N. Hord.	William R. Morgan.	W. J. Johnston.	John A. Johnson.	Monarch Manufacturing Co.	Charles W. Crankshaw.	John McNeil.	John W. Good.	The Akron Cultivator Co.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Edward A. Wadhams.	Wm. Butterworth.	F. K. Mans.	Number.
Points of delivery.														
Omaha.	Chicago.			All points except New York.	As stated.		Chicago.		Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha, Sioux City, Chicago.	Chicago.		All points.	Chicago.	
1.75														1
														2
														3
														4
														5
													1.98	6
													1.99	7
													1.05	8
														9
														10
														11

l Dry.

REF0073294

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	John A. Johnson.		George H. Francis.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	William R. Morgan.	William Butterworth.
			Points of delivery.					
			As stated below.		All points except N. Y.	Chicago.		All points.
1	Harrows, wood or steel frame, with drawbar and clevises.....No..	94	a 7.00	b 3.21	7.50	3.60	8.00	3.75
2			c 7.20	d 3.36		4.91		
3			e 7.30	f 3.46		5.48		
4			g 7.30	h 3.45				
5			i 7.30	j 3.46				
6			k 7.25	l 3.41				
	Hoes, c. s.:							
7	Garden, solid shanks, 8-inch...doz..	90						
8								
9	Grub, oval eye, No. 2.....do...	37						
10	Knives, hay.....do...	13						
11								
12	Machines, mowing, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra sections.....No..	339	m 21.00	s 20.40			20.25	
			n 21.70	t 21.10				
			o 22.40	u 21.80				
			p 22.40	v 21.80				
			q 22.40	w 21.80				
13			r 22.30	x 21.70				
14								
15								
16								
17	Machine, thrashing, mounted, cyclone cracker, singletrees, doubletrees, neck yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures complete:							
18	Cylinder to be not less than 27 inches, with 8-horsepower.....	(*)						
19	Cylinder to be not less than 30 inches, with 10-horsepower.....	(*)						
20	Mattocks, ax, c. s.....doz..	37				3.10		
21								
22	Oxbow keys, 2-inch.....	(*)						
23	Oxbows, 2-inch.....	(*)						
24	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds.....doz..	80				2.42		
25								
	Plows, c. s., with extra share:							
26	8-inch, 1-horse.....No..	13			2.75			4.80
27	10-inch, 2-horse.....do...	66			4.00			5.90
28	12-inch, 2-horse.....do...	114	s 5.42	s 5.57	6.00			7.40
29			s 5.52	s 5.57				
30			s 5.57	s 5.52				
31	14-inch 2-horse.....do...	86	s 5.77	s 5.92	8.50			8.65
32			s 5.87	s 5.92				
33			s 5.92	s 5.87				
	Plows, "breaker," with rolling coulter, gauge wheel, and extra share:							
34	12-inch.....No..	72			5.75			11.25
35	14-inch.....do...	21			6.25			12.35
36	Plows, shovel double, with iron beam, number	4			1.45			
	Plow beams, sawed to shape:							
37	For 8-inch plow.....No..	28				.33		
38	For 10-inch plow.....do...	33				.33		
39	For 12-inch plow.....do...	105				.36		
40	For 14-inch plow.....do...	138				.39		
41	For 12-inch "breaker" plow..do...	24				.44		
42	For 14-inch "breaker" plow..do...	53				.47		
	Pumps:							
43	Iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder.....No..	38						
44	Wood.....do...	(*)						
45	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary coupling, per foot.....feet..	(*)						

* No bids.

a Steel. b Wood. } Chicago delivery.
c Steel. d Wood. } St. Louis delivery.
e Steel. f Wood. } Kansas City delivery.
g Steel. h Wood. } Omaha delivery.
i Steel. j Wood. } Sioux City delivery.
k Steel. l Wood. } St. Paul delivery.
m Chicago delivery.
n St. Louis delivery.
o Kansas City delivery.
p Omaha delivery.
q Sioux City delivery.
r St. Paul delivery. } 4′ 6″ cut.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Edgar E. Edwards.	George W. Trout.	Harry B. Lyford.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles T. Lee.	F. K. Maus.	James Deer, inc.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Geo. B. Gleesner.	Wm. H. Hinman.	Enoch E. Paine.	Charles W. Crunkelaw.	
Points of delivery.												
Chicago.										All points.	Chicago.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
	2.35	1.88		2.05								7
	2.03											8
		2.26	2.43	2.29								9
		4.53		6.50								10
		5.45		4.58								11
						28.00	y 20.60	y 19.70	t 18.10			12
								z 20.20	z 18.90			13
												14
												15
												16
												17
												18
		2.94	3.25	2.02	3.022							19
			3.25	2.92								20
												21
												22
		2.35	2.39	2.50	2.34	8						23
				2.42								24
												25
										2.50		26
										3.50		27
										5.10		28
												29
												30
										6.40		31
												32
												33
												34
												35
											1.40	36
.36					s .36							37
.36					s .36							38
.39					s .36							39
.40					s .42							40
.45					s .48							41
.50					s .48							42
		.75	.79									43
												44
												45

s Chicago delivery
t St. Louis delivery.
u Kansas City delivery.
v Omaha delivery.
w Sioux City delivery.
x St. Paul delivery. } 4′ 3″ cut.

y 4′ 6″ cut.
z 5′ cut.
1 4½′ cut.
2 Chicago.
3 St. Louis.
4 Kansas City.

5 Omaha.
6 Sioux City.
7 St. Paul.
8 Part dry.

REF0073295

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLASS NO. 12.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded.	John A. Johnson.	Harry B. Lyford.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Allen E. Thomas.	William R. Morgan.	James Dering.
			Points of delivery.					
			Stated below.	Chicago.				
1	Rakes, hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth ..... No..	311	(†) d10.00 d12.50 d12.00	.....	a8.00	9.95	10.00	12.00
2			e10.25 e12.80 e12.30		b9.14			11.50
3			f10.50 f13.10 f12.60					
4			g10.50 g13.10 g12.60					
5			h10.50 h13.10 h12.00					
6			i10.40 i13.00 i12.50					
7	Rakes, hay, wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 2 bows ..... doz..	91	.....	.78½	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth ..... doz..	113	.....	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
9			.....	1.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied ..... doz..	22	.....	5.50	8.50	.....	.....	.....
11			.....	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
12			.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
13			.....	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases ..... doz..	38	.....	2.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
15			.....	3.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
16			.....	3.39	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Scythe snaths ..... doz..	36	.....	4.34	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Scythestones ..... do...	70	.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
19			.....	.12½	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Seed drill and cultivator	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Seeders, broadcast, for 2-horse wagon ..... No..	12	.....	.....	5.12	.....	.....	.....
	Shovels, steel, No. 2, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:							
22	Long-handled, round point .. doz..	163	.....	4.50	4.24	.....	.....	.....
23			.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
24			.....	4.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
25			.....	4.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Short-handled, square point, dozen	65	.....	4.50	4.24	.....	.....	.....
27			.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
28			.....	4.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
29			.....	4.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Sickles, No. 3, grain ..... doz..	19½	.....	1.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spades, steel, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:							
31	Long-handled ..... doz..	29	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
32			.....	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Short-handled ..... do...	88	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
34			.....	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled ..... doz..	9	.....	4.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Twine, binder ..... lbs..	19,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.06
37								
38								
39	Wheelbarrows, garden, all iron .. No..	61	.....	3.23	3.15	.....	.....	.....
40			.....	.....	3.19	.....	.....	.....
41								

NOTE.—For fence wire and other agricultural articles, see Class No. 17—Hardware.

* No bids.

† Prices in this column are for hand dump.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	John W. Good.	William H. Binnian.	Charles T. Lee.	John Norris Boyle.	Albert H. Morley.	Frederick K. Maus.	Benjamin Carpenter.	Harry Channon.	Frank Gould.	Manhattan Supply Co.	William F. Klemp.	Akron Cultivator Co.	George H. Francis.	George B. Gessner.	Milton C. Peters.	Wm. J. Johnston.	Number.
	Points of delivery.																
	Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha, Sioux City, Chicago.	Chicago.		New York.	Chicago.							All points except New York.		Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.	
1	9.95	11.15	.....		.....												1
2	9.43		.....		.....												2
3			.....		.....												3
4			.....		.....												4
5			.....		.....												5
6			.....		.....												6
7			.85		.....												7
8			1.42	2.25	.....												8
9			.....	2.20	.....												9
10			6.30		.....												10
11			6.40		.....												11
12			.....		.....												12
13			.....		.....												13
14			3.39		3.40												14
15			3.47		.....												15
16			3.65		.....												16
17			4.72		4.60												17
18			.19		.20												18
19			.....		.33												19
20			.....		.....												20
21			.....		.....												21
22			4.98		.....												22
23			.....		.....												23
24			.....		.....												24
25			.....		.....												25
26			4.98		.....												26
27			.....		.....												27
28			.....		.....												28
29			.....		.....												29
30			1.99		.....												30
31			.....		.....												31
32			.....		.....												32
33			.....		.....												33
34			.....		.....												34
35			5.60		.....												35
36			.06		.0619		.06	.08	.0695	.06							36
37			.07		.0619		.06	.07	.0645	.06							37
38			.....		.....					.067							38
39			.....		3.19	3.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40			.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41			.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41

a 20 only.
b Balance.
c Chicago delivery.
e St. Louis delivery.
f Kansas City delivery.
g Omaha delivery.
h Sioux City delivery.
i St. Paul delivery.
j If Chicago delivery, add $2 per 1,000 extra.

REF0073296

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.	Quantity awarded.	John A. Johnson.	Harry B. Lyford.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Allen E. Thomas.	William R. Morgan.	James Deering.
			Points of delivery.					
			Stated below.		Chicago.			
	Additional articles.							
42	Harrows, disk.....No..	10			13.74		10.50	
43					15.20			
44					16.41			
45					17.96			
46	Machines, harvester and self-binder, 6-foot cut, complete .....No..	6					75.00	90.00
47	Bags, burlap: For wheat.....do...	5,000						
48								
49								
50								
51								
52								
53	For oats .....do...	5,000						
54								
55								
56								
57								
58								

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

John W. Good.	William H. Binnian.	Charles T. Lee.	John Norris Boyle.	Albert H. Morley.	Frederick K. Maus.	Benjamin Carpenter.	Harry C. Channon.	Frank Gould.	Manhattan Supply Co.	William F. Klemp.	Akron Cultivator Co.	George H. Francis.	George B. Glessner.	Milton C. Peters.	Wm. J. Johnson.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha, Sioux City, Chicago.	Chicago.		New York.	Chicago.								All points except New York.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.	
13.00												14.00				42
																43
																44
																45
													65.50			46
									.07½					.04½	.06½	47
									.07½					.0494	.08	48
									.07½					.04½	.65½	49
														.04½		50
														.05½		51
														.05½		52
									.06					.0452	.07½	53
									.069					.05	.07½	54
									.07½					.0495	.06½	55
														.05½	.05½	56
														.0639		57
														.05½		58

‡If Chicago delivery, add $2 per $1,000 extra.

REF0073297

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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, evener, fellies, bounds, reaches, and tongues to be sawed and rough dished 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 6 inches.)	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery. Chicago. Benjamin Carpenter.	Harry Channon.	Omaha. Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Chicago. Frederick K. Mann.	Edgar C. Cook.	Charles W. Cranshaw.	Harry B. Lyford.	Charles H. Wolverton.	Number.
	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, narrow track:											
1	2½ by 3½.....No..	30			.39½	.40	a.40					1
2	2½ by 3¾.....do..	95			.39½	.40	a.40					2
3	2½ by 3½.....do..	173			.41	.45	a.42					3
4	3 by 4.....do..	159			.43	.45	b.52					4
5	3½ by 4½.....do..	73			.52	.53	b.52					5
6	3½ by 4½.....do..	148			.61	.63	b.62					6
7	4 by 5.....do..	32			.74	.70	b.74					7
	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, wide track:											
8	2½ by 3½.....No..	92			.39½	.40	a.40					8
9	2½ by 3¾.....do..	116			.39½	.45	a.42					9
10	3 by 4.....do..	84			.43	.45	b.52					10
11	3½ by 4½.....do..	221			.45	.53	b.52					11
12	3½ by 4½.....do..	30			.61	.63	b.62					12
13	4 by 5.....do..	34			.74	.70	b.74					13
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, front, narrow track:											
14	2½ by 3½.....No..	60			.18½	.20	b.22					14
15	2½ by 4½.....do..	155			.25	.20	b.24					15
16	3 by 4½.....do..	264			.30	.27	b.27					16
17	3½ by 5.....do..	140			.33	.30	b.30					17
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, front, wide track											
18	2½ by 3½.....No..	80			.19	.22	b.24					18
19	2½ by 4½.....do..	142			.24	.24	b.24					19
20	3 by 4½.....do..	107			.30	.27	b.30					20
21	3½ by 5.....do..	124			.33	.30	b.30					21
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, rear, narrow track:											
22	2½ by 3.....No..	63			.18½	.19	b.18					22
23	2½ by 3½.....do..	173			.19	.20	b.18					23
24	3 by 4.....do..	298			.24	.20	b.21					24
25	3½ by 4½.....do..	95			.28	.23	b.22					25
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, rear, wide track:											
26	2½ by 3.....No..	18			.18	.24	b.22					26
27	2½ by 3½.....do..	73			.22	.27	b.22					27
28	3 by 4.....do..	149			.23	.22	b.24					28
29	3½ by 4½.....do..	81			.31	.29	b.24					29
30	Bows, farm wagon, round top, ¾ by 1¼ inches, per set of 5.....sets..	17			.37	.35	a.36					30
31	Covers, 29-inch, 10-ounce duck, free from sizing, 13 feet 9 inches long, 10 feet wide, full size, with draw-rope each end and three tie-ropes (36 inches long) each side. Seams to be with the width and not length-wise of the cover.....No..	132	3.25	2.75				3.30	3.55			31
32			3.25									32
33	Eveners, hickory, wagon, 1¼ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends. Full-ironed, with ends riveted; top and bottom plate at center with ¾-inch hole and stay-chain eyes; narrow track.No..	c1,014			.24½		c.27 d.24			.22½	.21	33
34												34
35	Eveners, hickory, wagon, wide track, same conditions as narrow track next above.....No..	c792			.25½		c.27 d.24			.24½	.23	35
36												36
	Eveners, hickory, wagon, plain, 1¼ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends:											
37	Narrow track.....No..	c330			.11½	.12	c.12			.12	.11½	37
38						.14	d.10					38
39	Wide track.....do..	c183			.11½	.12	c.12			.12½	.12	39
40						.14	d.10					40

a Dry. b Part dry. c Hickory } dry. d Rock elm } e No award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery. Chicago. Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Omaha. Edgar E. Edwards.	Chicago. Frederick K. Mann.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Number.
	Fellies, hickory, wagon, bent, XXX quality:						
1	1¼ by 1¼ inches.....sets..	50	.57	.65	a.52	.....	1
2	1¾ by 1¾ inches.....do...	10	.62	.75	a.60	.....	2
3	1¾ by 1¾ inches.....do...	30	.68	.85	a.70	.....	3
4	1¾ by 1¾ inches.....do...	5	.79	.95	a.83	.....	4
5	1¾ by 1¾ inches.....do...	18	.90	1.05	a1.00	.....	5
6	2 by 2 inches.....do...	16	1.13	1.40	a1.30	.....	6
	Fellies, white oak, wagon, bent:						
7	2 by 2 inches.....do...	16	1.07	.....	a1.20	.....	7
8	2¼ by 2¼ inches.....do...	17	1.23	.....	a1.55	.....	8
9	2½ by 2½ inches.....do...	23	1.59	.....	a1.75	.....	9
	Fellies, white oak, wagon, sawed true to circle and size, faced:						
10	1¾ by 2 inches, cased.....sets..	302	.87	.95	b.82	.....	10
11	2 by 2½ inches, cased.....do...	326	1.04	1.10	b.95	.....	11
12	2 by 2½ inches, cased.....do...	73	1.15	1.25	b1.05	.....	12
13	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..	294	.25	.25	a.30	.....	13
14	Hounds, white oak, wagon, pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1¼ inches thick, 2½ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2¼ inches wide at rear end, 2½ inches wide, 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with usual shape and taper to front end, cased.....sets..	629	.16	.16	a.18	.....	14
15	Hounds, white oak, wagon, rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 2¼ inches wide at front end, 2½ inches wide at rear end, and 2½ inches wide 11 inches from front end at curve, cased.....sets..	373	.21	.22	a.22	.....	15
16	Hubs, white oak or black birch, cupped, crated: 7½ by 9 inches.....do...	*41	.....	.....	a.81	.....	16
17	8 by 10 inches.....do...	*58	.....	.....	a.88	.....	17
18	8½ by 11 inches.....do...	*17	.....	.....	a.95	.....	18
19	Reaches, white oak, butt cut, tough, sliding: For 3-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ by 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ by 1½ inches at rear end.....No..	1,210	.30	.31	b.30	.....	19
20	For 3½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ by 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ by 1½ inches at rear end.....No..	958	.31	.31	b.30	.....	20
21	For 3½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ by 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ by 1½ inches at rear end.....No..	603	.31	.31	b.30	.....	21
	Skeins, wagon, packed in cases or barrels:						
22	2½ by 7½ inches, not less than 34 pounds per set.....sets..	41	.77	.88	.....	.71	22
23	2½ by 8 inches, not less than 44 pounds per set.....sets..	46	.90	.99	.....	.84	23
24	3 by 9 inches, not less than 54 pounds per set.....sets..	95	1.03	1.14	.....	.95	24
25	3½ by 10 inches, not less than 68 pounds per set.....sets..	107	1.29	1.40	.....	1.19	25
26	3½ by 11 inches, not less than 82 pounds per set.....sets..	13	1.42	1.55	.....	1.32	26

* No award. a Dry. b Part dry.

REF0073298

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. [Samples of 1 set hickory, 1¼-inch, and 1 set of white-oak spokes, 2½ inch, required to show grade and finish.]	Quantity awarded.	Harry E. Lyford.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.
			Point of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
1	Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1¼-inch, "A" quality, cased...sets..	32	.....	**1.50**
	Spokes, white oak, wagon, "B select" quality, tough, cased:			
2	1¼-inch.....sets..	12	.....	1.09
3	1½-inch.....do...	45	.....	1.09
4	2-inch.....do...	228	.....	1.37½
5				
6	2¼-inch.....do...	347	.....	1.50
7	2½-inch.....do...	87	.....	1.60
8	2¾-inch.....do...	23	.....	1.73
9	3-inch.....do...	18	.....	1.90
10	3¼ inch.....do...	14	.....	2.00
11	3½-inch.....do...	10	.....	2.15
12	Springs, for wagon seats, 2-leaf, 26 by 1¼ inches, per pair..No..	1,489	.27½	.33
13	Springs, wagon, elliptic, per pound.....do...	51	.....	.03½
	Tongues, white oak or ash, butt cut, tough:			
14	For 3-inch wagon, 12 feet long, 3¼ 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 2½ inches square.....No..	607	.....	.59½
15				
16	For 3¼-inch wagon, same as for 3-inch .....do...	737	.....	.59½
17				
18	For 3½-inch wagon, same as for 3-inch .....do...	300	.....	.59½
19				
	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, oval, 2½-inch center, 36 inches long:			
20	Full-ironed, with wrought strap irons and hooks at ends and clamp iron with rings at center, cased .....No..	3,392	.21	.21
21	Plain, cased .....do...	990	.05½	.05½
22				
	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, 2½-inch center, 38 inches long:			
23	Full-iron cased.....No..	1,418	.24½	.24½
24			.25½	
25	Plain, turned to shape and size, cased .....do...	395	.06½	.06½
26			.07½	
	Additional for training schools.			
27	Bobsleds .....No..	26	.....	8.80
28				9.80
29				**11.30**
30				
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				
36				
37				
38				
39				
40				
41	Brakes, wagon, 1¼-inch, Hurlbut's or equal.....do...	60	.....	.30
42	Road scrapers, iron, No. 5 .....do...	24	3.75	3.38
43			**3.05**	
44				
45	Tires, wagon, round edge, ¼ by 1¼ inches.....sets..	60	.....	.01½

NOTE.—See also "Class 17—Hardware."

a If not less than 3¼ inches long, and of steel not thicker than No. 3 gauge.
b Dry.
c Oak.
d Hickory. } Dry.
e Dry, oak.
f Part dry, ash.
g Per hundredweight.
h Hickory.
i Rock elm. } Dry.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Edgar E. Edwards.	Frederick K. Mann.	Charles T. Leo.	William F. Cooper.	Chas. H. Wolverton.	Frank H. Tuthill.	Wm. H. Weber.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Omaha.	Chicago.		As stated below.		Chicago.		
1.40	*b* 1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1.15	*b* **1.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1.15	*b* **1.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1.15	*c* **1.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	d **1.50**						5
1.50	*b* **1.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1.50	*b* **1.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.75	*b* **1.62**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
2.00	*b* **1.88**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2.50	*b* **2.13**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
3.00	*b* **2.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.33	**.27½**	.29½	.....	.....	.29	.....	12
.03½	**.03**	.....	.....	.....	*a* .03½	.....	13
.60	*e* .66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
	f .75						15
.60	*e* .66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
	f .75						17
.60	*e* .66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
	f .75						19
.22	*b* **.187**	.....	.....	.19½	.....	.....	20
.05	*h* **.05½**	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	21
	i .04½						22
.26	**.23**	.....	.....	.23	.....	.....	24
.07	**.06**	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	25
							26
.....	.....	.....	*j* 9.75	.....	.....	*q* 8.50	27
			j 11.75			*q* 10.40	28
			k 9.75			*q* 11.40	29
			k 11.75			*q* 11.05	30
			l 10.10				31
			l 12.10				32
			m 10.10				33
			m 12.10				34
			n 10.10				35
			n 12.10				36
			o 9.05				37
			o 11.85				38
			p 10.85				39
			p 12.85				40
.31	**.28**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	3.20	3.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
	3.45	3.10					43
	3.90						44
1.05	*g* **1.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45

j Chicago delivery.
k St. Louis delivery.
l Sioux City delivery.
m Omaha delivery.
n Kansas City delivery.
o St. Paul delivery.
p New York delivery.
} Delivered in car-load lots, or with wagons to make car-load lots. Less than car-load lots as follows: Add to above prices—Chicago and St. Louis, $1.12; Sioux City, Kansas City, and Omaha, $1.26; St. Paul, $1.22; New York, $1.99.

q These prices are for a pair of bob sleds.

REF0073299

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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. [Prices of wagons must include body or box brake, evener, lower box, neck yoke, singletrees, stay chain, and tongue and flat-iron strengthening bar under the whole length of axles.]	Quantity awarded.	William F. Cooper.	Frank D. Suydam.	Edward L. Kuhns.
			Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
	Wagons, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; hickory axletrees:*				
1	2½ by 8 inch thimble skein, bent, or square, or coach, front hounds; tires, 1½ by ⅛	(†) 44	a 26.75 b 29.63	c 28.00 d 29.75	**26.90**
2					
3	3 by 9 inch thimble skein, bent, or square, or coach, front hounds; tires, 1½ by ¼	**142**	.....	c **29.75** d **31.50**	29.99
4					
5	3½ by 10 inch thimble skein, square or coach, front hounds; tires, 1½ by ¼	**113**	.....	c **31.50** d **33.25**	35.32
6					
7	3½ by 11 inch thimble skein, square or coach, front hounds; tires, 1½ by ¼	**12**	.....	c **33.00** d **34.75**	37.03
8					
	Wagons, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches; hickory axletrees:*				
9	2½ by 8 inch thimble skein, bent, or square, or coach, front hounds; tires, 1½ by ⅛	**130**	a 26.75 b 29.63	c 28.00 d 29.75	**26.90**
10					
11	3 by 9 inch thimble skein, bent, or square, or coach, front hounds; tires, 1½ by ¼	**97**	.....	c **29.75** d **31.50**	29.99
12					
13	3½ by 10 inch thimble skein, square or coach, front hounds; tires, 1½ by ¼	**85**	.....	c **31.50** d **33.25**	35.32
14					
15	3½ by 11 inch thimble skein, square or coach, front hounds; tires, 1½ by ¼	**22**	.....	c **33.00** d **34.75**	37.03
16					
17	Bows	.....	.....	c .40 d .40	.36
18					
	Covers (according to specification on page 98).				
19	Spring seats	.....	1.65	c **1.40** d **1.40**	**1.71**
20					
21	Top boxes	.....	1.95	e **1.50** e' **1.60** d **1.50** d' **1.60**	**2.14**
22					
23					
24	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. All wagons to be delivered in San Francisco for the Pacific coast must be provided with California brakes. Tires for Western wagons with steel skein and clipped gear must be as follows: 2¼ by 8½, 1¾ by ⅛; 3 by 9, 1½ by ⅛; 2½ by 10, 1½ by ⅛; 3½ by 11, 1½ by ¾. 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 brake, viz:‡				
25	2½ by 8 inches	(§)	.....	.....	.....
26	2½ by 9 inches		.....	.....	.....
27	2½ by 10 inches		.....	.....	.....
28	2½ by 11 inches		.....	.....	.....

*Sizes of bodies to be as follows: 2¼-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 16-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. Sample of 3-inch wagon in the white must accompany bids.

†One hundred and sixty-one wagons 2¼ by 8 inches wide and narrow track, awarded to Edward L. Kuhns; 434 wagons, wide and narrow track, awarded to Frank D. Suydam; 50 wagons awarded to Haskell Institute.

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

William E. McCrea.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	William F. Cooper.	William E. McCrea.	William F. Cooper.	Edward L. Kuhns.	William E. McCrea.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.		St. Louis.		Sioux City.			
A 32.00	.....	a 26.75 b 29.63	A 32.00	a 27.55 b 30.79	**29.10**	32.85	1
34.00	.....	.....	34.00	.....	33.19	35.50	2 3
36.00	.....	.....	36.00	.....	38.89	37.50	4
39.00	.....	.....	39.00	.....	40.93	40.50	5 6 7 8
32.00	.....	a 26.75 b 29.63	32.00	a 27.55 b 30.79	**29.10**	32.85	9 10
34.00	.....	.....	34.00	.....	33.19	35.50	11 12
36.00	.....	.....	36.00	.....	38.89	37.50	13 14
39.00	.....	.....	39.00	.....	40.93	40.50	15 16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	17 18
‡1.75	1.34 1.22	1.65	‡1.75	1.65	**1.77**	‡1.75	19 20
2.00	.....	1.95	2.00	1.95	**2.23**	2.00	21 22 23 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28

‡No bids received.
a Delivered in carload lots.
b Delivered in *local* lots.
c For cast skein wagons, clipped gear, box brake, Chicago delivery.
d For cast skein wagons, clipped gear, California brake, Chicago delivery.
A For wagons with clipped gear add to above prices $2. For wagons with California brake add to prices $2. Wagons offered are the "Perfect wagon."
§Delivered with wagons only.
†8 inches. *10 inches.

REF0073300

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. [Prices of wagons must include body or box brake, evener, lower box, neck yoke, singletrees, stay chain, and tongue, and flat-iron strengthening bar under the whole length of axles.]	Quantity awarded.	William F. Cooper.	Edward L. Kuhns.	William E. McCrea.
			Point of delivery.		
			Omaha.		
	Wagons, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; hickory axletrees:*				
1	2½ by 8 inch thimble skein, bent, or square, or coach, front hounds; tires, 1¼ by ⅞	(†) 44	a 27.55 b 30.79	**29.10**	h 32.60
2					
3	3 by 9 inch thimble skein, bent, or square, or coach, front hounds; tires, 1¼ by ¼	142	.....	33.19	35.00
4					
5	3½ by 10 inch thimble skein, square or coach, front hounds; tires, 1¼ by ¼	113	.....	38.89	37.00
6					
7	3½ by 11 inch thimble skein, square or coach, front hounds; tires, 1¼ by ¼	12	.....	40.93	40.00
8					
	Wagons, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches; hickory axletrees:*				
9	2½ by 8 inch thimble skein, bent, or square, or coach, front hounds; tires, 1¼ by ⅞	230	a 27.55 b 30.79	**29.10**	32.60
10					
11	3 by 9 inch thimble skein, bent, or square, or coach, front hounds; tires, 1¼ by ¼	97	.....	33.19	35.00
12					
13	3½ by 10 inch thimble skein, square or coach, front hounds; tires, 1¼ by ¼	85	.....	38.89	37.00
14					
15	3½ by 11 inch thimble skein, square or coach, front hounds; tires, 1¼ by ¼	22	.....	40.93	40.00
16					
17	Bows	.....	.....	**.40**	.....
18					
	Covers (according to specification on page —).				
19	Spring seats	.....	1.65	**1.77**	f 1.75
20					
21	Top boxes	.....	1.95	**2.23**	2.00
22					
23					
24					
25	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. All wagons to be delivered in San Francisco for the Pacific coast must be provided with California brakes. Tires for western wagons with steel skein and clipped gear must be as follows: 2¼ by 8½, 1¼ by ¼; 3 by 9, 1¼ by ¼; 3½ by 10, 1¼ by ¼; 3½ by 11, 1¼ by ¼. 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 brake, viz:				
26	2½ by 8 inches	(†)	.....	.....	.....
27	2½ by 9 inches		.....	.....	.....
28	2½ by 10 inches		.....	.....	.....
29	2½ by 11 inches		.....	.....	.....

*Sizes of bodies to be as follows: 2½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 16-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. Sample of 3-inch wagon in the white must accompany bids. †One hundred and sixty-one wagons, 2½ by 8 inches wide and narrow track, awarded to Edward L. Kuhns; 434 wagons, wide and narrow track, awarded to Frank D. Snydam. 50 wagons awarded to Haskell Institute. ‡No bids received. *a* Delivered in carload lots.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

William F. Cooper.	Haskell Institute.	Edward L. Kuhns.	William E. McCrea.	William F. Cooper.	Edward L. Kuhns.	William E. McC'rea.	William F. Cooper.	Frank D. Snydam.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Kansas City.				St. Paul.			New York.	San Francisco.		
a 27.55 b 30.79	f **40.00**	**29.10**	h 32.60	a 27.20 b 30.35	**28.37**	h 32.60	a 29.58 b 34.71	c 42.75 f **45.75**	g 54.00	1 2
.....	h **40.00**	33.19	35.00	.....	32.17	35.00	.....	c 41.25 f **47.25**	g 56.50	3 4
.....	l **40.00**	38.89	37.00	.....	37.92	37.00	.....	c 40.25 f **49.75**	g 59.00	5 6
.....	m **40.00**	40.93	40.00	.....	39.63	40.00	.....	c 48.75 f **52.25**	g 62.00	7 8
a 27.55 b 30.79	.....	**29.10**	32.60	a 27.20 b 30.35	**28.37**	32.60	a 29.58 b 34.71	c 42.75 f **45.75**	g 54.00	9 10
.....	.....	33.19	35.00	.....	32.17	35.00	.....	c 41.25 f **47.25**	g 56.50	11 12
.....	.....	38.89	37.00	.....	37.92	37.00	.....	c 40.25 f **49.75**	g 59.00	13 14
.....	.....	40.93	40.00	.....	39.63	40.00	.....	c 48.75 f **52.25**	g 62.00	15 16
.....	.....	**.40**	.....	.....	**.38**	.....	.....	c .60 f **.60**	.....	17 18
1.65	.....	**1.77**	f 1.75	1.65	**1.74**	f 1.75	1.65	c 1.75 f **1.75**	2.08	19 20
1.95	.....	**2.23**	2.00	1.95	**2.19**	2.00	1.95	c ‡ 1.85 c ‡ 2.00 f ‡ **1.85** f ‡ **2.00**	2.95	21 23 33 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29

b Delivered in local lots. *c* For cast skein wagons, clipped gear, California brake. Carloads only, San Francisco delivery. *f* For steel skein wagons, clipped gear, California brake. Carloads only, San Francisco delivery. All with our improved strengthening bar in axles. Will furnish corresponding size of hollow axles, clipped gear, as follows: 2 by 8 hollow axles, $1 extra; 2¼ by 9, $1 extra; 2¼ by 10, $2 extra; 2½ by 11, $3 extra. *g* San Francisco delivery is for the celebrated Studebaker standard steel skein wagon, as made for the Pacific coast. *h* For wagons with clipped gear add to above prices $2. For wagons with California brake add to prices $2. Wagons offered are the "Perfect wagon." †Delivered with wagons only. *j* 2¼ by 9, 3 only. *k* 10 only. *l* 35 only. *m* 2 only. ‡ 8 inches. ‡ 10 inches.

REF0073301

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Gorham B. Coffin.	William Sprague.	Frederick K. Mann.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
1	Borax.....lbs..	871	.....	.....	.07½
2	Chrome yellow, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	888	.11 .08 .06½	.....	.....
3					
4					
5	Coal tar.....galls..	(*)	.....	.....	.....
	Glass, window, single thick:				
6	8 by 10.....boxes..	126	.....	2.12	.....
7	9 by 12.....do...	35	.....	2.12	.....
8	9 by 14.....do...	16	.....	2.12	.....
9	9 by 15.....do...	11	.....	2.12	.....
10	9 by 16.....do...	12	.....	2.12	.....
11	10 by 12.....do...	185	.....	2.12	.....
12	10 by 14.....do...	70	.....	2.12	.....
13	10 by 16.....do...	37	.....	2.41	.....
14	10 by 18.....do...	18	.....	2.41	.....
15	10 by 20.....do...	30	.....	2.41	.....
16	10 by 22.....do...	6	.....	2.41	.....
17	12 by 24.....do...	5	.....	2.61	.....
18	10 by 28.....do...	6	.....	2.61	.....
19	11 by 17.....do...	2	.....	2.41	.....
20	12 by 14.....do...	59	.....	2.41	.....
21	12 by 16.....do...	38	.....	2.41	.....
22	12 by 18.....do...	30	.....	2.41	.....
23	12 by 20.....do...	19	.....	2.41	.....
24	12 by 22.....do...	10	.....	2.41	.....
25	12 by 24.....do...	20	.....	2.61	.....
26	12 by 26.....do...	6	.....	2.61	.....
27	12 by 28.....do...	18	.....	2.61	.....
28	12 by 30.....do...	23	.....	3.00	.....
29	12 by 34.....do...	28	.....	3.00	.....
30	12 by 36.....do...	24	.....	3.00	.....
31	14 by 14.....do...	3	.....	2.41	.....
32	14 by 16.....do...	23	.....	2.41	.....
33	14 by 18.....do...	8	.....	2.41	.....
34	14 by 20.....do...	7	.....	2.41	.....
35	14 by 22.....box..	1	.....	2.61	.....
36	14 by 26.....boxes..	10	.....	2.61	.....
37	14 by 28.....do...	15	.....	3.00	.....
38	14 by 30.....do...	17	.....	3.00	.....
39	14 by 32.....do...	27	.....	3.00	.....
40	14 by 34.....do...	17	.....	3.00	.....
41	14 by 36.....do...	22	.....	3.00	.....
42	14 by 38.....do...	15	.....	3.20	.....
43	14 by 42.....do...	2	.....	3.50	.....
44	15 by 18.....do...	3	.....	2.41	.....
45	15 by 26.....do...	3	.....	3.00	.....

* No bid received.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Albert H. Morley.	Harry B. Lyford.	Acme White Lead and Color Works.	William C. Reynolds.	Ameriah G. Cox.	Van Horn, Griffin & Co.		Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.					New York.		
.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.06½	.06½	.12½	.....	.....	2
							3
							4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2.12	2.01	.....	.....	.....	a 2.80	b 2 70	6
2.12	2.01	.....	.....	.....	a 2.81	b 2.78	7
2.12	2.01	.....	.....	.....	a 2.37	b 2.36	8
2.12	2.01	.....	.....	.....	a 2 23	b 2.22	9
2.12	2.01	.....	.....	.....	a 2.28	b 2.27	10
2.12	2.01	.....	.....	.....	a 4.25	b 4.10	11
2.12	2.01	.....	.....	.....	a .62	b .56	12
2.39	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a .05	b .99	13
2.39	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a .51	b .48	14
2.39	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a .57	b .54	15
2.39	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a .14	b .13	16
2.59	2.60	.....	.....	.....	a .14	b .13	17
2.59	2.60	.....	.....	.....	a .17	b .16	18
2.39	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a .66	b .65	19
2.39	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a 1.67	b 1.58	20
2.39	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a 1.08	b 1.02	21
2.39	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a 1.02	b .97	22
2.39	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a .54	b .51	23
2.39	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a .05	b .05	24
2.59	2.60	.....	.....	.....	a .57	b .54	25
2.59	2.60	.....	.....	.....	a .17	b .16	26
2.59	2.60	.....	.....	.....	a 1.37	b 1.29	27
2.99	2.99	.....	.....	.....	a .81	b .75	28
2.59	2.99	.....	.....	.....	a 1.03	b .95	29
2.59	2.99	.....	.....	.....	a .88	b .81	30
2.59	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a .09	b .08	31
2.59	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a .65	b .62	32
2.99	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a .22	b .21	33
2.39	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a .20	b .19	34
2.59	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a .01	b .01	35
2.59	2.60	.....	.....	.....	a .28	b .26	36
2.59	2.99	.....	.....	.....	a .54	b .51	37
2.99	2.99	.....	.....	.....	a .61	b .58	38
2.99	2.99	.....	.....	.....	a .98	b .93	39
2.99	2.99	.....	.....	.....	a .59	b .54	40
2.99	2.99	.....	.....	.....	a .81	b .75	41
3.20	3.19	.....	.....	.....	a .59	b .53	42
3.47	3.49	.....	.....	.....	a .08	b .07	43
2.19	2.40	.....	.....	.....	a .09	b .08	44
2.59	2.99	.....	.....	.....	a .11	b .10	45

a Second quality. b Third quality.

REF0073302

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.	Quantity awarded.	William Sprague.	Albert H. Morley.	Harry B. Lyford.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
	Glass, window, single thick:				
1	15 by 28.....boxes..	6	3.00	**2.59**	2.99
2	15 by 32.....do...	6	3.00	**2.59**	2.99
3	15 by 36.....do...	15	**3.20**	3.20	3.19
4	15 by 40.....do...	9	3.50	**3.47**	3.49
5	16 by 18.....do...	9	**2.41**	2.59	2.40
6	16 by 20.....do...	7	2.61	**2.59**	2.60
7	16 by 22.....do...	5	2.61	**2.59**	2.60
8	16 by 24.....do...	9	3.00	**2.99**	2.99
9	16 by 26.....do...				
	Glass, window, double thick:				
10	16 by 36.....do...	7	4.40	**4.13**	4.39
11	16 by 44.....do...	3	4.86	**4.13**	4.85
12	16 by 46.....do...	3	5.58	**4.39**	5.57
13	18 by 18.....do...	3	3.72	**3.69**	3.71
14	18 by 24.....do...	2	4.15	**4.13**	4.14
15	18 by 24.....box..	1	4.15	**4.13**	4.14
16	18 by 26.....boxes..	3	4.87	**4.13**	4.86
17	18 by 42.....do...	3	4.15	**4.13**	4.14
18	20 by 24.....do...	2	4.15	**4.13**	4.14
19	20 by 28.....box..	1	4.15	**4.13**	4.14
20	20 by 30.....boxes..	2	4.15	**4.13**	4.14
21	22 by 28.....do...	6	4.87	**4.13**	4.86
22	24 by 24.....do...	8	4.87	**4.84**	4.86
23	24 by 36.....box..	1	**5.58**	5.59	5.57
24	26 by 36.....boxes..	10	**5.58**	5.59	5.57
25	28 by 34.....box..	1	**5.58**	5.59	5.57
26	28 by 38.....do...	1	6.75	**6.75**	6.74
27	40 by 42.....No..	31	2.17	.....	.08
28	Glazier's glass cutters		**2.50**		3.30
29					3.85
30					2.75
31					2.15
32	Glue, carpenter's, medium quality.....lbs.	780	.....	.....	.06½ .12
33					
34					
35	Japan, in cans, cased.....galls..	303	.....	.....	.....
36					
37	Lampblack, in 1-pound papers.....lbs..	357	.....	.....	.....
38	Lead, red, standard quality, dry, not over 100 pounds in a keg or box.....lbs..	6,090	.....	5.12½	.....
39	Lead, white, in oil, pure and best, not over 100 pounds in a keg.....lbs..	59,925	.....	4.85	.....
40					
41	Oakum.....lbs..	380	.....	.....	.....
42					
43	Ocher, rochelle, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....do...	1,145	.....	.....	.....
44	Oil, harness, in cans, cased. Sample of at least 8 ounces required.....galls..	260	.....	.....	.33 .95
45					
46	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. Sample of 1 gallon required.....galls..	49,240	.....	.....	.103 .097
47					

advertisement of March 30, 1895, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Van Horn, Griffin & Co.	Amariah G. Cox.	Gorham R. Coffin.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Alexander Spaulr.	Acme White Lead and Color Works.	Wm. C. Reynolds.	Douglas W. Hatchinson.	Benjamin Carpenter.	Levi Carter.	National Lead Co.	T. J. Watson.	Stephen N. Hurd.	Edward A. Wadhams.	Number.
Points of delivery.														
Chicago.			Omaha.	Chicago.					Omaha.	Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.			
(c) .22	(d) .20													1
.22	.20													2
.63	.56													3
.38	.34													4
.26	.24													5
.23	.21													6
.12	.10													7
.6	.5													8
.33	.31													9
.38	.34													10
.18	.16													11
.14	.12													12
.12	.11													13
.10	.9													14
.5	.5													15
.18	.16													16
.15	.14													17
.10	.9													18
.5	.5													19
.10	.9													20
.36	.32													21
.42	.37													22
.7	.6													23
.63	.61													24
.7	.6													25
.8	.7													26
		.10												27
		.05												28
														29
														30
														31
		.10½	.10½											32
		.10	.12											33
		.08½												34
		.35	.28	a .28	.28	.30	.33	.30						35
		.30	.10	b .30										36
		.08½	.11				.06							37
		4.70	5.35							5.14	5.14			38
		4.70	4.64							5.14	5.14			39
		4.67												40
								.06½						41
								.05½						42
		.04½	.04½		.03½	.04½	4.10							43
		.25										b .29	.33 .30	44 45
											.09½	.09½		46
														47

a 5 gallons. b 1 gallon. c Second quality. d Third quality.

REF0073303

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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Stephen N. Hurd.	Edward A. Waltham.	Gorham B. Coffin.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
1	Oil (sample of at least 8 ounces required): Lard, good quality, in cans, cased.....galls..	1,604	.46½	.39	.37	.....
2			.38½	.33	.33	
3	Linseed, boiled, in cans, cased.....do...	4,180	.42½	.43	.47	.42
4	Linseed, raw, in cans, cased.....do...	1,080	.40½	.42	.45	.40
5	Lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased, gallons.....	9,637	.12½ .10½	.13	.15	.....
6						
7	Oil, sewing-machine.....bottles..	2,336	.....	.02	.....	.....
8	Paint, roof, in cans, cased.....galls..	1,665	.....	.....	.....	.28½
9						.33½
10						.39
11	Paper: Building.....lbs..	37,900	.82	.....	.....	.....
12						
13	Tarred, packed in crates, strapped.....do...	32,350	1.06	.....	.....	.....
14	Pitch.....do...	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
15						
16	Putty, in 5 and 10 pound tins, cased.....do...	6,310	1.66	.....	.....	.02½
17	Rosin.....do...	320	.01½	.....	.....	.....
18	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....galls..	1,769	.34½	.32	.....	.36
19			.32½			
20	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	990	.....	.....	.....	.07
	Varnish, copal (sample of at least 8 ounces required):					
21	1-gallon cans, cased.....galls..	191	.....	.....	.....	.40
22	5-gallon cans, cased.....do...	195	.....	.....	.....	.45
23						
24	Whiting.....	3,935	.....	.....	.....	*a* .90
25	*Additional for training schools.*					
26	Ivory black, in oil.....lbs..	15	.....	.....	.....	.07½
27	Chrome green, in oil.....do...	50	.....	.....	.....	.07
28	Oil, cylinder, "Capital" or equal, 5-gallon cans, cased.....galls..	275	.32	.35	.29	.....
29				.28		
30	Oil, engine, "Renown" or equal.....do...	350	.22	.20	.18	.....
31				.17	.18	
32	Paint, black, radiator.....do...	25	.....	.....	.....	.47½
33	Prussian blue, in oil.....lbs..	15	.....	.....	.....	.17
34	Varnish, shellac, in alcohol.....galls..	10	.....	.....	.....	1.30
35	Varnish, coach.....do...	50	.....	.....	.....	.60
36						
37						

NOTE.—See also class 17—Hardware. *a* Per cwt. *b* 3-ply.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	Edward M. Fosh.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	William C. Reynolds.	Douglas W. Hutchinson.	Samuel C. Pirie.	W. F. Wilcox.	Alexander Squair.	Acme White Lead and Color Works.	Amariah G. Cox.	Benjamin Carpenter.	Geo. G. Stanliart & Co.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Chicago Varnish Co.	Number.
	Points of delivery.													
	All points.	Chicago.										Omaha.	Chicago.	
1														1
2	.40½	.....	.45½	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	.40	.....	.43½	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4														4
5														5
6														6
7	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.0224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	.....	.....	.31½	.30	.....	.15	.31	.30	.31½	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9						.25								9
10														10
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 1.40	.....	.....	11
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1.35	.....	.....	12
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.016	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10	.....	.....	13
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	14
15	.....	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.03	.....	.....	.....	15
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	.....	.....	.36½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18														18
19														19
20	.....	.....	5.15	.....	.....	.....	.05	.052	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	.....	.....	.55	.50	.....	.....	.49	.50	.....	.....	.....	.47	.....	21
22	.....	.....	.....	.47½	.....	.....	.47	.45	.75	.....	.....	*d* .45	.48	22
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	*e* .47	.58	23
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25									.09					25
26	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.06	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29														29
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	.....	.....	.38	.....	.....	.....	.39	.50	.62	.....	.....	*d* .43	.....	31
32	.....	.....	.17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	.....	.....	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	.....	.....	*d*.76	.....	.....	.....	.47	.50	.75	.....	.....	*d* .72	.55	34
35	.....	.....	*e*.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* .75	.50	35
36													.90	36
37														37

c Solid. *d* 5 gallons. *e* 1 gallon.

REF0073304

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	M. A. Richardson, jr., & Co.	Gender & Paeschke Co.	Harry B. Lyford.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	(A)	Chicago.
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8..doz..	119	5.50	5.50 6.25	6.85
2					
3					
4	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size.....doz..	345	.....	2.10 2.25	**2.48**
5	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch.....do...	4	.....	**.19**	.33
6				.19	
7	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top.....do...	29	.....	.88	**1.00**
8				.95	
9	Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, solid spout and riveted handle:				
10	2-quart.....doz..	57	.....	*h* **1.40**	1.52
11				1.50	
12	4-quart.....do...	243	.....	*g* **2.00**	1.88
13				2.10	
14	6-quart.....do...	48	.....	*j* **2.35**	2.49
15				2.50	
16	Coffee mill: Iron hopper box.....do...	60	.....	.....	2.64
17					2.49
18					2.74
19					2.74
20	Side, No. 1, large .....do..	17	.....	.....	2.49
21					3.45
22	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds.....No..	3	.....	.....	.....
23	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle: Pint.....doz..	487	.....	*k* **.29**	.20
24				.30	.26
25	Quart .....do..	48	.....	.....	.24
26					.33
27	Dippers, water, 1-quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted.....doz..	259	.....	.33	**.68**
28				.35	
29	Funnels, full size, plain tin: 1-quart.....do...	17	.....	**.21**	.37
30				.23	.45
31	2-quart.....do...	9	.....	.23	.55
32				.31	.65
33	Kettles, galvanized iron: 7-quart.....do...	74	.....	1.85	**1.75**
34				2.00	
35	11-quart.....do...	158	.....	2.65	**2.10**
36				2.83	
37	14-quart.....do...	161	.....	2.85	**2.40**
38				3.00	
39	Pails, water, full size, heavy tin, retinned: 10-quart.....do...	77	.....	2.55	2.88
40				2.75	2.20
41					1.50
42	14-quart.....do...	117	.....	3.00	3.50
43				3.25	2.50
44					2.00
45	Pans, dish, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned: 12-quart.....do...	170	.....	1.34	1.52
46				1.38	**1.85**
47	18-quart.....do...	94	.....	1.62	1.88
48				1.67	2.25
49					2.20
50					**2.50**

a 45 dozen. *b* 27 dozen. *c* 15 dozen. *d* 72 dozen. *e* 30 dozen.
f 18 dozen. *g* 13 dozen. *h* 12 dozen awarded. *i* 216 dozen awarded. *j* 33 dozen awarded.

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Charles G. Dennison.	Frank Gould.	Chas. T. Lee.	Frank F. Claymier.	The Manhattan supply Co.	Carlisle School.	William Sporborg.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.					New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	
7.40	.....	7.09	5.95	7.23	.....	.....	1
		5.94	6.75				2
			6.95				3
.....	2.15	2.14	.....	2.23	.....	.....	4
.....	2.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1.65	1.04	.98	.96	1.19	.....	.....	7
			.99				8
							9
1.75	.....	1.63	1.58	2.40	(a)	.....	10
2.40	.....	2.10	2.10	2.97	(b)	.....	11
2.75	.....	2.65	2.48	3.23	(c)	.....	12
							13
							14
							15
3.50	3.33	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
3.10	2.83	2.75					17
5.75	2.73	2.75					18
							19
2.90	**3.70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.60	20
	3.10					3.45	21
.....	**14.67**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.30	.....	.30	.....	.48	(d)	.....	23
.....	.....	*l* **.59**	.....	1.24	(e)	.....	24
							25
.....	.....	.68	.....	1.19	.....	.....	26
							27
							28
.33	.....	.24	.....	.40	.....	.....	29
.50	.....	.31	.....	.65	.....	.....	30
							31
							32
.....	.....	2.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
		1.22					34
.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
		1.40					36
.....	.....	3.80	.....	4.90	.....	.....	37
		1.54					38
.....	.....	1.93	2.29	2.20	(f)	.....	39
		m **2.75**					40
							41
.....	.....	2.24	2.75	2.79	(g)	.....	42
		n **3.23**	3.10				43
							44
1.62	.....	1.47	.....	2.00	.....	.....	45
							46
2.33	.....	2.18	.....	2.45	.....	.....	47
							48
							49
							50

k 415 dozen awarded. *l* 18 dozen awarded. *m* 59 dozen awarded. *n* 104 dozen awarded.
(A) First bid is for Chicago delivery; second bid is for Omaha delivery.

REF0073305

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Charles G. Dennison.	Frank Gould.	Charles T. Lee.	Gender & Paeschke Co.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Carlisle School.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.					Omaha.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	
1	Pans, dust, japanned, heavy, doz	119	.49	.43	.48	.43	.39	.41	.60	.....	1
2	Pans, fry, No. 4, full-size, wrought-iron, polished or wrought steel, not less than 14 Stubb's gauge .....doz	152	1.00	.....	.....	.85	1.05	1.05	1.23	.....	2
3			1.18			1.09					3
4			1.62			1.59					4
	Pans, tin, full-size, stamped tin, retinned:										
5	1-quart .....doz	150	.18	.31	.....	.28	.30	.31	.35	.....	5
6			.21								6
7			.23								7
8	2-quart .....do	192	.26	.46	.....	.36	a.38	.40	.45	(a)	8
9			.36								9
10	4-quart .....do	184	.36	.68	.....	.60	.53	.55	.95	(b)	10
11			.41								11
12			.47								12
13			.72								13
14			b.80								14
15	6-quart .....do	78	.75	.85	.....	.69	.67	.70	1.20	.....	15
16			.85								16
17			.91								17
18			1.00								18
19	8 quart .....do	84	.85	.....	.....	.80	.85	.90	.....	.....	19
20			.96								20
21			1.00								21
22			1.10								22
	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch:										
23	Jelly, baking, deep.doz	99	.23	.23	.....	.22	.19	.20	.27	.....	23
24	Pie .....do	443	.17	.16	.....	.17	.14½	.15	.10	.....	24
	Scoops, grocers', hand:										
25	No. 20.....do	34	.57	1.03	1.05	.87	.75	.78	.....	.....	25
26	No. 40.....do	34	1.30	.....	1.60	1.35	1.20	1.25	.....	.....	26
	Shears, tinners':										
27	Bench, No. 4, Wilcox's, No	5	2.89	3.00	.....	2.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Hand, No. 7.....No	10	1.21	1.35	.....	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Hand, No. 9 .....do	7	.72	.81	.....	.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Solder, medium quality.lbs	1,002	.10½	.10	.....	.103	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31			.10								31
32			.09½								32
33			.08¾								33
	Soldering irons, each, per pair:										
34	1½-pound.....pairs	13	.46½	.16	.....	.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	2-pound.....do	7	.62	.60	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
	Spoons:										
36	Basting.....doz	55	.41	.27	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37				.35							37
38				.44							38
39				.52							39

a 18 dozen awarded to Carlisle School, 174 dozen to Gender & Paeschke Co.
b 18 dozen awarded to Carlisle School, 166 dozen to H. B. Lyford.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Charles G. Dennison.	Frank Gould.	Charles T. Lee.	Gender & Paeschke Co.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Carlisle School.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.					Omaha.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	
	Spoons—Continued.									
40	Table.....doz	828	.18	.09	.23	.07½	.....	.....	1.95	.....	40
41			.12	.12	.18	.11			1.20		41
42			.14½			.18					42
43			.20								43
44	Tea.....do	1,003	.01	.03	.14	.01	.....	.....	.98	.....	44
45			.07½	.06	.09½	.06			.54		45
46			.08¾			.09					46
47			.10								47

REF0073306

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Gender & Passchke Co.		Harry B. Lyford.	Charles G. Dennison.	Frank Gould.	Charles T. Lee.	N. C. Taylor Co.	Frank F. Claymier.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.				New York.	Chicago.		
1	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom.....doz..	18	1.58	1.67	1.67	2.15	....	1.80	.....	1.65	1.95	1
2					1.86					1.78		2
	Tin, sheet, IC, charcoal, bright:											
3	10 by 14 inches ....boxes..	8	.....	.....	4.20	*b* 4.25	....	4.95	*b* 5.50	.....	.....	3
4									*b* 5.00			4
5									*b* 4.00			5
6	12 by 12 inches .....do...	2	.....	.....	4.20	*b* 4.25	....	4.95	*b* 5.75	.....	.....	6
7									*b* 5.25			7
8									*b* 4.25			8
9	14 by 14 inches .....do...	2	.....	.....	5.85	*b* 5.95	.....	.....	*b* 8.00	.....	.....	9
10									*b* 7.35			10
11									*b* 6.00			11
12	14 by 20 inches .....do...	22	.....	.....	4.20	*c* 4.25	....	4.95	*c* 5.50	.....	.....	12
13									*c* 5.00			13
14									*c* 4.00			14
	Tin, sheet, IX, charcoal, bright:											
15	10 by 14 inches ....boxes..	7	.....	.....	5.00	*b* 5.25	....	5.95	*b* 6.50	.....	.....	15
16									*b* 6.00			16
17									*b* 5.00			17
18	12 by 12 inches .....do...	3	.....	.....	5.00	*b* 5.25	....	5.95	*b* 6.75	.....	.....	18
19									*b* 6.25			19
20									*b* 5.25			20
21	14 by 14 inches .....do...	4	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	*b* 9.45	.....	.....	21
22									*b* 8.75			22
23									*b* 7.35			23
24	14 by 20 inches .....do...	25	.....	.....	5.00	*c* 5.25	....	5.95	*c* 6.50	.....	.....	24
25									*c* 6.00			25
26									*c* 5.00			26
27	12 by 24 inches .....do...	8	.....	.....	5.15	.....	.....	.....	*c* 6.75	.....	.....	27
28									*c* 6.25			28
29									*c* 5.25			29
30	14 by 60 inches, boiler.do...	7	.....	.....	*a* 16.35	*d* 16.35	.....	.....	*d* 10.20	.....	.....	30
31									*d* 9.20			31
32									*d* 8.20			32
33	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches, doz	360	.42	.45	.68	.55	....	.48	.....	.....	.59	33
34					.80	.60		.64				34
35					.60							35
36	Washtubs, galvanized iron, in nests of three sizes, one each, 19½ inches, 21½ inches, and 23½ inches in diameter by 10½ inches deep, inside measure; with corrugated bottom, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles .....doz..	175	3.32	3.50	4.22	4.15	4.25	4.32	.....	.....	4.70	36
37			3.82	4.00		4.60		4.05			4.20	37
38			4.32	4.50		5.20					5.20	38
39	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9.....lbs..	17,490	.....	.....	.0518	*e* 5.30	...	*h* 5.42	.....	.....	.....	39
40						*f* 5.50						40
41						*g* 5.60						41

a Per box of 100 sheets. *b* 225 sheets. *c* 112 sheets.
d 56 sheets. *e* Per cwt., 600-pound casks. *f* Per cwt., 300-pound casks.
g Per cwt., 100-pound casks. *h* Per 100 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Charles G. Dennison.	Charles T. Lee.	Frank F. Claymier.	George G. Standart & Co.	Frank Gould.	Chauncy H. Castle.	George D. Dana.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.						All points including Carlisle.†	All points.‡	
	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace:										
1	20 gallons actual capacity.....No..	3	10.49	.....	*a* 13.00	16.38	7.50	.....	.....	.....	1
2			4.95								2
3	40 gallons actual capacity.....No..	5	16.00	.....	*b* 19.00	15.88	10.00	.....	.....	.....	3
4			7.70								4
5	90 gallons actual capacity.....No..	4	20.47	.....	*c* 26.00	20.88	20.00	.....	.....	.....	5
6			15.40								6
7	Coal scuttles, 16-inch, galvanized .....No..	425	.14½	.15	.14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	Furnace:										
8	For 20-gallon portable caldron.....No..	1	9.10	.....	*a* 10.25	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	8
9	For 40-gallon portable caldron.....No..	1	12.60	.....	*d* 13.00	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	9
10	For 90-gallon portable caldron.....No..	1	15.10	.....	*c* 16.00	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	10
	Elbows, stovepipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:										
11	Size 6-inch .....No..	3,850	.0389	.05	.04½	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12					.06½	.04½					12
13						.05					13
14						.05½					14
15	Size 7-inch .....No..	134	.05½	.....	.06	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16					.09	.05½					16
17						.06½					17
18						.06½					18
19	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside, crated, number	88	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
	Pipe, stove, patent, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape; nested in bundles, crated:										
20	6-inch .....joints..	16,358	.069	*e* 1.80	.074	*f* 7.25	.....	.....	.07½	.0688	20
21						*f* 7.35					21
22						*f* 7.35					22
23						*f* 7.25					23
24	7-inch .....do...	518	.09½	*e* 2.50	.09	*g* 9.08	.....	.....	.09	.0896	24
25						*g* 9.38					25
26						*g* 9.38					26
27						*g* 9.08					27
28	Polish, stove.....gross..	32½	4.81	5.12½	.....	.....	.....	4.80	.....	.....	28

† Will make a discount of 5 per cent from price of each article if Chicago delivery be accepted upon all awarded to me.
‡ If all goods are delivered in St. Louis, Mo., deduct 7½ per cent from price bid.
a 25 gallons. *b* 40 gallons. *c* 75 gallons. *d* 48 gallons. *e* per crate. *f* per 100.

REF0073307

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[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.	Quantity awarded.	Chauncey H. Castle.	George D. Dana.	William H. Sard.	Frederic W. Gardner.	John M. Dwyer.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			All points, including Carlisle.	All points.	All points.	Chicago.	All points.	
1	Stoves, box, heating, wood:		(f)	(f)				
	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds ..... No..	103	2.30	A 2.27	2.35	2.46	2.31	1
2				A 2.00	**2.25**			2
3	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds ..... No..	301	2.75	A 2.46	2.85	2.97	2.84	3
4				A 2.20	**2.75**			4
5	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds ..... No..	334	2.95	A 3.02	3.55	3.61	3.53	5
6			**3.45**	A 2.70	3.35			6
7	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds ..... No..	133	3.90	A **3.49**	4.25	5.37	4.27	7
	Stoves, cooking, coal, with iron and tin, or wrought-steel and tin furniture, complete:*							
8	7-inch, ovens not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture ..... No..	31	7.60	g 8.93	9.25	9.08	8.24	8
9				g **7.84**	8.60			9
10	8-inch, ovens not less than 18 by 18 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 240 pounds without furniture ..... No..	105	8.75	g 10.09	10.00	10.75	9.47	10
11				g **8.98**	9.40			11
12	9-inch, ovens not less than 19 by 19 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 280 pounds without furniture ..... No..	14	10.40	g 10.64	10.50	11.53	12.27	12
13				g **9.74**	10.00			13
	Stoves, cooking, wood, with iron and tin or wrought-steel and tin furniture, complete:*							
14	6-inch, length of wood 20 inches; oven not less than 14 by 6 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 180 pounds without furniture ..... No..	53	6.60	g 7.11	.....	6.60	6.79	14
15				g **6.93**		7.59		15
16	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..	270	7.30	g 8.13	8.35	8.13	8.04	16
17			7.50	g **7.29**	7.05	9.59	9.07	17
18				g 5.95				18
19	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..	689	8.35	g 9.25	9.25	11.73	10.68	19
20			8.95	g **8.44**	8.35		10.69	20
21				g 6.95				21

* 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; 3 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.

NOTE.—The Department reserves the right to waive specifications as to weight and size of all stoves. The weights and sizes above specified are only approximate, and are given to show bidders about what is desired.

† Will make a discount of 5 per cent from price of each article if Chicago delivery be accepted upon all awarded to me.

‡ If all goods are delivered in St. Louis, Mo., deduct 7½ per cent from price bid.

g If crated, add 20 cents each.

A If crated, add 15 cents each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Chauncey H. Castle.	George D. Dana.	William H. Sard.	Frederic W. Gardner.	John M. Dwyer.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			All points, including Carlisle.†	All points.‡	All points.	Chicago.	All points.	
22	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..	136	9.50	g 9.88	9.90	14.41	12.19	22
23			**10.75**	g 9.09	9.05		12.21	23
	Stoves, heating, coal:							
24	14 to 15 inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 135 pounds ..... No..	77	3.30	f **3.35**	3.45	6.56	4.30	24
25						8.65		25
26	16 to 18 inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds ..... No..	83	4.10	f **4.10**	4.75	7.23	6.47	26
27						9.59		27
	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet iron, with outside rods:							
28	32-inch ..... No..	29	**7.50**	f 7.75	.....	13.69	.....	28
29	37-inch ..... No..	9	**8.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Stoves, heating: Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 375 pounds ..... No..	20	10.75	f **7.45**	.....	15.78	13.04	30
31	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds ..... No..	35	**10.20**	.....	.....	15.78	11.54	31

† Will make a discount of 5 per cent from price of each article if Chicago delivery be accepted upon all awarded to me.

‡ If all goods are delivered in St. Louis, Mo., deduct 7½ per cent from price bid.

g If crated, add 20 cents each.

f Bottoms crated.

f Crated.

REF0073308

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE.

Number.	Class No. 17.—HARDWARE.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Geo. W. Trout.	Geo. G. Standart & Co.	Fred. K. Mann.
			Point of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
1	Adzes, c. s., house carpenter's, 4½-inch, square head ..... doz..	3	7.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Anvils, wrought iron, steel face:						
2	100-pound, per pound ..... No..	13	.....	.0795	.....	.....	.0765
3	140-pound, per pound ..... do...	5	.....	.0795	.....	.....	
4	200-pound, per pound ..... do...	4	.....	.0795	.....	.....	
	Augers, cast steel, cut with nut:						
5	1-inch ..... doz..	26	1.71	1.80	.....	.....	1.0764
6	1¼-inch ..... do...	14	2.06	2.16	.....	.....	2.116
7	1½ inch ..... do...	17	2.57	2.70	.....	.....	2.646
8	2 inch ..... do...	13	3.77	3.96	.....	.....	3.88
	Augers, c. s., hollow:						
9	¾ inch ..... do...	5	6.55	5.30	.....	.....	6.36
10	1-inch ..... do...	5	7.65	5.93	.....	.....	7.14
11	1¼-inch ..... do...	4	8.85	8.47	.....	.....	10.32
	Awls, c. s., assorted, patent:						
12	Saddler's ..... do...	197	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Shoemaker's, shouldered, peg ..... do...	98	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Shoemaker's, sewing ..... do...	93	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted or overlaid steel ..... doz..	745	3.85	4.24	3.90	3.99½	.....
16			3.75		3.90		
17			4.17		3.90		
18			4.35				
	Axes, c. s.:						
19	Broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head ..... doz..	4	12.50	.....	12.75	.....	.....
20			12.95				
21	Hunter's, inserted or overlaid steel, handled ..... doz..	50	3.25	3.79	3.50	.....	.....
22			3.90				
23			3.75				
24			3.85				
25	Babbitt metal, medium quality ..... lbs..	797	.04	.0395	.....	.....	.0420
26			.04½				.0585
27			.05				
	Bellows, blacksmith's standard:						
28	34-inch ..... No..	2	3.78	3.89	.....	.....	3.72
29	38-inch ..... do...	25	4.74	4.75	.....	.....	4.68
	Bells:						
30	Cow, wrought ..... doz..	11	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
31			1.60				
32			1.20				
33			1.00				
34	Hand, No. 8, polished ..... do...	1	4.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
35			6.00				
36	School, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds ..... No..	2	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....
37							
	Belting, leather:						
38	2-inch ..... feet..	835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	3-inch ..... do...	885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	3½-inch ..... do...	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	4-inch ..... do...	935	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	5-inch ..... do...	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	6-inch ..... do...	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belting, rubber:						
44	3-ply, 3-inch ..... do...	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	3-ply, 4-inch ..... do...	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	3-ply, 6-inch ..... do...	975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	4-ply, 8-inch ..... do...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HARDWARE.

Edgar E. Edwards.	Albert H. Morley.	John F. Wilhelmy.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Charles T. Lee.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	Roy C. Martin.	Albert E. Alverson.	Robert R. Street.	F. A. M. Burrell.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	James W. Soper.	William D. Allen.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
Omaha.	Chicago.	Omaha.		Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.					Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	
.....	7.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.079	.....	2
8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.079	.....	3
8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.079	.....	4
.....	1.88	.....	2.00	1.79	.....	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	2.55	.....	5
.....	2.28	.....	2.40	2.15	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	3.07	.....	6
.....	2.76	.....	3.00	2.70	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	3.84	.....	7
.....	3.96	.....	4.40	3.95	.....	.....	3.95	.....	.....	.....	5.02	.....	8
.....	6.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	7.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	8.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.05	.05	.05	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.03	.....	.03	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.04½	.....	.05	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	3.92	4.25	4.35	3.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
	3.99	4.75	4.20	3.96									16
	5.15			3.98									17
				4.50									18
.....	13.19	.....	13.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
													20
.....	3.76	.....	4.40	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
				3.79									22
				3.85									23
													24
.04	4.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
													26
													27
3.80	3.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
4.75	4.69												
.....	1.99	1.80	1.25	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
				1.90									30
													31
													32
.....	4.75	5.00	5.00	4.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
													34
.....	.....	36.00	.....	13.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
				27.45									36
													37
.....	.07½	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.08	.08½	.....	.....	.07½	38
.....	.10	.....	.....	.13½	.....	.....	.....	.12½	.13	.....	.....	.11½	39
.....	.12½	.....	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.15	.15	.....	.....	.14	40
.....	.14½	.....	.....	.18½	.....	.....	.....	.17	.18	.....	.....	.16	41
.....	.19½	.....	.....	.23½	.....	.....	.....	.21	.23	.....	.....	.20½	42
.....	.23½	.....	.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	.26	.27	.....	.....	.25	43
.....	.064	.....	.....	.04½	.065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.05½	44
.....	.084	.....	.....	.06½	.085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.074	.....	.065	45
.....	.126	.....	.....	.13½	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	.104	46
.....	.209	.....	.....	.22	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16	.....	.166	47

REF0073309

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Geo. W. Trout.	Geo. G. Standart & Co.	Fred'k K. Maus.
			Point of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
1	Belting, rubber, 4-ply: 10-inch ... feet	374					
2	12 inch ... do	180					
	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings's pattern, extension lip:						
3	¼-inch ... dos	35	.82	.86		.81	.853
4			.882				
5	⅜-inch ... do	31	.82	.86		.91	.853
6			.94				
7	½-inch ... do	41	.88	.92		1.02	.914
8			1.05				
9	⅝-inch ... do	30	.88	.92		1.18	.914
10			1.23				
11	¾-inch ... do	37	.94	.97		1.29	.975
12			1.353				
13	⅞-inch ... do	29	1.0	1.03		1.40	1.035
14			1.44				
15	1-inch ... do	32	1.05	1.10		1.51	1.096
16			1.55				
17	1¼-inch ... do	21	1.18	1.22		1.64	1.218
18			1.69				
19	1½-inch ... do	34	1.29	1.35		1.78	1.340
20			1.83				
21	1¾-inch ... do	22	1.41	1.46		1.94	1.462
22			2.00				
23	2-inch ... do	26	1.53	1.59		2.10	1.584
24			2.16				
25	2-inch ... do	27	1.89	1.95		2.43	1.95
26			2.49				
	Bits, twist drill, for metal:						
27	For brace, square shank, assorted, ⅛ to ½ inch, by 32ds ... sets	61	.62	.92			1.38
28	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, ¼ to ½ inch, by 32ds ... sets	19	1.34	1.63			.63
29	Bits, gimlet, double cut, assorted, ¼ to ½ inch ... doz	40	.20		.30		
30			.40				
31	Bolt cutters ... No	18		3.49			3.28
32							3.57
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:						
33	¼ by 1 ... do	3,700	.18½	.19½			.181
34	¼ by 1½ ... do	6,425	.18½	.20			.181
35	¼ by 2 ... do	8,850	.199	.21			.195
36	¼ by 2½ ... do	7,975	.214	.23			.21
37	¼ by 3 ... do	9,200	.229	.25			.224
38	¼ by 3½ ... do	4,125	.244	.26			.239
39	¼ by 4 ... do	5,025	.259	.28			.253
40	⅜ by 2 ... do	6,125	.27½	.30			.271
41	⅜ by 2½ ... do	9,775	.302	.33			.297
42	⅜ by 3 ... do	5,625	.328	.35			.322
43	⅜ by 4 ... do	8,375	.381	.41			.373
44	⅜ by 5 ... do	4,675	.432	.47			.424
45	⅜ by 6 ... do	6,325	.484	.52			.475
46	⅜ by 7 ... do	4,375	.535	.58			.525
47	⅜ by 8 ... do	3,395	.588	.62			.576

HARDWARE—Continued.

Edgar E. Edwards.	Albert H. Morley.	Jno. F. Willelmy.	Edward M. Andresen.	C. E. Darborrow.	Chas. T. Lee.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	Albert E. Alverson.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	James W. Soper.	William D. Allen.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Omaha.	Chicago.	Omaha.		Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.		Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	
	.2663				.28	.26		.23½		.214	1
	.324				.31	.32		.29		.26	2
	.85	.81	.81		.83		.85		1.57	.94	3
		.88							1.00		4
	.97	.92	.92		.94		.85		1.77	1.07	5
		.88							1.13		6
	1.03	1.03	1.03		1.05		.92		1.98	1.19	7
		.91							1.27		8
	1.27	1.19	1.19		1.12		.92		2.30	1.38	9
		.94							1.47		10
	1.37	1.30	1.30		1.33		.93		2.50	1.51	11
		1.00							1.60		12
	1.48	1.41	1.40		1.45		1.01		2.70	1.63	13
		1.06							1.74		14
	1.59	1.52	1.52		1.56		1.10		2.92	1.76	15
		1.13							1.87		16
	1.74	1.65	1.65		1.70		1.23		3.18	1.92	17
		1.25							2.04		18
	1.88	1.79	1.78		1.83		1.35		3.45	2.07	19
		1.38							2.20		20
	2.05	1.95	1.95		2.00		1.48		3.76	2.26	21
		1.50							2.40		22
	2.22	2.11	2.11		2.17		1.60		4.03	2.45	23
		1.62							2.60		24
	2.56	2.43	2.43		2.50		1.98		4.70	2.83	25
		2.00							3.00		26
	.66			.87	.86					.61½	27
	1.39				1.25				1.30		28
	.18	.30	.25		.20						29
											30
	3.29										31
											32
.21½	.19		.20	.20½	.197	.19					33
.21½	.19		.20	.20½	.197	.19					34
.23	.21		.21	.22½	.213	.20					35
.247	.22		.23	.24	.229	.22					36
.264	.23		.25	.25½	.24½	.225					37
.281	.24		.26	.27½	.26	.25					38
.298	.26		.28	.29	.276	.265					39
.319	.29		.30	.32	.296	.285					40
.349	.31		.33	.34	.323	.30					41
.388	.34		.35	.37	.35	.337					42
.438	.40		.41	.42½	.40½	.39					43
.497	.46½		.47	.48½	.462	.444					44
.557	.51		.52	.54½	.516	.497					45
.616	.56		.58	.60	.573	.55					46
.676	.62		.63	.66	.627	.60					47

REF0073310

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Fred'k K. Mans.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:				
1	⅜ by 9.....No..	4,700	.64	.69	.627
2	⅜ by 4.....do...	3,400	.629	.68	.616
3	⅜ by 5.....do...	2,950	.703	.76	.688
4	⅜ by 6.....do...	2,950	.777	.84	.761
5	⅜ by 7.....do...	2,500	.85	.92	.833
6	⅜ by 8.....do...	2,475	.92½	1.00	.906
7	⅜ by 10.....do...	3,075	1.07	1.16	1.051
8	⅜ by 11.....do...	2,400	1.14	1.23	1.124
9	⅜ by 12.....do...	4,250	1.22	1.32	1.196
	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel:				
10	5-inch.....doz..	19	.39	.....	.....
11			.47		
12	8-inch.....do...	16	1.02	.....	.....
13	Bolts, shutter, wrought iron, 10-inch.....do...	6	1.21	.....	.....
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:				
14	¼ by 1.....No..	1,225	.297	.31	.283
15	¼ by 1½.....do...	2,525	.297	.31	.283
16	¼ by 2.....do...	2,825	.31	.33	.296
17	¼ by 2½.....do...	2,375	.32½	.34	.309
18	¼ by 3.....do...	2,850	.333	.36	.333
19	¼ by 3½.....do...	2,025	.35½	.37	.336
20	⅜ by 1.....do...	1,975	.349	.37	.333
21	⅜ by 1½.....do...	2,825	.349	.37	.333
22	⅜ by 2.....do...	4,525	.366	.39	.349
23	⅜ by 2½.....do...	4,075	.383	.41	.373
24	⅜ by 3.....do...	5,975	.40½	.42	.383
25	⅜ by 3½.....do...	5,525	.419	.44	.399
26	⅜ by 4.....do...	4,250	.426	.46	.416
27	⅜ by 4½.....do...	3,025	.454	.48	.433
28	⅜ by 5.....do...	1,975	.47½	.50	.449
29	½ by 2.....do...	3,425	.44	.46	.419
30	½ by 2½.....do...	4,125	.46	.49	.439
31	½ by 3.....do...	4,750	.48½	.51	.459
32	½ by 3½.....do...	4,875	.50½	.53	.479
33	½ by 4.....do...	3,800	.52½	.55	.499
34	½ by 4½.....do...	3,025	.54½	.57	.519
35	½ by 5.....do...	1,950	.56½	.60	.539
36	½ by 5½.....do...	1,025	.586	.62	.559
37	½ by 6.....do...	2,525	.60½	.64	.578
38	½ by 6½.....do...	825	.638	.66	.599
39	½ by 7.....do...	975	.65	.68	.619
40	½ by 7½.....do...	525	.67	.71	.639
41	½ by 8.....do...	1,725	.69½	.73	.659
42	⅝ by 3.....do...	3,925	.57½	.60	.546
43	⅝ by 3½.....do...	2,475	.60	.64	.573
44	⅝ by 4.....do...	3,475	.628	.66	.599
45	⅝ by 4½.....do...	1,550	.656	.69	.626
46	⅝ by 5.....do...	1,750	.684	.72	.653
47	⅝ by 6.....do...	1,100	.74	.78	.706
48	⅝ by 7.....do...	500	.796	.84	.759
49	⅝ by 8½.....do...	2,950	.768	.81	.733

HARDWARE—Continued.

Edgar E. Edwards.	Albert H. Morley.	Edward M. Andreesen.	C. E. Dunborrow.	Chas. T. Lee.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
Omaha.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	
.73½	.67	.69	.71	.683	.455	1
.72½	.66	.68	.70	.671	.644	2
.80½	.74	.76	.78	.75	.72	3
.89½	.81½	.84	.87	.828	.795	4
1.02	.89	.92	.95	.906	.872	5
1.06½	.97	1.00	1.03	.98½	.95	6
1.23½	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.143	1.10	7
1.31½	1.20	1.24	1.28	1.222	1.17	8
1.40½	1.28	1.32	1.36	1.32	1.25	9
.....	.41	.45	.....	.38	.....	10
				.46		11
.....	1.07	1.17	.....	1.00	.....	12
.....	1.19	1.40	.....	1.23	.....	13
.34	.29	.31	.30	.302	.287	14
.34	.29	.31	.31	.302	.287	15
.356	.30½	.32	.32	.316	.30	16
.372	.31	.33	.33	.33	.315	17
.388	.32	.35	.35	.34½	.33	18
.404	.34½	.36	.36	.358	.34	19
.40	.34½	.36	.36	.354	.34	20
.40	.34½	.36	.37	.354	.34	21
.42	.36	.38	.37½	.372	.355	22
.44	.37	.40	.39	.389	.37	23
.46	.40	.42	.41	.407	.39	24
.48	.41	.44	.43	.42½	.40	25
.50	.42	.45	.45	.443	.423	26
.52	.44½	.47	.46½	.46	.44	27
.51	.46½	.49	.48	.478	.455	28
.504	.53	.45	.45	.517	.423	29
.528	.44½	.48	.47	.465	.445	30
.552	.47½	.50	.49	.489	.46	31
.576	.49½	.52	.51	.511	.483	32
.60	.51½	.54	.53	.531	.51	33
.624	.53½	.58	.55	.553	.53	34
.648	.55	.59	.58	.574	.55	35
.672	.58	.60	.60	.594	.565	36
.696	.60½	.63	.62	.617	.59	37
.72	.62	.65	.64	.637	.61	38
.744	.63	.67	.66	.659	.63	39
.768	.66	.70	.69	.681	.65	40
.792	.68	.71	.71	.702	.67	41
.656	.56½	.59	.58	.582	.555	42
.688	.59½	.62	.61	.611	.58	43
.72	.62	.65	.64	.638	.61	44
.752	.64	.68	.67	.666	.635	45
.784	.67	.70	.70	.694	.66	46
.848	.72½	.77	.73	.753	.72	47
.912	.78½	.82	.81	.808	.77	48
.88	.76½	.80	.78	.78	.745	49

REF0073311

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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry S. Lyford.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Fred'k K. Maus.	Edgar F. Edwards.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			Omaha.
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:					
1	½ by 4.....No..	2,300	.803	.85	.766	.92
2	½ by 4½.....do...	1,900	.838	.89	.799	.96
3	½ by 5.....do...	1,250	.873	.92	.833	1.00
4	½ by 5½.....do...	1,300	.90½	.96	.866	1.01
5	½ by 6.....do...	1,750	.91½	1.00	.899	1.08
6	½ by 7.....do.	625	1.01	1.07	.966	1.16
7	½ by 8.....do...	1,075	1.08	1.15	1.032	1.24
8	½ by 9.....do...	1,500	1.15	1.22	1.099	1.32
9	½ by 10.....do...	1,700	1.22	1.29	1.166	1.40
	Bolts, fire, per 100:					
10	⅜ by 1½.....do...	5,200	.107	.12½	.111	.12
11	½ by 1½.....do...	6,750	.117	.13½	.121	.13
12	½ by 2.....do	6,450	.12½	.15	.130	.14
13	½ by 1½.....do...	1,700	.143	.17	.148	.16
14	½ by 2.....do...	3,000	.16	.19	.167	.18
15	½ by 2½.....do...	2,750	.18	.21½	.186	.20
16	½ by 3.....do...	1,700	.19½	.23½	.204	.22
17	⅝ by 2.....do...	1,150	.21	.24½	.217	.234
18	⅝ by 2½.....do...	1,350	.23½	.28	.243	.262
19	⅝ by 3.....do...	1,600	.30	.30½	.269	.29
20	⅝ by 3½.....do...	1,150	.380	.34	.296	.318
21	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob.....doz..	165	.05			
22			.12			
	Braces, iron, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws:					
23	Grip.....do...	11	3.55		4.03	
24			3.90			
25			2.50			
26			7.55			
27	Ratchet.....do...	19	5.85		7.35	
28			6.75			
29			11.65			
30			10.65			
	Brushes:					
31	Dust.....do...	70	2.25			
32			2.85			
33			3.25			
34			3.75			
35						
36						
37	Marking, assorted.....do..	16	.15½			
38						
	Brushes, paint, all bristles, full size:					
39	No. 1.....do...	30	2.18			
40			2.61			
41			3.18			
42						
43						
44	No. ½.....do...	21	2.75			
45			3.75			
46			4.23			
47						
48						
49	No. ¼.....do...	35	3.80			
50			5.36			
51			5.89			
52						
53						

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Albert H. Morley.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Clarence E. Durborrow.	Charles T. Lee.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	Gorham B. Coffin.	Chicago Brush Co.	Frank Gould.	Edward Barnes.	Douglas W. Hutchinson.	Valentine Stortz.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	James W. Sopor.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.							Chicago or New York.	
.79½	.83	.82	.81½	.78									1
.82	.87	.85	.86	.815									2
.86	.90	.89	.88½	.85									3
.89	.94	.93	.921	.88									4
.90	.98	.96	.957	.915									5
.99	1.04	1.03	1.027	.92									6
1.07	1.12	1.10	1.098	1.05									7
1.12	1.19	1.18	1.169	1.12									8
1.19	1.26	1.25	1.239	1.18									9
.11½	.14	.12½	.117	.142									10
.12½	.15	.13½	.127	.154									11
.13½	.16	.15	.137	.166									12
.15½	.18	.17	.156	.19									13
.17½	.21	.20	.176	.21									14
.19½	.23	.21	.19½	.23									15
.21½	.26	.23½	.21½	.26									16
.23	.28	.25	.228	.275									17
.26	.30	.27½	.250	.31									18
.28½	.33	.30	.283	.34									19
.31½	.36	.33	.31	.37									20
.05½	.06		.05½										21
													22
3.99	3.00		4.00										23
	4.75		2.10										24
													25
													26
7.35	5.50		5.25										27
	7.50		12.99										28
													29
													30
3.11					1.60	3.25	3.12½	2.25	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.66	31
					2.00	3.50	3.07½	2.75		1.88	3.20	2.91	32
					3.50	3.75	3.02½	2.50		2.75		3.16	33
								2.25		3.50			34
								3.00		3.75			35
								3.25		2.75			36
.15½					.15½			.14		.15½		.157	37
								.75					38
3.393					2.27	2.75		3.00	3.24	4.75	2.90	3.40	39
3.921					2.70	3.00		4.00		3.25			40
					3.30	3.25		3.00		2.31			41
										2.83			42
										3.50			43
5.89					2.85	3.75		4.00	4.35	6.50	3.90	4.35	44
4.85					3.90	4.35		5.50		4.50			45
					4.40	5.20		4.50		3.00			46
										3.50			47
										5.00			48
9.11					3.95	5.25		5.50	6.06	9.00	6.00	6.08	49
7.03					5.58	6.00		8.00		6.50			50
					6.12	7.00		5.90		4.25			51
										4.50			52
										7.00			53

REF0073312

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.	Quantity awarded.	Gorham B. Coffin.	Harry B. Lyford.	Chicago Brush Co.	Frank Gould.	Albert H. Morley.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
1	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size ..... doz..	29	1.72	1.66	1.85	.....	3.75
2			2.06	1.99	2.35		
3			2.45	**2.37**			
4							
	Brushes, paint, flat:						
5	3-inch ..... do...	24	1.20	1.22	2.00	.....	3.83
6			2.15	2.14	2.40		2.48
7			2.70	2.64	2.60		
8			2.95	3.84	2.70		
9			2.35	**2.25**	3.50		
10	4-inch ..... do...	39	1.95	1.79	3.00	.....	9.11
11			3.70	3.70	3.50		7.03
12			4.68	4.56	4.40		
13			4.15	4.40	5.00		
14			4.60	**3.99**	5.50		
	Brushes:						
15	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch ..... do...	132	1.10	.85	1.10	1.18	.90
16			1.00	1.00	1.15	1.12½	1.40
17				.70	1.15	1.03	1.19
18				1.20	1.15	.94	1.24
19					**1.20**		
20					1.20		
21	Shoe ..... do...	78	1.75	1.60	1.85	2.25	1.40
22			2.00	1.75	2.00	1.65	1.80
23				1.90	2.15	1.20	1.79
24				1.80	2.25		2.10
25				2.00			
26							
27	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch ..... do...	36	1.75	1.00	1.75	2.40	.85
28			2.25	1.50	**2.00**	1.45	.99
29				1.60	2.25	1.20	1.09
30				2.40		.83	
31				2.75			
32							
33	Varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size ..... doz..	36	1.55	1.51	1.75	.....	1.75
34			1.62	1.56	2.20		
35			2.65	**2.55**	2.75		
36			1.48	1.42			
37			1.92	1.75			
38	Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handles ..... doz..	49	5.20	5.25	5.40	6.45	11.75
39			**6.40**	6.75	6.25	5.45	
40			7.50	10.50	6.50	3.70	
41				3.55	7.50		
42				4.45	5.95		
43							
	Butts, brass, narrow:						
44	1¼-inch ..... do...	36	.....	**.127**	.....	.....	.....
45	2-inch ..... do...	47	.....	**.195**	.....	.....	.....
46	2½-inch ..... do...	54	.....	**.34½**	.....	.....	.....
	Butts, door, loose pin, wrought iron:						
47	2½ by 2 inches ..... doz..	89	.....	.27½	.....	.....	**.35½**
48	3 by 2½ inches ..... do...	97	.....	.41	.....	.....	**.38½**
49	3 by 3 inches ..... do...	139	.....	.444	.....	.....	**.42½**
50	3½ by 3 inches ..... do...	97	.....	**.625**	.....	.....	.68
51	3½ by 3½ inches ..... do...	89	.....	.65	.....	.....	**.61**
52	4 by 3½ inches ..... do...	32	.....	.785	.....	.....	**.74**
53	4 by 4 inches ..... do...	46	.....	.803	.....	.....	**.76½**

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	John F. Wilhelmy.	Edward M. Andresen.	Edward Barnes.	Charles T. Lee.	Douglas W. Hutchinson.	Valentine Stortz.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	James W. Sopwr.	Number.
	Points of delivery.								
	Omaha.		Chicago.					Chicago or New York.	
1	.....	.....	1.95	.....	2.40	3.00	2.00	2.15	1
2			3.00			2.25			2
3			2.50			1.67			3
4						2.00			4
5	.....	.....	1.25	.....	2.25	2.00	2.10	1.87	5
6			2.65			2.75	2.40		6
7			4.75			1.63			7
8			2.95			2.75			8
9									9
10	.....	.....	1.80	.....	3.75	3.00	3.60	3.02	10
11			3.75			4.50	4.40		11
12			4.68			2.50			12
13			7.00			4.75			13
14									14
15	.....	.....	1.00	.90	.....	1.60	1.30	1.15	15
16			1.15			1.33			16
17			.92			.83			17
18			1.10						18
19			1.25						19
20			1.25						20
21	.....	.....	1.50	1.40	.....	1.88	1.95	1.95	21
22			1.88	4.00		1.92	2.20		22
23			2.00			2.13			23
24			3.18			2.75			24
25			**2.65**						25
26			4.50						26
27	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	1.25	1.10	1.95	27
28			1.88			2.50			28
29			1.75			1.33			29
30			2.50			3.00			30
31			3.00						31
32			3.50						32
33	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	1.25	2.25	2.05	33
34			1.60			2.25	2.25		34
35			2.70			1.88			35
36			3.10						36
37									37
38	.....	.....	6.40	.....	.....	4.00	4.45	6.15	38
39			6.25			5.50	5.10		39
40			5.75			6.00	6.20		40
41			5.40			7.50			41
42			4.50			7.00			42
43						10.50			43
44	.21	.16	.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
45	.31	.24	.....	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
46	.60	.42	.....	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
47	.31	.35	.....	.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
48	.46	.50	.....	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
49	.49	.55	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
50	.69	.67	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
51	.73	.80	.....	.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
52	.85	.95	.....	.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
53	.90	1.00	.....	.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	53

REF0073313

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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	J. J. Parkhurst.	George W. Trout.	Geo. G. Standart & Co.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
	Calipers, 8 inches:					
1	Outside ..... doz..	7	**1.08**	.....	1.35	.....
2	Inside ..... do..	5	**1.08**	.....	1.35	.....
3	Cards, cattle ..... do...	5	.37	.....	.....	.....
4			.60	.....	.....	.....
5						
6	Catches, iron, cupboard ..... do...	116	.28	.....	.....	.....
7			.28			
	Chains, log, 13 feet, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound:					
8	⅜-inch ..... No..	151	**.029**	.032	.....	.0352
9	½-inch ..... do...	105	**.0258**	.028	.....	.028
	Chains, trace:					
10	No. 2, 8½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size.. pairs	69	**.24**	.....	.....	.27
11	43 inches long, with hook and swivel ..... do...	45	**.15½**	.....	.....	.18
12	Chalk, carpenter's, assorted colors ..... lbs..	167	.06	.....	.....	.....
13	Chalk lines, medium size ..... doz..	103	.09	.....	.....	.....
14			**.11**			
15			.08			
16			.19			
	Chisels, c. s.:					
17	Cold, octagon, ½ by 6 inches ..... do...	6	.69	.61	**.75**	.....
18	Socket, corner, 1-inch, handled ..... do...	2½	5.13	.....	.....	.....
19						
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:					
20	½-inch ..... do...	13	**1.29**	.....	1.37	.....
21						
22	¾-inch ..... do...	12	**1.29**	.....	1.37	.....
23						
24	1-inch ..... do...	16	**1.45**	.....	1.51	.....
25						
26	1¼-inch ..... do...	17	**1.77**	.....	1.86	.....
27						
28	1½-inch ..... do...	16	**1.94**	.....	2.06	.....
29						
30	1¾-inch ..... do...	13	**2.10**	.....	2.23	.....
31						
32	1¾-inch ..... do...	12	**2.26**	.....	2.40	.....
33						
34	2-inch ..... do...	10	**2.59**	.....	2.74	.....
35						
	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:					
36	½-inch ..... do...	3½	**1.94**	.....	.....	.....
37						
38	¾-inch ..... do...	3	**1.94**	.....	.....	.....
39						
40	1-inch ..... do...	3	**1.94**	.....	.....	.....
41						
42	1¼-inch ..... do...	3	**2.26**	.....	.....	.....
43						
44	1½-inch ..... do...	4	**2.59**	.....	.....	.....
45						
46	1¾-inch ..... do...	1½	**2.91**	.....	.....	.....
47						
48	1¾-inch ..... do...	2	3.44	.....	.....	.....
49						
50	2-inch ..... do...	1½	**3.88**	.....	.....	.....
51						

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Frank Gould.	Frolk. K. Maus.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Albert H. Morley.	Edward M. Andresen.	Charles T. Lee.	John F. Wilhelmy.	Anderson, Deputy & Co.	James W. Soper.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.		Omaha.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	
.....	.....	.....	1.17	.....	1.08	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1.17	.....	1.08	.....	.....	.....	2
.50	.....	.....	.72	.60	**.58**	.....	.....	.....	3
.42			.40		.63				4
			.60						5
.....	.....	.....	.28	.32	**.25**	.....	.....	.....	6
									7
.....	.0335	.03½	*a* 3.09	.035	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.0282	.03	*a* 2.73	.033	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	**.06**	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	12
.34	.....	.....	.....	.15	.15	.....	.....	.....	13
.142					.18				14
.122					.35				15
									16
.....	.74	.....	.65	.....	.61	.....	*b* .05	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	5.19	5.20	**5.17**	6.10	.....	6.40	18
					5.17				19
.....	.....	.....	1.29	1.30	1.29	1.52	.....	1.44	20
.....	.....	.....			1.29			3.37	21
.....	.....	.....	1.29	1.30	1.29	1.52	.....	1.44	22
.....	.....	.....			1.29			3.37	23
.....	.....	.....	1.46	1.46	1.45	1.71	.....	1.62	24
.....	.....	.....			1.45			3.75	25
.....	.....	.....	1.79	1.78	1.78	2.10	.....	1.98	26
.....	.....	.....			1.78			4.60	27
.....	.....	.....	1.95	1.95	1.94	2.28	.....	2.16	28
.....	.....	.....			1.94			5.00	29
.....	.....	.....	2.11	2.11	2.10	2.46	.....	2.34	30
.....	.....	.....			2.10			5.50	31
.....	.....	.....	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.65	.....	2.52	32
.....	.....	.....			2.27			5.90	33
.....	.....	.....	2.60	2.69	2.59	3.00	.....	2.88	34
.....	.....	.....			2.59			6.75	35
.....	.....	.....	1.95	1.95	1.94	2.16	.....	2.40	36
.....	.....	.....			1.94				37
.....	.....	.....	1.95	1.95	1.94	2.16	.....	2.40	38
.....	.....	.....			1.94				39
.....	.....	.....	1.95	1.95	1.94	2.16	.....	2.40	40
.....	.....	.....			1.94				41
.....	.....	.....	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.50	.....	2.80	42
.....	.....	.....			2.27				43
.....	.....	.....	2.59	2.60	2.59	2.88	.....	3.20	44
.....	.....	.....			2.59				45
.....	.....	.....	2.92	2.92	2.92	3.24	.....	3.60	46
.....	.....	.....			2.92				47
.....	.....	.....	3.24	3.21	**3.24**	3.60	.....	4.00	48
.....	.....	.....			3.24				49
.....	.....	.....	3.89	3.89	3.88	4.30	.....	4.80	50
.....	.....	.....			3.88				51

a Per 100. *b* Each.

REF0073314

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Geo. W. Trout.	Geo. G. Standart & Co.	Charles G. Denison.	Fred'k K. Mann.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
1	Clamps, carpenter's, iron, to open 8 inches.....doz..	6½	3.09	.....	2.98	.....	.....	**2.82**
2	Cleavers, butcher's, 12-inch..do...	3	**11.70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Compasses, carpenter's, cast steel:							
3	6-inch.....doz..	5	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	8-inch.....do...	5½	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Crowbars, solid steel, assorted sizes, per pound.....No..	153	.0172	**.0169**	.....	.02	.....	.0180
6			.0172					
	Dividers, c. s., wing:							
7	8 inches long.....doz..	7	1.44	.....	1.35	.....	2.00	.....
8	10 inches long.....do...	5	1.88	.....	1.35	.....	2.50	.....
	Drills:							
9	Blacksmith's, horizontal..No..	6	1.08	**1.08**	.....	.....	.....	1.05
10								1.10
11	Breast.....do...	13	1.65	1.73	.....	1.86	2.70	1.72
12			1.35					**1.72**
13	Hand, light, for metal....do...	6	1.08	.99	.....	**1.13**	.....	.....
14			1.46					
	Faucets:							
15	Brass, racking, ¾-inch, loose key.....doz..	4	2.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16			**2.27**					
17	Wood, cork-lined, No. 2..do..	24	**.36**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Files, flat, bastard:							
18	10-inch.....do...	38	.893	.85	.....	.....	.....	.912
19			**.99**					
20	12-inch.....do...	48	1.27	1.15	.....	.....	.....	1.263
21			**1.41**					
	Files, flat, wood:							
22	12-inch.....do...	44	1.27	1.15	.....	.....	.....	1.263
23			**1.41**					
24	14-inch.....do...	51	1.81	1.71	.....	.....	.....	1.737
25			**1.94**					
	Files, half-round, bastard:							
26	10-inch.....do...	30	1.10	1.05	.....	.....	.....	1.193
27			**1.33**					
28	12-inch.....do...	38	1.48	1.41	.....	.....	.....	1.544
29			**1.72**					
	Files, mill-saw:							
30	8-inch.....do...	90	.55	.52	.....	.....	.....	.561
31			**.62**					
32	10-inch.....do...	96	.74	.68	.....	.....	.....	.737
33			**.82**					
34	12-inch.....do...	98	1.03	.97	.....	.....	.....	.982
35			**1.09**					
36	14-inch.....do...	80	1.48	1.41	.....	.....	.....	1.404
37			**1.56**					
	Files, round, bastard:							
38	6-inch.....do...	15	.42½	.41	.....	.....	.....	.456
39			**.50**					
40	8-inch.....do...	20	.55	.52	.....	.....	.....	561
41			**.64**					
42	10-inch.....do...	27	.74	.68	.....	.....	.....	.737
43			**.82**					
44	12-inch.....do...	35	1.03	.97	.....	.....	.....	.982
45			**1.09**					
46	14-inch.....do...	25	1.48	1.41	.....	.....	.....	1.404
47			**1.56**					

HARDWARE—Continued.

Edgar E. Edwards.	Albert H. Morley.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Chas. T. Lee.	Anderson, Dupuy & Co.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	Frank Gould.	Clarence E. Durborrow.	James W. Soper.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Omaha.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.		Chicago or New York.	
.....	2.80	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	11.97	12.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	2
.....	.85	1.20	**.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	1.21	1.50	**1.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.02	a 1.50	.02½	.0187	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
									6
.....	1.56	1.60	**1.42**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	2.10	2.15	**1.87**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
									10
.....	1.91	1.95	1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
									12
.....	1.17	1.10	1.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
									14
.....	2.88	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
									16
.....	.29	.40	.40	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	17
.988	.99	1.00	1.27	.....	.98	.....	.98	.96	18
.832			.94						19
1.368	1.39	1.37	1.75	.....	1.23	.....	1.35	1.33	20
1.152			1.30						21
1.368	1.37½	1.37	1.75	.....	1.18	.....	1.35	1.33	22
1.152			1.30						23
1.881	1.88	1.89	2.40	.....	1.68	.....	1.85	1.83	24
1.584			1.79						25
1.292	1.22½	1.30	1.66	.....	1.18	.....	1.29	1.26	26
1.088			1.23						27
1.672	1.65	1.68	2.14	.....	1.48	.....	1.65	1.62	28
1.408			1.58						29
.608	.60	.61	.78	.....	.57	.....	.60	.59	30
.512			.58						31
.798	.79	.80	1.03	.....	.77	.....	.79	.77	32
.672			.76						33
1.064	1.10	1.07	1.37	.....	.97	.....	1.05	1.03	34
.896			1.00						35
1.52	1.58	1.52	1.95	.....	1.27	.....	1.50	1.48	36
1.28			1.44						37
.494	.48	.50	.64	.....	.50	.....	.49	.48	38
.416			.47						39
.608	.60	.61	.78	.....	.61	.....	.60	.59	40
.512			.58						41
.798	.80	.80	1.03	.....	.81	.....	.79	.77	42
.672			.76						43
1.064	1.10	1.07	1.30	.....	.98	.....	1.05	1.03	44
.856			1.00						45
1.52	1.58	1.52	1.95	.....	1.38	.....	1.50	1.48	46
1.28			1.44						47

a Per 100.

REF0073315

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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Geo. W. Trout.	Geo. G. Standart & Co.	Charles G. Dennison.	Fred'k K. Mans.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
48	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch..doz..	33	1.27	1.21	.....	.....	.....	1.333
49			**1.48**					
	Files, taper, saw:							
50	3-inch.....do...	77	.209	.20	.....	.....	.....	.263
51			**.29**					
52	3½-inch.....do...	70	.209	.20	.....	.....	.....	.263
53			**.29**					
54	4-inch.....do...	136	.228	.22	.....	.....	.....	.281
55			**.31**					
56	4½-inch.....do...	91	.25	.25	.....	.....	.....	.315
57			**.35**					
58	5-inch.....do...	104	.32	.31	.....	.....	.....	.351
59			**.39**					
60	6-inch.....do...	108	.451	.43	.....	.....	.....	.438
61			**.48**					

advertisements of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.)

HARDWARE—Continued.

Edgar F. Edwards.	Albert H. Morley.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Chas. T. Lee.	Anderson, Duppy & Co.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	Frank Gould.	Clarence E. Durborrow, jr.	James W. Soper.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Omaha.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.		Chicago or New York.	
1.444	1.39	1.35	1.85	.....	1.24	.....	1.43	1.40	48
1.216			1.37						49
.285	.25	.29	.37	.....	.28	.....	.28	.27½	50
.24			.27						51
.285	.25	.29	.37	.....	.29	.....	.29	.27½	52
.24			.27						53
.304	.28	.30	.39	.....	.30	.....	.30	.29½	54
.256			.28						55
.342	.31	.33	.44	.....	.32	.....	.34	.33	56
.288			.33						57
.38	.35	.36	.49	.....	.36	.....	.37	.37	58
.32			.36						59
.475	.49	.48	.61	.....	.42	.....	.47	.46	60
.40			.45						61

REF0073316

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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frank Gould.	Albert H. Morley.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
1	Flatirons, 5 to 8 pounds.....per lb, pairs..	337	.0168		
2	Gates, molasses, 2-iron.....doz..	1	.99	1.40	.93½
3					
	Gauges:				
4	Marking.....do...	6	.59		
5			1.25		
6	Mortise, screw slide.....do...	4	1.69		
7			2.83		
8			2.29		
9	Slitting, with handle.....do...	1	2.42		
10	Glue pots, No. 1, tinned.....No..	27	.21		.23
	Gouges, c. s., firmer, handled:				
11	⅜-inch socket.....doz..	3	2.93		2.02
12					
13	½-inch socket.....do...	5	3.42		3.41
14					
15	⅝-inch socket.....do...	3	3.91		3.90
16					
17	¾-inch socket.....do...	4	4.15		4.15
18					
19	⅞-inch socket.....do...	2	4.41		4.40
20					
21	1-inch socket.....do...	5	4.65		4.63
22					
	Grindstones, per pound, weighing—				
23	50 pounds.....No..	387	a.0065		a.75
24	100 pounds.....do...	74	a.0065		a.75
25	150 pounds.....do...	61	a.0065		a.75
26	250 pounds.....do...	4	.011		a.95
27	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy.....No..	546	.41		b.35
28					
29	Hair clippers, good quality.....do...	199	.47		.52
30			.42		.09
31					
32					
	Hammers:				
33	Claw, solid, c. s., adz-eye, forged, No. 1½.....doz..	139	3.04		2.27
34			2.21		2.99
35			3.04		
36					
37	Farrier's, shoeing, c. s.....do...	9	3.21		2.59
38			3.28		
39			2.05		
40	Farrier's, turning, half-bright, assorted, 2 to 2½ pounds.....doz..	2	9.24		10.79
41			12.60		
	Hammers, riveting, solid, c. s.:				
42	1-inch.....do...	5	2.31		2.29
43	1¼-inch.....do...	2	2.43		2.41
44	1½-inch.....do...	2	2.63		2.59
45	Hammers, shoemaker's, c. s., No. 1.....do...	1	1.99		2.24
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid, c. s.:				
46	2-pound.....No..	19	.11½		.1015
47	3-pound.....do...	11	.14		.15½
48	6-pound.....do...	9	.23		.23½
49	8-pound.....do...	5	.30½		.31½
50	10-pound.....do...	16	.38½		.39½

a Per 100 pounds.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Edward M. Andreesen.	Charles T. Lee.	James W. Soper.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	George W. Trout.	John F. Wilhelmy.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Anderson Dupuy & Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Omaha.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.		Omaha.		Chicago.	
.02½	.01½							1
1.40	1.60							2
	1.35							3
.35	.57							4
								5
1.95	2.32							6
								7
								8
3.25	2.89							9
.28	.27½							10
3.00	2.96	3.15						11
	2.96							12
3.50	3.45	3.65						13
	3.45							14
4.00	3.88	4.20						15
	3.88							16
4.25	4.18	4.45						17
	4.18							18
4.50	4.44	4.70						19
	4.44							20
4.75	4.68							21
	4.68							22
.0075	.056							23
.0075	.056							24
.0075	.056							25
a.85	.11							26
	.45							27
	.19½							28
.55	.45	.50		.52	.75			29
	.49	.50		.52				30
	.50	.80						31
	.85							32
4.50	4.44	2.35	2.39	3.20	3.25			33
2.50	3.45	2.36	3.21					34
		2.78						35
		2.79						36
3.50	3.34	2.33						37
	2.85	2.86						38
								39
		8.68		10.50				40
								41
	2.29		2.25					42
	2.29		2.37					43
			2.57					44
	2.55							45
	.13					.10	.10	46
	.15					.15	.13	47
	.27		.25			.25	.21	48
	.35		.33			.33	.29	49
	.44		.42			.41	.36	50

b Per dozen.

REF0073317

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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	J. J. Parkhurst.	George W. Trout.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
	Hammers, stone, solid c. s.:				
1	Size 5-pound ..... No..	33	.19½	.21	.....
2					
3	Size 8-pound ..... do...	20	.28½	.33	.....
4					
5	Size 12-pound ..... do...	11	.46	.50	.....
6					
7	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern, malleable iron, doz	5	1.17	.....	.....
8			1.09		
9			2.45		
	Handles, awl:				
10	Patent peg ..... doz..	110	.33	.....	.38
11			.35		
12	Patent sewing ..... do...	13	.35	.....	.38
	Hatchets, c. s.:				
13	Broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled, doz	20	5.95	.....	6.15
14			6.73		
15			7.00		
16	Shingling, No. 2 ..... doz..	74	2.97	.....	3.15
17			3.15		
18			3.59		
	Hinges, extra heavy, T:				
19	8-inch ..... doz..	57	.86	.....	.....
20	10-inch ..... do...	38	1.31	.....	.....
21	12-inch ..... do...	47	1.88	.....	.....
	Hinges, heavy, strap:				
22	8-inch ..... do...	69	.743	.....	.....
23	10-inch ..... do...	47	1.16	.....	.....
24	12-inch ..... do...	45	1.57	.....	.....
	Hinges, light:				
25	6-inch ..... do...	98	.35½	.....	.....
26	8-inch ..... do...	42	.50	.....	.....
27	10-inch ..... do...	37	.66½	.....	.....
28	12-inch ..... do...	14	1.04	.....	.....
	Hinges, light, T:				
29	6-inch ..... do...	61	.31	.....	.....
30	8-inch ..... do...	25	.41	.....	.....
31	10-inch ..... do...	18	.59	.....	.....
32	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy .. do...	581	.11½	.....	.....
33			.14		
34					
	Iron band, per 100 pounds:				
35	¼ by ½ ..... lbs..	575	.....	1.60	.....
36	¼ by 1 ..... do...	1,775	.....	1.45	.....
37	¼ by 1½ ..... do...	1,200	.....	1.40	.....
38	¼ by 1½ ..... do...	2,125	.....	1.40	.....
39	¼ by 1½ ..... do...	3,425	.....	1.40	.....
40	¼ by 2 ..... do...	3,225	.....	1.40	.....
41	¼ by 3 ..... do...	9,100	.....	1.40	.....
42	¼ by 3½ ..... do...	700	.....	1.40	.....
43	⅜ by ½ ..... do...	350	.....	1.40	.....
44	⅜ by 2 ..... do...	900	.....	1.35	.....
45	⅜ by 3 ..... do...	900	.....	1.35	.....
46	⅜ by 3½ ..... do...	400	.....	1.35	.....
47	Iron boiler, ¾ inch, per 100 pounds ..... do...	200	.....	.....	.....
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:				
48	¼ by ½ ..... do...	1,000	.....	1.65	.....
49	¼ by 1 ..... do...	1,170	.....	1.40	.....
50	¼ by 1 ..... do...	2,330	.....	1.30	.....
51	¼ by 1½ ..... do...	2,750	.....	1.30	.....
52	¼ by 1½ ..... do...	3,595	.....	1.25	.....

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Fred'k K. Mann.	Albert H. Morley.	John F. Wilhelmy.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Charles T. Lee.	Anderson Dupuy & Co.	Geo. G. Standart & Co.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.		Omaha.		Chicago.			Omaha.	
	.23½			.29	.18			1
				.21				2
	.38½			.47	.20			3
				.34				4
	.57½			.76	.43			5
				.53				6
				.69				7
				1.15				8
								9
	.34½	.38	.37½	.34				10
								11
	.34½	.38	.37½	.34				12
	6.18		6.75	6.95				13
				a 5.95				14
				b 5.95				15
	3.25	2.65	3.40	2.40				16
	3.99		2.75	3.14				17
				3.63				18
.95	1.01	.96	1.10	1.04				19
1.485	1.43	1.48	1.70	1.64				20
2.106	2.07	2.10	2.45	2.32				21
.85	.84	.87	1.05	.83				22
1.297	1.33	1.32	1.50	1.29				23
1 915	1.79	1.92	2.10	1.88				24
.414	.40	.42	.50	.33				25
.585	.58	.59	.70	.46				26
.81	.79	.99	.95	.63				27
1.17	1.14	1.44	1.35	.93				28
.36	.37	.36	.45	.21				29
.468	.47	.48	.55	.28				30
.684	.69	.62	.80	.42				31
	.14	.10½	.15	.09		.14½		32
				.11				33
				.13½				34
1.55							1.80	35
1.40							1.65	36
1.35							1.60	37
1.35							1.60	38
1.35							1.60	39
1.35							1.60	40
1.35							1.60	41
1.35							1.60	42
1.35							1.60	43
1.30							1.55	44
1.30							1.55	45
1.30							1.55	46
1.36							1.69	47
1.60							1.85	48
1.35							1.60	49
1.25							1.50	50
1.25							1.50	51
1.20							1.45	52

a 5 dozens only. b 7 dozens only.

REF0073318

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Number.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.		Omaha.	
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:					
1	¼ by 1½ ..... lbs...	1,650	1.25	1.20	1.45	1
2	¼ by 2 ..... do...	2,050	1.25	1.20	1.45	2
3	¼ by 2½ ..... do...	400	1.25	1.20	1.45	3
4	¼ by 2½ ..... do...	400	1.25	1.20	1.45	4
5	¼ by 4 ..... do...	500	1.25	1.20	1.45	5
6	⅜ by 2 ..... do...	2,350	1.35	1.30	1.55	6
7	⅜ by 2½ ..... do...	300	1.35	1.20	1.45	7
8	½ by ¾ ..... do...	600	1.60	1.55	1.80	8
9	½ by 1 ..... do...	500	1.40	1.35	1.60	9
10	½ by 1½ ..... do...	625	1.35	1.30	1.55	10
11	½ by 1½ ..... do...	3,175	1.25	1.20	1.45	11
12	½ by 1¾ ..... do...	2,125	1.20	1.15	1.40	12
13	½ by 1½ ..... do...	3,225	1.15	1.10	1.35	13
14	½ by 2 ..... do...	2,975	1.15	1.10	1.35	14
15	½ by 2½ ..... do...	875	1.15	1.10	1.35	15
16	½ by 3 ..... do...	900	1.15	1.10	1.35	16
17	½ by 3½ ..... do...	1,400	1.15	1.10	1.35	17
18	⅝ by ¾ ..... do...	350	1.35	1.30	1.80	18
19	⅝ by 1½ ..... do...	250	1.15	1.10	1.35	19
20	⅝ by 1¾ ..... do...	100	1.15	1.10	1.35	20
21	⅝ by ½ ..... do...	925	1.35	1.30	1.55	21
22	⅝ by 1 ..... do...	1,385	1.25	1.20	1.45	22
23	⅝ by 1½ ..... do...	3,200	1.15	1.10	1.35	23
24	⅝ by 1½ ..... do...	1,775	1.15	1.10	1.35	24
25	⅝ by 2 ..... do...	2,025	1.15	1.10	1.35	25
26	⅝ by 2½ ..... do...	100	1.15	1.10	1.35	26
27	⅝ by 2½ ..... do...	900	1.15	1.10	1.35	27
28	⅝ by 1½ ..... do...	2,250	1.15	1.10	1.35	28
29	⅝ by 2 ..... do...	3,350	1.15	1.10	1.35	29
30	⅝ by 2½ ..... do...	550	1.15	1.10	1.35	30
	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:					
31	¼ inch ..... do...	1,250	1.60	1.55	1.80	31
32	½ inch ..... do...	2,150	1.50	1.45	1.70	32

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Edgar E. Edwards.	H. B. Lyford.	Jno. F. Wilhelmy.	Charles T. Lee.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Chas. G. Dominion.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.		Omaha.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.	
	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:										
1	¾ inch ..... lbs...	1,050	1.40	1.35	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	1 inch ..... do...	850	1.40	1.35	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	1¼ inch ..... do...	50	1.40	1.35	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	Iron, J unions, per 100 pounds:										
4	¼ by ¾ ..... lbs...	450	.....	1.55	1.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	¼ by 1 ..... do...	675	.....	1.55	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, No. 25 ..... lbs...	2,000	.....	2.75	.....	2.77	2.85	2 84	.....	.....	6
	Iron, per 100 pounds:										
7	Nail-rod, ordinary size. do...	740	.....	5.50	4.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Norway, ¾ by 1 ..... do...	2,475	3.45	3.20	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Norway, 1 inch square. do...	1,600	3.25	3.00	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Oval, ¼ to 1 inch, assorted, pounds	1,900	1.75	1.60	1.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:										
11	¼ inch ..... lbs...	1,875	1.60	1.55	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	⅜ inch ..... do...	2,705	1.50	1.45	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	½ inch ..... do...	8,500	1.40	1.35	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	⅝ inch ..... do...	5,825	1.35	1.30	1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	¾ inch ..... do...	9,150	1.30	1.25	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	⅞ inch ..... do...	4,550	1.30	1.25	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	1 inch ..... do...	8,825	1.25	1.20	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
18	1 inch ..... do...	7,375	1.20	1.15	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	1 inch ..... do...	4,075	1.20	1.15	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	1 inch ..... do...	7,000	1.15	1.10	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:										
21	¼ inch thick ..... lbs...	3,875	.....	1.71	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	½ inch thick ..... do...	150	.....	1.51	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	No. 26 ..... do...	1,100	.....	2.08	.....	1.98	.....	2.24	2.35	2.10	23
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:										
24	¼ inch ..... lbs...	650	1 40	1.35	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25	½ inch ..... do...	1,475	1.30	1.25	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	¾ inch ..... do...	3,250	1.25	1.20	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	1 inch ..... do...	1,850	1.20	1.15	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	1 inch ..... do...	650	1.15	1.10	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:										
29	¾ by 1 inche ..... lbs...	1,800	3.45	3.20	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	¾ by 1¼ inches ..... do...	1,925	3.35	3.10	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	¾ by 2 inches ..... do...	1,475	3.25	3.00	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31

REF0073319

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Geo. W. Trout.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Albert H. Morley.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.			Omaha.	Chicago.
1	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair.....pairs..	10,035	.08				.09
2			.07½				
3							
4							
5							
6							
	Knives:						
7	Butcher, 8-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster .....doz..	236	2.48				.79
8			1.55				1.69
9	Carving, and forks, cocoa handle, per pair..... pairs..	135	.43				
10			.48				
11			.47				
12			.47				
13	Chopping, iron handle .....doz..	6	.70				.84
14			.85				
15	Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenter's, dozen.....	6	3.34	3.60			3.40
16							
17	Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenter's, dozen.....	12	3.66	3.91			3.73
18							
19	Horseshoeing .....doz..	7	2.61		2.33	2.29	2.34
20					3.23	2.51	
21							
22							
23	Shoemaker's, square point, No. 3, dozen.....	12	.46				
24			.57				
25	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster .....doz..	76	1.47				
26			2.05				
27			2.49				
28							
29							
30	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl.....doz..	2	2.25		1.95		
31	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy.....doz..	50	.23				.24
32			.29				
33	Lead, in bars.....lbs..	3,415	.04½				b 4.30
34	Locks, closet, 2½-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys .....doz..	26	.81				.79
35	Locks, drawer, 2½ by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....doz..	23	.59				
	Locks, mineral knob, rim, iron bolt, 2 keys:						
36	4-inch .....doz..	169	1.39				1.43
37			1.37				1.43
38	4½-inch .....do ..	109	1.89				1.99
39							1.99
40	5 inch .....do...	65	2.64				2.79
41			2.79				2.79
42	6-inch .....do...	22	2.80				
43			3.75				
	Locks:						
44	Mineral knob, mortise, 3½-inch, iron bolt, 2 keys.....doz..	60	1.37½				1.43
45			2.60				

b Per 100 pounds.

HARDWARE—Continued.

John F. Wilhelmy.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Charles T. Lee.	William Sporborg.	American Cutlery Co.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	James W. Soper.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Geo. G. Standart & Co.	James Clondenin.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Omaha.		Chicago.								
.07	.08	.07½	.07½	a 5.50	.077					1
		.06½	.12	a 6.25						2
				a 7.00						3
				a 4.50						4
				a 5.50						5
				a 8.00						6
1.65		2.40		1.50	2.44					7
		2.50								8
		.45	.55	.40	47					9
				.50						10
				.25						11
										12
			.80							13
			.87½							14
		3.40								15
		3.40								16
		3.73								17
		3.73								18
		2.95				2.85				19
						2.38				20
						2.25				21
						2.25				22
		.74	.84	.62						23
		.75								24
		2.00		1.50	2.44					25
		1.90								26
		2.15								27
		2.25								28
		2.40								29
		2.59					1.90			30
.40	.40	.28								31
		.23								32
	.04	.04½							.04½	33
		.93						.72		34
		.75								35
		1.45						1.58		36
										37
		1.96						2.25		38
										39
		2.14						2.75		40
										41
		3.75						3.56		42
										43
		1.45						1.70		44
										45

a Per gross price.

REF0073320

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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Geo. W. Trent.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Albert H. Morley.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.			Omaha.	Chicago.
46	Pad, brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order .....doz..	77	3.79	.....	.....	.....	2.70
47			3.49				
48			**2.99**				
49			3.80				
50			3.25				
51	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches.....doz..	8	.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
52			.62				
53			**1.10**				

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded]

HARDWARE—Continued.

John F. Wilhelmy.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Charles T. Lee.	William Sporborg.	American Cutlery Co.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	James W. Soper.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Geo. G. Standart & Co.	James Clendenin.	Number.
Point of delivery.										
Omaha.		Chicago.								
.....	.....	3.94	.....	.....	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
					6.00					47
					7.20					48
										49
										50
.....	.....	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.18½	.....	51
										52
										53

REF0073321

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 37. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.			Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles T. Lee.	James Clendenin.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	St. Paul.*	Sioux City, Omaha or Kansas City.*	Chicago.			
	Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds:								
1	Casing, 6d.....lbs..	4,700	1.72	1.80	1.87	1.72½	1.69	1.74	2.10
2	Casing, 8d.....do...	6,250	1.62	1.70	1.77	1.62½	1.59	1.64	2.00
3	Casing, 12d.....do...	3,925	1.52	1.60	1.67	1.52½	1.54	1.54	1.90
4	6d.....do...	11,450	1.57	1.65	1.72	1.57½	1.54	1.59	1.95
5	8d.....do...	42,450	1.47	1.55	1.62	1.47½	1.44	1.49	1.85
6	10d.....do...	62,700	1.42	1.50	1.57	1.42½	1.39	1.44	1.80
7	12d.....do...	9,350	1.42	1.50	1.57	1.42½	1.39	1.44	1.80
8	20d.....do...	38,850	1.37	1.45	1.52	1.37½	1.34	1.39	1.75
9	30d.....do...	14,150	1.37	1.45	1.52	1.37½	1.34	1.39	1.75
10	40d.....do...	21,700	1.37	1.45	1.52	1.37½	1.34	1.39	1.75
11	60d.....do...	8,500	1.37	1.45	1.52	1.37½	1.34	1.39	1.75
12	Fence, 8d.....do...	1,200	1.47	1.55	1.62	1.47½	1.44	1.49	1.85
13	Fence, 10d.....do...	2,500	1.42	1.50	1.57	1.42½	1.39	1.44	1.80
14	Fence, 12d.....do...	4,800	1.42	1.50	1.57	1.42½	1.39	1.44	1.80
15	Finishing, 6d.....do...	2,375	1.82	1.90	1.97	1.82½	1.79	1.84	2.20
16	Finishing, 8d.....do...	3,385	1.72	1.80	1.87	1.72½	1.69	1.74	2.10
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:								
17	No. 6.....lbs..	1,915	7.95	.....	.....	7.50	7.99	*a*.12½	.....
18						12.32		*a*.08½	
19	No. 7.....do...	2,000	7.95	.....	.....	7.50	7.99	*a*.11½	.....
20						11.40		*a*.08½	
21	No. 8.....do...	905	7.95	.....	.....	7.50	7.99	*a*.11½	.....
22						11.00		*a*.08½	
	Nails, per 100 pounds:								
23	Wire, lath, 3d, steel.....do...	7,550	1.82	1.90	1.97	1.82½	1.79	1.84	2.25
24	Oxshoe, No. 5.....do...	300	7.95	.....	.....	.....	7.99	.....	.....
25	Wire, shingle, 4d, steel ... do...	8,800	1.67	1.75	1.82	1.67½	1.64	1.69	2.05
	Nuts, iron, square:								
26	For ¼-inch bolt.....do...	108	.07	.....	.....	.06½	.07	.....	.....
27	For ⅜-inch bolt.....do...	41	.055	.....	.....	.05½	.07	.....	.....
28	For ½-inch bolt.....do...	383	.04	.....	.....	.03½	.04	.....	.....
29	For ⅝-inch bolt.....do...	723	.027	.....	.....	.023	.027	.....	.....
30	For ¾-inch bolt.....do...	633	.024	.....	.....	.021	.025	.....	.....
31	For ⅞-inch bolt.....do...	678	.022	.....	.....	.018	.022	.....	.....
32	Oilers, zinc, medium size.....doz..	73	.56	.....	.....	.....	.35	.47	.....
33			.40				.47		
34			.41				.54		
35	Oilstones, Washita.....do...	19	3.00	.....	.....	.....	3.48	2.44	.....
	Packing:								
36	Hemp.....lbs..	592	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.....
37			.08½						
38	Rubber, ⅛-inch.....do...	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.08½	.....
39	Rubber, ⅙-inch.....do...	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.08½	.....
40	Rubber, ¼-inch.....do...	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.08½	.....

* Delivered in car lots only.

a Per pound.

HARDWARE—Continued.

John F. Wilhelmy.	Edward M. Androssen.	Edward C. Lott.				M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	Fred'k K. Maus.		S. Otis Livingston.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Geo. W. Trout.	Charles G. Denniston.	Frank Gould.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Jenkins Bros.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
Omaha.		Chicago.	St. Paul.	Sioux City.	Omaha and Kansas City.	St. Louis.	Chicago.			Omaha.	Chicago.					
2.00	1.92½	1.72	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.77										1
1.90	1.82½	1.62	1.70	1.75	1.75	1.67										2
1.80	1.72½	1.52	1.60	1.65	1.65	1.57										3
1.85	1.77½	1.57	1.65	1.70	1.70	1.63										4
1.75	1.67½	1.47	1.55	1.60	1.60	1.52										5
1.70	1.62½	1.42	1.50	1.55	1.55	1.47										6
1.70	1.62½	1.42	1.50	1.55	1.55	1.47										7
1.65	1.57½	1.37	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.42										8
1.65	1.57½	1.37	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.42										9
1.65	1.57½	1.37	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.42										10
1.65	1.57½	1.37	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.42										11
1.75	1.67½	1.47	1.55	1.60	1.60	1.52										12
1.70	1.62½	1.42	1.50	1.55	1.55	1.47										13
1.70	1.62½	1.42	1.50	1.55	1.55	1.47										14
2.10	2.02½	1.82	1.90	1.95	1.95	1.87										15
2.00	1.92½	1.72	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.77										16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.08	8.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.08	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.08	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
2.15	2.07½	1.82	1.90	1.95	1.95	1.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
1.95	1.87½	1.67	1.75	1.80	1.80	1.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0648	.....	b 6.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0498	.....	b 6.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0348	.....	b 3.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.037	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0218	.....	b 2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0198	.....	b 2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0168	.....	b 2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.43	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
											.45					33
											.50					34
																35
													.09½			36
																37
						.12								.08½	.43	38
						.12								.08½	.43	39
						.12								.08½	.43	40

b Per 100 pounds.

REF0073322

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Geo. W. Trout.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
1	Packing, yarn (cotton waste).....lbs.	1,422			
2	Paper (assorted), per quire:				
3	Emery.....qrs.	231	.12		
4	Sand.....do...	631	.086		
5	Pencils, carpenter's.....doz.	254	.10		
6			.12		
7			.12		
8	Pinchers, blacksmith's, shoeing.....pairs.	54	.34½	.34½	.32
9			.60½		
10					
11	Pinking irons, 1-inch.....doz.	5	.39		.30
	Pipe, iron:				
12	¼-inch.....feet.	2,700			
13					
14	⅜-inch.....do.	6,630			
15					
16	1-inch.....do.	5,150			
17					
18	1¼-inch.....do.	3,750			
19					
20	1½-inch.....do.	2,200			
21					
22	2-inch.....do.	5,320			
	Pipe, lead, medium weight, per pound:				
23	½-inch.....do.	425	.043		
24	1-inch.....do.	400	.043		
25	1¼-inch.....do.	325	.043		
26	1½-inch.....do.	460	.043		
27	Planes, fore, 2¼-inch, double-iron, c. s.....No.	53	.79½		
28			.86		
29			.48½		
30			.54½		
	Planes, hollow and round, c. s.:				
31	1-inch.....pairs.	16	.50		
32	1¼-inch.....do.	11	.50		
33	1½-inch.....do.	11	.57		
	Planes, double-iron, c. s.:				
34	Jack, 2¼ inch.....No.	87	.65½		
35			.78		
36			.342		
37			.38½		
38	Jointer, 2¼-inch.....do.	45	.85		
39			1.01		
40			.51		
41			.57		
	Planes, match, plated:				
42	¾-inch.....pairs.	19	1.06		
43			.65		
44	1-inch.....do.	22	1.06		
45			.65		
46	Planes, plow, beechwood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s., with handle.....No.	11	3.71		
	Planes, skew-rabbet:				
47	¼-inch.....do.	21	.25½		
48	½-inch.....do.	22	.25½		
49	¾-inch.....do.	26	.30		
50	Planes, smooth, 2¼-inch, double-iron, c. s.....do.	77	.52½		
51			.63		
52			.31½		
53			.35		

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Albert H. Morley.	Fred'k K. Maus.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Charles T. Lee.	M. M. Buck M'f'g Co.	National Tube Works Co.	Crane Co.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Number.
	Points of delivery.								
	Chicago.		Omaha.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	
1	.66½				.55			.07½	1
2								.06½	2
3	.11½		.15	.12	19				3
4	.08½		f.09	.084	.085				4
5	.27		f.10	.08½					5
6									6
7									7
8	.34½	a.34	e.40	.32					8
9		b.36½		.34					9
10		c.41							10
11			.45	.42					11
12	.016					.0178	g 1.53		12
13	.01½								13
14	.020½					.0216	g 1.75		14
15	.02½								15
16	.035½					.0293	g 2.41		16
17	.034								17
18	.04½					.0391	g 3.19		18
19	.04½								19
20	.059					.0507	g 4.11		20
21	.056								21
22						.0682	g 5.53		22
23				.01½					23
24				.01½					24
25				.04½					25
26				.04½					26
27	.73			.77					27
28									28
29									29
30									30
31	.62								31
32	.62								32
33	.76								33
34	.59			.63					34
35				.69					35
36									36
37									37
38	.81			.81					38
39				.90					39
40									40
41									41
42	.79								42
43	.79								43
44									44
45									45
46	3.57			3.63					46
47	.31								47
48	.32								48
49	.37								49
50	.59			.56					50
51				.63					51
52									52
53									53

a 10-inch. b 12½-inch. c 14-inch. d No 514, 7-inch. e S. & W. 12-inch. f Star. g Per 100 feet.

REF0073323

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	George W. Trout.	Geo. G. Standart & Co.	Frederick K. Mata.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
	Pliers, c. s., heavy:						
1	Flat-nose, 7-inch ..... doz..	8	**1.40**				
2			3.50				
3	Round-nose, 7-inch ..... do....	3	**1.40**				
4			3.50				
5	End-cutting, 10-inch ..... do....	10	**7.75**				
6			7.65				
	Punches:						
7	C. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ..... doz..	12	**.42**		.47		
8			.37		.38		
9	Conductor's, assorted shapes of holes ..... doz.	6	3.85		2.90	2.50	
10			3.20		2.20		
11			5.48				
12	Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 inch ..... doz..	7	1.50		1.55		
	Rasps, horse:						
13	12-inch ..... do....	13	**1.71**	1.71			1.862
14			1.87				
15	14-inch ..... do....	30	**2.11**	2.29			2.600
16			2.59				
	Rasps, wood:						
17	Flat, 12-inch ..... do....	17	**2.33**	2.22			2.293
18			2.53				
19	Flat, 14-inch ..... do....	16	**3.11**	3.05			3.051
20			3.37				
21	Half-round, 12-inch ..... do....	7	**2.33**	2.22			2.469
22			2.73				
23	Half-round, 14-inch ..... do....	10	**3.11**	3.05			3.264
24			3.61				
	Rivet sets:						
25	No. 2 ..... do....	5	1.93		**1.20**		
26			1.25				
27	No. 3 ..... do....	5	1.43		**1.40**		
28			1.25				
	Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8:						
29	½-inch ..... lbs..	74	.16½	**.15**		.15	
30	⅝-inch ..... do....	231	.16½	**.15**		.15	
31	¾-inch ..... do....	375	.16½	**.15**		.15	
32	⅞-inch ..... do	297	.16½	**.15**		.15	
33	1-inch ..... do....	301	.16½	**.15**		.15	
	Rivets, iron, No. 8, flat-head:						
34	½-inch ..... do....	29	.04½	.04½			**.0168**
35	⅝-inch ..... do.	50	.04½	.04½			**.0251**
36	¾-inch ..... do....	41	.036	.034			**.0208**
37	⅞-inch ..... do....	36	.036	.034			**.0208**
	Rivets, iron, flat-head:						
38	½ by 2 inches ..... do ..	279	.0283	.03			**.0280**
39	⅝ by 4 inches ..... do....	114	.0283	.03			**.0280**
40	¾ by 1½ inches ..... do....	166	.0273	.0295			**.0272**
41	¾ by 2 inches ..... do.	339	.0273	.0295			**.0272**
42	¾ by 2½ inches ..... do....	325	.0273	.0295			**.0272**
43	¾ by 3½ inches ..... do....	230	.0273	.0295			**.0272**
44	¾ by 4 inches ..... do....	388	.0273	.0295			**.0272**
	Rivets, tinned-iron, in packages of 1,000:						
45	10-ounce ..... M..	18	.04½	.05			**.0438**
46	12-ounce ..... do....	16	.05	.050			**.0491**
47	16-ounce ..... do....	19	.06	.068			**.0539**
48	24-ounce ..... do....	18	.076	.084			**.0737**
49	32-ounce ..... do....	11	.10	.108			**.0947**
50	Rules, boxwood, 2 foot, 4 fold, full brass-bound ..... doz..	31	1.62			187	
51			1.73				

HARDWARE—Continued.

Edgar E. Edwards.	Albert H. Morley.	John F. Wilhelmy.	Clarence E. Durborow.	Charles T. Lee.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	James Clendenin.	James W. Soper.	Charles G. Dennison.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Omaha.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	
	1.65			1.65					1
	1.75			1.65					2
				8.75					3
									4
									5
									6
	.49			.38					7
	3.20			2.85					8
	6.50			3.75					9
									10
	7.20			**1.40**					11
									12
1.65	1.80		1.80	2.32	1.85		1.75		13
2.75	2.78		2.52	1.70					14
				3.24	2.63		2.46		15
				2.40					16
2.47	2.71		2.45	3.16	2.59		2.10		17
3.29	3.45		3.28	2.34					18
				4.22	3.13		3.20		19
				3.12					20
2.64	2.92		2.65	3.42	2.60		2.59		21
				3.52					22
3.52	3.19		3.50	4.59	3.37		3.42		23
				3.33					24
	1.49	2.25							25
	1.19	1.80		1.00					26
									27
									28
	.179			.17	.17	.17			29
	.179			.17	.17	.17			30
	.179			.17	.17	.17			31
	.179			.17	.17	.17			32
				.17	.17	.17			33
									34
									35
									36
									37
a3.10	a3.02								38
a3.10	a3.02								39
a3.00	a2.93								40
a3.00	a2.93								41
a3.00	a2.93								42
a3.00	a2.93								43
									44
	.034			.045				.05	45
	.035			.05				.06	46
	.065			.06				.07	47
	.081			.075				.094	48
	.104			.085				.12	49
	1.98			1.65			**1.61**		50
									51

a Per 100 pounds.

REF0073324

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery. Chicago. Harry B. Lyford.	Geo. W. Trout.	Albert H. Morley.	Chas. T. Lee.	James W. Soper.	Chicago or New York.	Number.
1	Saw blades, butcher's bow, 20 inch.....doz...	10	2.45	2.69	.....	3.07	**2.52**		1
2			2.75				2.52		2
3	Saw sets:								3
4	For crosscut saws.....do...	5	8.75	6.50	10.19	8.65	.....		4
5			**4.00**						5
6			**9.60**						6
7	For handsaws.....do...	14	4.90	3.75	4.67	5.18	.....		7
8			**3.75**	5.25					8
9			5.35						9
10			2.99						10
11			2.99						11
12	Saws:								12
13	Back for tenons, 12-inch .....do...	7	6.55	**6.50**	.....	9.60	6.24		13
14							6.75		14
15	Bracket.....do...	55	**4.75**	.....	.....	8.70	.....		15
16	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade dozen.....	34	5.00	5.25	4.99	5.50	3.75		16
17			3.90	5.25		4.55	4.00		17
18			3.95	4.50			**4.00**		18
19			4.19	4.45			5.09		19
20	Saws, circular:								20
21	26 inch, crosscut .....No...	4	**3.89**	.....	.....	6.25	5.99		21
22	30-inch, crosscut.....do...	3	**7.33**	.....	.....	8.24	7.70		22
23	30 inch rip.....do...	1	**7.35**	.....	.....	8.83	7.70		23
24	Saws, crosscut:								24
25	5 foot, with handles .....do	88	1.30	.....	1.33	1.29	**1.10**		25
26			1.19			1.45			26
27			1.27						27
28			1.18						28
29	6 foot.....do	121	1.51	.....	1.49	1.50	**1.32**		29
30			1.41			1.75			30
31			1.61						31
32			1.49						32
33	Saws, hand, 26 inch:								33
34	6 to 8 points to the inch .....doz...	34	10.95	.....	10.18	11.20	5.50		34
35			**8.47**		4.49	9.25	7.00		35
36			5.50				8.55		36
37			9.00				10.39		37
38			4.50				10.40		38
39							8.40		39
40							9.40		40
41							10.99		41
42	7 to 9 points to the inch .....do...	16	10.95	10.39	10.18	11.20	5.50		42
43			**8.47**	11.00	4.49	9.25	7.00		43
44			5.50	7.50			8.55		44
45			9.00	5.50			10.39		45
46			4.50				10.40		46
47							8.40		47
48							9.40		48
49							10.99		49
50	8 to 10 points to the inch .....do...	17	10.95	.....	10.18	11.20	5.50		50
51			**8.47**		4.49	9.25	7.00		51
52			5.50				8.55		52
			9.00				10.39		
			4.50				10.40		
							8.40		
							9.40		
							10.99		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery. Chicago. Harry B. Lyford.	Geo. W. Trout.	Albert H. Morley.	Chas. T. Lee.	James W. Soper.	Chicago or New York.	George C. Lines.	Edward M. Andreason.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	William Sparlberg.	Geo. G. Standart & Co.	Number.
	Saws:													
1	Keyhole, 12-inch compass, dozen	15	2.25	2.20	.....	2.70	.99							1
2			1.40			.98	1.57							2
3			1.00				1.60							3
4							**1.56**							4
5	Meat, butcher's bow, 20-inch .....doz...	25	10.40	10.45	.....	9.40	5.10							5
6			6.25			6.15	**8.10**							6
7							6.00							7
8	Rip, 28 inch, 5 points....do...	13	12.85	12.26	12.18	13.16	6.50							8
9			**9.29**	12.50	4.99	10.50	6.00							9
10			6.02	9.00			9.40							10
11			10.00	7.00			12.21							11
12			5.50				12.22							12
13							9.40							13
14							10.75							14
15							11.90							15
	Scales:													
16	Butcher's, dial face, spring balance, square dish, 30 pounds, by ounces ...No...	11	**4.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....							16
17	Counter, 62 pound ....do...	6	.....	.....	.....	**2.55**	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	Scales, hay and cattle, standard platform:													
18	6-ton .....No.	2	.....	.....	.....	**51.50**	.....	62.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	10 ton.....do...	2	.....	.....	.....	**64.00**	.....	85.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Scales, platform, counter, 240 pound ..... No.	2	1.67	.....	.....	**1.74**	.....	4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
	Scales, platform, dropleaver, on wheels:													
21	1,000 pound.....No...	2	.....	.....	.....	**12.35**	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	1,500 pound .....do...	1	.....	.....	.....	**15.35**	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	2,000 pound.....do...	1	.....	.....	.....	**28.00**	.....	24.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Scissors, ladies', 6 inch, (...s, full size, good quality....doz.	202	2.36	.....	.....	1.50	2.42	.....	4.50	2.34	1.70	.....	2.4	24
25						3.00	**2.23**	.....	2.25	.....	2.38	.....	.....	25
26								.....	.....	.....	3.11	.....	.....	26
27								.....	.....	.....	3.45	.....	.....	27
	Screw-drivers:													
28	6 inch steel blade .....do...	15	.70	.69	1.11	**.67**	.....	.....	.71	.....	.....	.78	.....	28
29			.60		.79	1.00	.....	.....	.71	.....	.....	2.40	.....	29
30						1.50	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	8 inch steel blade .....do...	12	1.04	.58	1.79	**.94**	.....	.....	1.38	.....	.....	1.08	.....	31
32			.96		.99	1.40	.....	.....	1.05	.....	.....	3.20	.....	32
33						2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	10 inch steel blade .....do...	10	1.50	1.50	2.40	**1.18**	.....	.....	1.52	.....	.....	1.85	.....	34
35			1.35		1.13	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....	35
36						2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
	Screws:													
37	Wrought-iron, bench, 1½-inch.....No...	69	.21	.....	.29	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38			**.25**											38
39	Wood, bench, 2½ inch ...do...	32	.17	.....	**.18**	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39

REF0073325

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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fred'k Mann.	Albert H. Morley.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
	Screws, wood, iron:					
1	¼-inch, No. 4.....gross..	90	.0337	.019	.0372	.037
2	¼-inch, No. 5.....do....	97	.0345	.01	.0381	.038
3	¼-inch, No. 5.....do....	98	.0338	.012	.04	.039
4	¼-inch, No. 6.....do....	99	.0435	.017	.0456	.045
5	¼-inch, No. 7.....do....	139	.0535	.057	.0558	.055
6	¼-inch, No. 8.....do....	158	.06	.065	.0624	.062
7	¼-inch, No. 8.....do....	155	.0645	.07	.0679	.067
8	¼-inch, No. 9.....do....	172	.07	.077	.0741	.071
9	¼-inch, No. 9.....do....	320	.07	.083	.0819	.08
10	¼-inch, No. 9.....do....					.081
11	1-inch, No. 10.....do....	275	.084	.091	.0875	.088
12	1-inch, No. 10.....do....	287	.09	.097	.0931	.091
13	1¼-inch, No. 11.....do....	150	.098	.107	.0224	.102
14	1¼-inch, No. 11.....do....	242	.107	.116	.1117	.111
15	1¼-inch, No. 12.....do....	163	.116	.126	.1210	.121
16	1¼-inch, No. 12.....do....	100	.120	.141	.1349	.14
17	1¼-inch, No. 13.....do....	60	.146	.162	.1595	.155
18	2-inch, No. 13.....do....	89	.16	.174	.1675	.165
19	2-inch, No. 14.....do....	36	.178	.194	.1862	.185
20	2¼-inch, No. 14.....do....	22	.187	.20	.1955	.195
21	2¼-inch, No. 15.....do....	4	.209	.228	.2187	.212
22	2½-inch, No. 15.....do....	13	.20	.214	.2091	.209
23	2½-inch, No. 14.....do....	16	.227	.247	.2474	.247
24	2¾-inch, No. 15.....do....	12	.295	.33	.3072	.30
25	3-inch, No. 16.....do....	7	.36	.393	.3770	.37
26	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmer's, straight, full size, good quality.....doz..	36	3.69		3.77	3.74
27			4.97			
28			2.89			
29			7.81			
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:					
	No. 1.....lbs..	7,600	2.85	2.57	2.55	2.49
30					2.59	
31	No. 2.....do....	9,650	2.85	2.57	2.55	2.49
32					2.59	
33	No. 3.....do....	8,520	2.85	2.57	2.55	2.49
34					2.59	
35	No. 4.....do....	5,700	2.85	2.57	2.55	2.49
36					2.59	
37	No. 5.....do....	3,000	2.85	2.57	2.55	2.49
38					2.59	
39	No. 6.....do....	1,750	2.85	2.57	2.55	2.49
40					2.59	
41						
	Shoes, mules, per 100 pounds:					
42	No. 2.....do....	750	3.35	3.07	3.05	2.99
43					3.09	
44	No. 3.....do....	325	3.35	3.07	3.05	2.99
45					3.09	
46	No. 4.....do....	175	3.35	3.07	3.05	2.99
47					3.09	

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Edward M. Andresen.	Charles T. Lee.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Roy C. Martin.	William Sparberg.	Samuel H. Roberts.	Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Co.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	James W. Soper.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Omaha.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.					Chicago or New York.	
.04	.037								1
.04	.04								2
.04	.041								3
.05	.046								4
.06	.056								5
.07	.063								6
.07	.068								7
.08	.074								8
.09	.081								9
									10
.09	.088								11
.10	.091								12
.11	.101								13
.12	.111								14
.13	.119								15
.145	.132								16
.165	.151								17
.18	.165								18
.20	.183								19
.21	.193								20
.235	.212								21
.225	.205								22
.255	.234								23
	.307								24
	.373								25
4.00	3.50			1.70			3.72	3.59	26
3.00	4.00			3.77				3.46	27
	5.00			4.75				3.29	28
				5.89					29
		3.06	2.48		2.75	2.85			30
		2.78	2.67						31
		3.06	2.48		2.75	2.85			32
		2.78	2.67						33
		3.06	2.48		2.75	2.85			34
		2.78	2.67						35
		3.06	2.48		2.75	2.85			36
		2.78	2.67						37
		3.06	2.48		2.75	2.85			38
		2.78	2.67						39
		3.06	2.48		2.75	2.85			40
		2.78	2.67						41
		3.56	2.98		2.75	3.35			42
									43
		3.56	2.98		2.75	3.35			44
									45
		3.56	2.98		2.75	3.35			46
									47

REF0073326

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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Geo. W. Trout.	Geo. G. Standart & Co.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
1	Sieves, iron-wire, 18 mesh, 18-in frames...doz..	20	.69			
2	Spirit levels, with plumb 30 inch ....do..	12	3.69			
3			3.11			4.25
4	Springs, door, spiral, heavy .....do...	63	1.03			
5			.77			
	Squares:					
6	Bevel, sliding T, 10 inch.....do...	5	1.32		1.75	1.68
7	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide.....do...	15	3.51		3.78	4.80
8					4.32	3.60
9	Panel, 15 inch .....do...	2	3.35			
	Squares, try:					
10	4½ inch.....do...	5	.98		1.05	.93
11	7 inch.....do...	7	1.51		1.55	1.12
12	10 inch.....do...	2	1.69		1.91	1.70
13			2.23			
14	Staples, wrought iron, 3 inches long...do...	180	.03			
	Steel, cast, bar:					
15	½ by 3 inches .....lbs..	225		.01½		
16	½ by 1 inch.....do...	150		.01½		
	Steel, cast, octagon:					
17	¼-inch.....do...	345		.01½		
18	⅜-inch.....do...	120		.01½		
19	½-inch.....do...	630		.01½		
20	⅝-inch.....do...	1,370		.01½		
21	¾-inch.....do...	875		.01½		
	Steel, cast, square:					
22	¼ inch.....do...	50		.01½		
23	⅜ inch.....do...	225		.01½		
24	½ inch.....do...	100		.01½		
25	⅝ inch.....do...	375		.01½		
26	¾-inch.....do...	500		.01½		
27	1¼-inch.....do...	300		.01½		
28	2-inch.....do...	400		.01½		
	Steel plow:					
29	¼ by 3 inches.....do...	425		.01½		
30	¼ by 5 inches.....do...	300		.01½		
31	¼ by 6 inches.....do...	775		.01½		
	Steel spring:					
32	¼ by 1 inch .....do...	350		1.65		
33	¼ by 1¼ inches.....do...	550		1.65		
34	¼ by 1½ inches.....do...	1,300		1.65		
35	¼ by 1¾ inches.....do...	975		1.65		
36	¼ by 2 inches.....do...	1,300		1.65		
37	Steels, butchers', 12-inch, stag handle doz..	7	6.85			
38						
39	Swage blocks, blacksmith's, per lb ....No.	6		.01½		
40	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterer's, size No. 4, per M.....M..	139	.20			
	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:					
41	4-ounce.....papers..	1,032	.07½	.10	.07½	.109
42	6 ounce.....do...	1,094	.085	.111	.08½	.119
43	8 ounce .....do...	1,740	.091	.121	.08½	.129
44	10-ounce .....do...	1,700	.10	.135	.09½	.139
45	12-ounce .....do...	709	.117	.156	.10⅝	.149
46	Tape measures, 75-foot, leather case...doz..	7	5.52			
47						

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Frank Gould.	Fred'k K. Mutts.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles T. Lee.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	Anderson, Duppy & Co.	James W. Soper.	Frank H. Tuthill.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.		Omaha.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago	
.88				.90					1
				2.82					2
									3
			.73	1.03			1.00		4
									5
			1.74	1.69					6
			3.69	3.69					7
									8
			3.47	4.35					9
			1.01	.96					10
			1.53	1.46					11
			2.10	1.84					12
									13
			.024	.02½					14
	.05½	a 6 10	.04½		.05	.059			15
	.04½	5 10	.04½		.05	.049			16
	.05½	6 10	.04½		.05	.059			17
	.05	5 60	.04½		.05	.054			18
	.04½	5 10	.04½		.05	.049			19
	.04½	5 10	.04½		.05	.049			20
	.04½	5 10	.04½		.05	.049			21
	.05½	6 10	.04½		.05	.059			22
	.05	5 60	.04½		.05	.054			23
	.04½	5 10	.04½		.05	.049			24
	.04½	5 10	.04½		.05	.049			25
	.04½	5 10	.04½		.05	.049			26
	.04½	5 10	.04½		.05	.049			27
	.04½	5 10	.04½		.05	.054			28
	.0160	1 80				.045			29
	.0160	1 80				.045			30
	.0160	1 80				.045			31
	.0160	2 00			.022	.01½		.045	32
	.0160	2 00			.022	.01½		.045	33
	.0160	2 00			.022	.01½		.045	34
	.0160	2 00			.022	.01½		.045	35
	.0160	2 00			.022	.01½		.045	36
				6 75					37
				9 00					38
	.0180								39
			.21	.20					40
.07½			.09½	.079					41
.085			.10½	.085					42
.09			.11⅞	.09					43
.095			.119	.097					44
.10½			.14	.11½					45
			3.64	3.12					46
				4.74					47

a Per 100 pounds.

REF0073327

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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Geo. W. Trout.	Fred'k K. Maus.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
1	Tire shrinkers.....No.	5	.....	4.30	.....	**4.00**
2						4.50
	Toe calks, steel:					
3	No. 1.....lbs.	**1,185**	.037	*a* 3.60	.....	.0360
4	No. 2.....do.	**1,380**	.037	*a* 3.60	.....	.0360
5	No. 3.....do.	**1,120**	.037	*a* 3.60	.....	.0360
	Trowels:					
6	Brick, 10½-inch.....doz.	**7**	3.57	.....	3.95	.....
7			5.75		8.90	
8	Plastering 10½-inch.....do.	**4**	**3.32**	.....	3.75	.....
9			6.90		8.25	
10	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, duck's nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.....No.	**24**	**.23**	.24½	.....	.24
11						.52
	Valves, globe:					
12	¾-inch.....do.	**94**	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	1-inch.....do.	**193**	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	1-inch.....do.	**136**	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	1¼-inch.....do.	**81**	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	1½-inch.....do.	**68**	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	2-inch.....do.	**62**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, per pound:					
18	6-inch jaw.....do.	**14**	.06	.06½	.....	6.468
19	4½-inch jaw.....do.	**6**	.06	.07½	.....	3.341
	Vises:					
20	Carpenter's, oval slide, 4-inch jaw.....do.	**26**	**1.95**	1.92	2.10	2.25
21	Gunsmith's, parallel filers, 3½-inch jaw..do.	**11**	3.00	.....	.....	.....
	Washers, iron:					
22	For ¼-inch bolt.....lbs.	**246**	.044	.045	.05½	.0440
23	For ⅜-inch bolt.....do.	**270**	**.0319**	.041	.04½	.0335
24	For ½-inch bolt.....do.	**630**	**.031**	.032	.04	.0315
25	For ⅝-inch bolt.....do.	**1,005**	**.02**	.021	.02½	.0215
26	For ¾-inch bolt.....do.	**1,020**	**.01½**	.018	.02½	.0185
27	For 1-inch bolt.....do.	**516**	**.01½**	.018	.02½	.0185
	Wedges, wood chopper's, solid steel, per pound:					
28	5-pound.....No.	**156**	.0178	**.0174**	.....	.0192
29			.0206			.0230
30	6-pound.....do.	**74**	.0178	**.0174**	.....	.0192
31			.0206			.0230
32	7-pound.....do.	**161**	.0178	**.0174**	.....	.0192
33			.0206			.0230
	Wire, annealed:					
34	No. 16 gauge.....lbs.	**115**	**.040**	.....	.....	.....
35	No. 20 gauge.....do.	**90**	**.03**	.....	.....	.....
36	No. 24 gauge.....do.	**100**	**.036**	.....	.....	.....
	Wire, bright, iron:					
37	No. 3 gauge.....do.	**55**	**.0156**	.....	.....	.....
38	No. 6 gauge.....do.	**50**	**.0156**	.....	.....	.....
39	No. 8 gauge.....do.	**45**	**.0156**	.....	.....	.....
40	No. 9 gauge.....do.	**20**	**.0156**	.....	.....	.....
41	No. 10 gauge.....do.	**145**	**.0171**	.....	.....	.....
42	No. 11 gauge.....do.	**15**	**.0171**	.....	.....	.....
43	No. 12 gauge.....do.	**245**	**.0179**	.....	.....	.....
44	No. 14 gauge.....do.	**30**	**.0195**	.....	.....	.....
45	No. 16 gauge.....do.	**180**	**.0218**	.....	.....	.....
46	No. 18 gauge.....do.	**60**	**.0249**	.....	.....	.....

a Per 100.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Edgar E. Edwards.	Albert H. Morley.	Charles T. Lee.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Roy C. Martin.	National Tube Works Co.	Crane Company.	Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co.	James W. Soper.	Jenkins Bros.	Geo. G. Standart & Co.	Massey Vise Co.	Anderson, Duguy & Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
Omaha.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.				Chicago or New York.	Chicago.				
													1
													2
a 3.85	3.64			**.035**			*a* 4.20						3
a 3.85	3.64			**.035**			*a* 4.20						4
a 3.85	3.64			**.035**			*a* 4.20						5
		3.55						3.75					6
		5.75											7
		3.55						3.50					8
		7.75											9
													10
													11
	.10½		**.18**		.20	.19			.47				12
	.25		**.0222**		.252	.24			.615				13
	.35½		**.32**		.36	.34			.82				14
	.50		**.45**		.504	.48			1.17				15
	.68		**.62**		.70	.664			1.61				16
	1.03		**.93**		1.06	1.01			2.31				17
	.062							6.24		.06½			18
	.062							3.27		.06½			19
	2.19							2.24			4.50		20
								3.73			3.15		21
4.50	*a* **4.30**												22
4.25	*a* 4.00												23
3.40	*a* 3.19												24
2.40	*a* 2.09												25
2.05	*a* 1.87												26
2.05	*a* 1.87												27
	1.99											.02½	28
													29
	1.99											.02½	30
													31
	1.99											.02½	32
													33
													34
													35
													36
													37
													38
													39
													40
													41
													42
													43
													44
													45
													46

REF0073328

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.			Charles G. Denniston.	Albert H. Morley.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City.	Chicago.	
1	Wire cloth, for screens, painted.....sq. ft..	46,555	c.88			c.85	c.90
2	Wire, two-point barbed, galvanized, main wires not larger than 12½ gauge, barbs not larger than 13½ gauge, samples in 1-rod lengths required:		.84				
3	For hog fence, space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches .....lbs..	70,800	1.72	1.80	1.87		1.74
4			1.77	1.85	1.92		
5			1.73	1.80	1.87		
6			1.77	1.85	1.92		
7			1.87	1.95	2.02		
8	For cattle fence, space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches .....lbs..	436,900	1.72	1.80	1.87		1.74
9			1.77	1.85	1.92		
10			1.72	1.80	1.87		
11			1.77	1.85	1.92		
12			1.87	1.95	2.02		
13	Wire-fence staples, 1¼ inches, steel, galvanized, pounds	31,860	1.68				1.79
14	Wire fence stretchers.....No	159	.98				.38
15							
16	Wrenches, screw, black:						
17	8-inch .....doz..	18	1.60				1.62
18			2.37				
19			1.65				
20			3.70				
21			4.27				
22	10-inch .....do..	36	1.80				1.95
23			2.85				
24			2.34				
25			4.41				
26			5.13				
27	12-inch .....do..	10	2.10				2.27
28			3.32				
29			2.73				
30			5.18				
31			5.98				
32	15-inch .....do..	5	3.60				3.89
33			5.70				
34			4.68				
35			8.88				
36			10.26				

a Per 100 pounds, galvanized. *b* Per 100 pounds, polished.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Albert H. Morley.		Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co.	Jno. F. Wilhelmy.	Edward M. Andrusen.	Edward C. Lott.		Charles T. Lee.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Fred'k K. Mann.	Geo. G. Sandart & Co.	Edgar E. Edwards.	C. E. Durborrow.	
Points of delivery.														
St. Paul.	Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City.	Chicago.	Omaha.		Chicago.	St. Paul.	Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.			Omaha.	Chicago.
				c.90				c8.74						
1.79	1.96	d1.75	1.95	d2.00	1.75	1.83	1.88		1.74					
1.79	1.96	d1.75	1.95	d2.00	1.75	1.83	1.88		1.74					
		d1.75	1.95	a1.90 b1.60	1.70	1.78	1.83		1.74					
			.33					.30 .46					.20	
			1.62	1.65				1.02 2.35 3.88		1.61	1.695 4.00		1.71	1.51 3.00
			1.95	1.95				1.04 2.85 4.68		1.94	1.995 4.80		2.06	1.80 3.60
			2.09	2.39				2.23 3.50 5.43		2.26	2.331 5.60		2.39	2.16 4.20
			3.90	3.90				3.80 5.65 9.31		3.88	3.996 9.60		4.11	3.70 7.20

c Per 100 square feet. *d* Per 100 pounds.

REF0073329

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Brothers Drug Co.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Schieffelin & Co.	Charles F. Noyes.	The Matthy Chemical Co.	Strong, Cobb & Co.	George W. Mercer.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	Chicago or New York.			Chicago.		Omaha.	
	MEDICINES.									
	Acids:									
1	Acetic, e. p., in 8-ounce bottles ozs.	320	.01¼		.01		.01¼	.01¼		1
2	Arsenious, in 1-ounce bottles do.	32	.01		.02½		.01	.08		2
3	Benzoic, in 4-ounce bottles do.	188	.05		.01		.05	.05		3
4	Boracic, powdered, in 4-ounce bottles do.	1,594	.01		.01		.01¼	.01¼		4
5	Carbolic, pure, crystallized, in 8-ounce bottles do.	3,996	.01¼		.01		.01 7/8	.02		5
6	Citric, in 8-ounce bottles do.	744	.03		.02		.03	.03¼		6
7	Gallic, in 4-ounce bottles do.	124	.05½		.01		.05	.06¼		7
8	Hydrocyanic, dilute, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles do.	132	.03		.06		.07	.10		8
9	Hydrochloric, e. p., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles do.	1,265	.01		.01		.01	.02¼		9
10	Nitric, e. p., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles do.	382	.01		.01		.03	.02¼		10
11	Phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles do.	887	.01		.01		.02	.02		11
12	Salicylic, in 8-ounce bottles do.	640	.03		.03		.03¼	.04		12
13	Sulphuric, e. p., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles do.	609	.01		.01		.01	.02¼		13
14	Sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 1-pound g. s. bottles lbs.	92	.50		.14		.57	.45		14
15	Tannic, in 8-ounce bottles ozs.	342	.06¼		.06		.07	.07		15
16	Tartaric, powdered, in 1-pound bottles lbs.	93	.39		.10		.41	.42		16
	Fluid extracts:									
17	Berberis aquifolium, in 16-ounce bottles do.	41	.40	.60	.59	.65	.60	.36	.37	.36 17
18	Belladonna, in 4-ounce bottles ozs.	454	.03	.03½	.01	.01	.04	.01	.03½	.03 7/8 18
19	Buchu, in 1-pound bottles lbs.	161	.60	.60	.60	.65	.70	.50	.45	.47 19
20	Cannabis indica, in 4-ounce bottles ozs.	144	.04	.01	.01	.03½	.05	.01¼	.01	.03½ 20
21	Cascara sagrada, in 1-pound bottles lbs.	211	.40	1.60	.24	.10	.40	.45	.20	.25 21
22	Cimicifuga (racemosa), in 4-ounce bottles ozs.	174	.05½	.03½	.03	.01	.03	.03½	.02½	.02 7/8 22
23	Cinchona (with aromatics), in 1-pound bottles lbs.	925	.14	.60	.12		.03	.02½	.02½	.02 7/8 23
24	Colchicum seed, in 4-ounce bottles ozs.	128	.03½	.03½	.03½		.03½	.04½	1.08	.42 .41 24
25	Ergot, in 8-ounce bottles do.	9,072	.07	.03½	.03	.03½	.03½	.01¼	.03½	.03 7/8 25
26	Ginger, in 1-pound bottles lbs.	115	.57	.70	.58	.89	.60	.59	.57	.56 26
27	Hamamelis, in 1-pound bottles do.	201	.30	.30	.30	.45	.30	.35	.27	.26 27
28	Hyoscyamus, in 4-ounce bottles ozs.	211	.03	.03½	.03	.04½	.03	.01	.03½	.03 7/8 28
29	Ipecac, in 8-ounce bottles do.	804	.17	.16½	.15	.18	.17	.16	.14	.13 29
30	Jaborandi, in 8-ounce bottles do.	221	.03½	.04	.03	.07½	.04	.03	.03½	.03 7/8 30
31	Licorice, in 1-pound bottles lbs.	516	.21	.25	.25	.40	.24	.35	.22	.21 31
32	Poke root, in 1-pound bottles do.	38	.33	.38½	.35	.57	.46	.49	.35	.34 32
33	Rhubarb, in 8-ounce bottles ozs.	739	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04	.04	.05	.04½	.04 7/8 33
34	Sarsaparilla, in 1-pound bottles lbs.	600	.35	.35	.29	.66	.37	.59	.36	.29 34
35	Senega, in 8-ounce bottles ozs.	1,404	.04½	.04	.01½	.05½	.05	.06	.01½	.01 35
36	Senna, in 1-pound bottles lbs.	80	.35	.36	.37	.65	.39	.50	.34½	.35½ 36
37	Stillingia, in 1-pound bottles do.	137	.36	.35	.35	.49	.38	.50	.32	.31 37
38	Taraxacum, in 1-pound bottles do.	162	.10	.24½	.31½	.33	.36	.40	.30	.29 38
39	Valerian, in 1-pound bottles do.	67	.52	.52	.48	.85	.45	.40	.47	.46 39
40	Viburnum, in 8-ounce bottles ozs.	2,112	.03	.05½	.02	.04½	.02½	.01¼	.03	.02½ 40
41	Wild cherry, in 1-pound bottles lbs.	336	.37	.41	.40	.45	.36	.30	.32	.31 41
	Solid extracts:									
42	Belladonna, alcoholic, in 1-ounce jars ozs.	30		.16	.10½			.18	.10	.09½ 42
43	Cannabis indica, in 1-ounce jars do.	63		.15	.14			.41	.14	.13½ 43
44	Colocynth, compound, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles do.	33		.09	.08			.14	.06½	.06 7/8 44
45	Gentian, alcoholic, in 1-ounce jars do.	24		.04½	.00			.10	.06	.05½ 45
46	Hyoscyamus, alcoholic, U. S. P., in 1-ounce jars do.	24		.12	.10			.12	.09	.08½ 46
47	Licorice, in paper do.	2,178	.01½	.02	.01½			.10		47
48	Nux vomica, alcoholic, powdered, U. S. P., in 1-ounce bottles do.	36		.12½	.10			.14	.09½	.09 7/8 48

REF0073330

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.	Quantity awarded
	MEDICINES—continued.	
	Hypodermic tablets:	
1	Apomorphine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain, in tubes of 25 ..... tubes	109
2	Atropia, sulph., $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, in tubes of 25 ..... do	173
3	Cocaine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, in tubes of 25 ..... do	318
4	Morphia, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, atropine, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, in tubes of 25 ..... do	160
5	Morphia, sulph., $\frac{1}{4}$ grain each, in tubes of 25 ..... do	408
6	Nitroglycerin, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, in tubes of 25 ..... do	281
7	Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, in tubes of 25 ..... do	111
	Oils:	
8	Anise, in 1-ounce bottles ..... ozs	101
9	Castor, cold-pressed, in 32-ounce bottles ..... bottles	1,555
10	Cinnamon (Cassia), in 2-ounce bottles ..... ozs	106
11	Cloves, in 2-ounce bottles ..... do	488
12	Cod liver, in 1 pint bottles ..... bottles	1,891
13	Croton, in 1 ounce bottles ..... ozs	73
14	Cubebs, in 4 ounce bottles ..... do	226
15	Lemon, in 4 ounce bottles ..... bottles	236
16	Linseed, raw, in pint bottles ..... do	937
17	Male fern, ethereal, in 1 ounce bottles ..... ozs	101
18	Olive, in 1-pint bottles ..... bottles	1,625
19	Origanum, in 1-pound bottles ..... lbs	341
20	Peppermint, in 4 ounce bottles ..... ozs	103
21	Sandalwood, in 4 ounce bottles ..... do	314
22	Sassafras, in 1-pound bottles ..... lbs	306
23	Turpentine, in 32 ounce bottles ..... bottles	1,106
	Pills:	
24	Aloes and asafœtida, U. S. P., in bottles of 100 ..... do	211
25	Aloes and myrrh, U. S. P., in bottles of 100 ..... do	178
26	Aloes and mastic, U. S. P., in bottles of 100 ..... do	130
27	Camphor and opium (camphor, 2 grains; opium, 1 grain), in bottles of 100 each ..... do	321
28	Compound cathartic, in bottles of 500, U. S. P ..... do	399
29	Iron carbonate, U. S. P., in bottles of 100 ..... do	124
30	Of mercury (green iodide), $\frac{1}{2}$ grain each, in bottles of 100 ..... do	723
31	Of sulphate of quinine (compressed tablets, 3 grains each) in bottles of 100 ..... do	1,956
	Tinctures:	
32	Aconite, rad., in 8 ounce bottles ..... ozs	1,188
33	Arnica, in 32-ounce bottles ..... bottles	521
34	Belladonna, in 4 ounce bottles ..... ozs	931
35	Cannabis Indica, in 8 ounce bottles ..... do	268
36	Cantharides, in 4 ounce bottles ..... do	512
37	Digitalis, in 4 ounce bottles ..... do	948
38	Gelsemium, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do	290
39	Gentian, comp., in 1-pound bottles ..... lbs	384
40	Gustac, ammoniated, in 8 ounce bottles ..... ozs	858
41	Iodine, U. S. P., in 1-pound g. s. bottles ..... lbs	261
42	Chloride of iron, U. S. P., in 1-pound g. s. bottles ..... do	178
43	Myrrh, in 8 ounce bottles ..... ozs	766
44	Nux vomica, in 8 ounce bottles ..... do	1,750
45	Opium, camphorated, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles ..... lbs	886
46	Opium, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 1-pound bottles ..... do	320
47	Opium, deodorized, in 8 ounce bottles ..... ozs	1,928
48	Veratrum viride, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do	224

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Meyer Brothers Drug Co.	Richardson Drug Co.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Schieffelin & Co.	The Merrell Chemical Co.	Strong, Cobb & Co.	George W. Wyeth	Number
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	Chicago or New York.						
		.07	.06	.04	.12		1
		.03	.01	.03	.11		2
		.08	.04	.03	.11		3
		.06	.04	.03	.11		4
		.04	.03	.03	.11		5
		.03	.02	.02	.11		6
		.20	.10	.06	.11		7
.14							
.31	.10		.14	.15	.20		8
.13			.032	.06	.16		9
.15			.10	.12	.16		10
.13	.25	.16	.04	.06	.16		11
.11			.14	.17	.17		12
.67			.10	.10	.17		13
.10			.06	.08	.17		14
.21	.12		.29	.35	.17		15
.4			.10	.11	.17		16
.13			.11	.18	.24		17
.25			.13	.13	.24		18
.09			.25	.12	.24		19
.55			.08	.19	.24		20
.12			.12	.24	.17		21
.14	.22		.10	.39	.17		22
			.14	.11	.17		23
		.10	.10	.03	.15	.09	24
		.10	.10	.03	.15	.09	25
		.11	.10	.10	.18	.10	26
		.17	.14	.17	.26	.14	27
		.35	.37	.09	.39	.35	28
		.03	.08	.06	.18	.09	29
		.07	.07	.06	.12	.09	30
		.23	.20	.19	.24	.17	31
.03	.03	.03	.02	.02	.03	.02	32
.45	.50		.15	.15	.45	.55	33
.01	.03	.02	.03	.03	.03	.02	34
.02	.04	.01	.03	.03	.03	.02	35
.07	.01	.02	.03	.02	.01	.02	36
.01	.02	.02	.03	.02	.04	.03	37
.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	.03	.02	38
.28	.21	.02	.021	.02	.03	.02	39
.02	.03	.31	.25	.21	.28	.23	40
.68	.80	.75	.70	.68	.76	.72	41
.03	.03	.01	.01	.10	.45	.35	42
.02	.04	.02	.03	.03	.04	.03	43
.21	.49	.30	.25	.26	.01	.021	44
.55	.80	.61	.57	.58	.03	.28	45
.01	.04	.04	.03	.03	.07	.54	46
.03	.03	.03	.01	.03	.03	.03	47
						.03	48

REF0073331

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Meyers Bros. Drug Co.	Richardson Drug Co.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
	MEDICINES—continued.			
	Powdered:			
1	Aloes, in 8-ounce bottles...ozs..	200	.01½	.02
2	Capsicum (cayenne pepper), in 1-pound bottles...lbs..	27	.20	.23
3	Ipecac, in 8-ounce bottles...ozs..	153	.18	.16
4	Jalap, in 4-ounce bottles...do...	120	.02	.02½
5	Licorice root, 8-ounce bottles...do...	328	.01	.01½
6	Opium, in 8 ounce bottles...do...	336	.22	.35
7	Powder of opium, compound, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-ounce bottles...ozs..	620	.05	.04
8	Rhubarb, in 4-ounce bottles...do...	296	.02½	
	Miscellaneous:			
9	Acetanilid...do...	1,604	.02½	.06
10	Alcohol, in 32-ounce bottles, U. S. P...bottle...	2,150	.70	.75
11	Alum, powdered, in 1-pound bottles...lbs..	261	.08	.10
	Ammonium:			
12	Bromide of, in 8-ounce bottles...ozs..	646	.04	.01½
13	Carbonate of, in 8 ounce bottles...do...	1,840	.01⅞	.01½
14	Chloride of, pulvis, in 1-pound bottles...lbs..	243	.17	.21
15	Amyl, nitrite, pearls of (5 drops each), in bottles of 25...bottles..	40		
16	Antimony and potassium, tartrate of, U. S. P. (tartar emetic), 1-ounce bottles...ozs..	43	.03	.06
17	Antikamnia, tablets of, 5 grains each, in bottles containing 1 ounce...bottles..	674	.82	.84
18	Antipyrine...ozs..	180	1.00	1.25
19	Bismuth, subnitrate of, U. S. P., in 8 ounce bottles...do...	2,584	.07½	.10
20	Borax, powdered, in 1-pound bottles...lbs..	295	.12½	.14
21	Bromine, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles...ozs..	15	.15	.20
	Cerate:			
22	Blistering, in 1-pound tins...do...	252	.02	.01½
23	Resin, in 1-pound tins...lbs..	190	.14	.24
24	Simple, in 1-pound tins...do...	278	.17	.21
25	Chalk, prepared in 8-ounce bottles...ozs..	1,870	.007	
26	Chloral, hydrate of, in 4-ounce g. s. bottles...do...	576	.07	.09
27	Chlorodyne, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles...do...	984	.04½	
28	Chloroform, purified, in 1-pound g. s. bottles...lbs..	449	.53	
29	Cocculus indicus...ozs..	517	.00½	
30	Cocoa butter, in 1-pound tins...lbs..	76	.33	
31	Collodion, in 2-ounce bottles...ozs..	475	.05	
32	Copaiba, balsam of, in 1-pound bottles...lbs..	122	.50	
33	Copper, sulphate of, in 4-ounce bottles...ozs..	618	.01	.01
34	Creosote, beechwood, in 1-ounce bottles...do...	578	.06½	.12
35	Digitalis leaves, in 1-ounce packages...do...	122	.00½	.01½
36	Ergotine, tablets of, 2 grains, in bottles of 100...bottles..	179		
37	Ether, sulph., stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-pound tins...lbs..	281	.65	
38	Glycerin, pure, in 1-pound bottles...do...	1,204	.16	.23
39	Gum arabic, powdered, in 1-pound bottles...do...	20	.37	
40	Gum asafetida, in tins...ozs..	793	.01½	.02
41	Gum camphor, in 1-pound tins...lbs..	436	.41	.45
42	Hydrogen, peroxide...do...	292	.20	.29
43	Iodine, in 2-ounce g. s. bottles...ozs..	119	.25	.32
44	Iodoform, in 4-ounce bottles...do...	896	.24	.27
	Iron:			
45	Ammoniated citrate of, in 8-ounce bottles...do...	200	.03½	.04
46	Pyrophosphate, in 4-ounce bottles...do...	140	.03½	.05
47	Reduced, in 1-ounce bottles...do...	34	.05½	.10
48	Dried sulphate of, c. p., in 4-ounce bottles...do...	172	.01½	.02½
49	Iron and quinine, soluble citrate of, in 4-ounce bottles...do...	562	.10½	.11

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Parke, Davis & Co.	Schieffelin & Co.	Charles P. Noyes.	The Maltby Chemical Co.	Strong, Cobb & Co.	George W. Mercer.	Cheesebrough Manufacturing Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago or New York.	Chicago.				Omaha.	Chicago.	
	.01½		.02½	.03			1
	.24		.28	.20			2
	.13½		.14½	.15			3
	.02		.02	.05			4
	.01½		.01½	.03			5
	.27		.28	.27½			6
	.03½		.05½	.05	.049	.049	7
	.02½		.02½	.06			8
	.02½		.02½	.05			9
	.06½			.06			10
	.08½		.09½	.09½			11
	.04		.05	.04½			12
	.01½		.01½	.01½			13
	.10		.17½	.14			14
.45	.50			.75			15
	.04		.05	.05			16
	.85			.65			17
	1.25			1.20			18
	.08		.18½	.10			19
	.13		.18½	.14			20
	.15			.20			21
.03	.02½	.02½	.03	.04	.02	.01	22
.28	.14	.13½	.17½	.30	.13½	.30	23
.30	.30	.18	.24	.30	.16½	.16½	24
	.00½		.00½	.02			25
	.02½		.07½	.09			26
.05½	.04½		.04½	.15			27
	.53		.51½	.66½			28
	.00½		.01	.01½			29
	.45		.44	.35			30
	.05		.06½	.10			31
	.40		.48	.51			32
	.01		.01½	.04			33
	.06½		.06½	.11½			34
.01	.01			.27			35
.11	.12		.24	.27	.27	.26½	36
	.72		.79	.70			37
	.16		.18½	.18			38
	.36½		.59	.38			39
	.01½		.03	.05			40
	.14		.44	.45			41
	.30		.29	.23			42
	.31		.23½	.30			43
	.23		.24½	.24			44
	.03½		.04	.05½			45
	.03½		.04	.03½			46
	.06		.05	.12			47
	.01½			.02			48
	.09		.12	.10½			49

REF0073332

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Richardson Drug Co.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
	MEDICINES—continued.			
	Miscellaneous—continued.			
1	Lead, acetate of, in 1-pound bottles ....lbs..	103	.16	.50
2	Lithium, carbonate, in 1-ounce bottles.... ....ozs..	75	.24	.30
3	Lycopodium, in 4-ounce bottles....do...	240	.03½	.03½
	Magnesia:			
4	Carbonate, in 4-ounce papers....do...	566	.00½	.01
5	Heavy calcined, in 4-ounce bottles ....do...	192	.04	
6	Sulphate of, in 10-pound tins....lbs..	3,259	.02½	.03½
	Mercury:			
7	Ammoniated (white precipitate)....ozs..	156	.06	
8	With chalk, in 4-ounce bottles....do...	216	.02½	.04
9	Corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 4-ounce bottles ....ozs..	690	.04½	.05½
10	Pill of, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 1-pound jars ....lbs..	34	.42	.55
11	Mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 4-ounce bottles....ozs..	949	.05	.05½
12	Red oxide of, in 1-ounce bottles....do...	101	.07	.08
13	Yellow oxide of, in 1-ounce bottles....do...	139	.08½	.11½
14	Yellow sulph., in 1-ounce bottles....do...	46	.07½	.11½
15	Morphia, sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles....do...	55	2.25	2.40
16	Ointment, mercurial, U. S. P., in 1-pound pots....lbs..	374	.42	.46
17	Ointment of nitrate of mercury, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), in 8-ounce pots....ozs..	704	.02½	.03
18	Oleate of mercury, 10 per cent, in 8-ounce bottles ....do...	438	.03	.03
19	Pepsin, pure, in 1-ounce bottles....do...	187	.30	
20	Pepsin, sacch., in 4-ounce bottles....do...	1,344	.05	
21	Petrolatum, 120° F., light-colored, in 1-pound cans....lbs..	3,419	.09	.10
22	Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-ounce bottles....ozs..	34		
	Potassium:			
23	Acetate of, in 1-pound bottles ....lbs..	111	.20	.28
24	Bicarbon, in 1-pound bottles....do...	86	.15½	.25
25	Bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	196	.33	.34
26	Bromide of, in 8-ounce bottles....ozs..	1,748	.03½	.03½
27	Caustic, in 1-ounce bottles....do...	68	.06	.08
28	Chlorate of, powdered, in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	168	.18	.20
29	Iodide of, in 1-pound bottles....do...	231	2.43	2.55
30	Nitrate of (saltpeter), powdered, in 1-pound bottles.do...	135	.12	.13
31	Permanganate of, in 2-ounce bottles....ozs..	174	.03	.08
32	And sodium tartrate (rochelle salt), powdered, in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	441	.25	.30
33	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles....ozs..	1,816		
34	Salol, in 5-grain tablets (100 in bottle)....bottles..	344	.21½	
35	Santonine, in 1-ounce bottles....ozs..	48	.19	.25
36	Senna leaves, in 1-pound packages....No..	164	.11½	.14
37	Silver, nitrate of, fused, in 1-ounce bottles....ozs..	62	.42	.50
38	Silver, nitrate of, in crystals, in 1-ounce bottles ....do...	56	.40	.46
	Sodium:			
39	Bicarbonate of, in 1-pound bottles ....lbs..	300	.06½	.10
40	Bromide, in 8-ounce bottles....ozs..	1,064	.01	.01½
41	Phosphate, in 4-ounce bottles....do...	972	.01½	.02½
42	Salicylate, in 8-ounce w. m. bottles....do...	1,902	.03½	.04½

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Schieffelin & Co.	Charles P. Noyes.	The Maltby Chemical Co.	Strong, Cobb & Co.	Cheeseborough Manufacturing Co.	Philip D. Armour.	Parke, Davis & Co.	George W. Mercer.		Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago or New York.	Chicago.					Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	Omaha.	
.13		.19	.15½						1
.25		.24	.27						2
.03½		.06	.05						3
.01		.01½	.01½						4
.03½		.01½	.05						5
.02		.03	.02½						6
.06		.05½	.08						7
.02½		.04½	.04						8
.04½		.06	.06						9
.41		.55	.37						10
.05		.07	.06						11
.07½		.08	.08						12
.10		.10½	.14						13
.08½		.09	.10						14
2.20		2.48	2.35						15
.49	.48	.49	.37	.65					16
.02½	.02½	.03	.02½	a.60					17
.03½	.03½	.07	.05			.06			18
.32		.19	.33		.44	.34	.30	.29½	19
.01½		.03½	.05		.40	.06	.04½	.04½	20
		.08½	.07	.12					21
.20		.20	.20			.22			22
.22½		.22	.30						23
.16		.21	.15						24
.32		.32	.32						25
.03½		.03½	.04						26
.01		.05	.06						27
.15		.22½	.17						28
2.50		2.51	2.50						29
.12		.12	.10						30
.02½		.05	.03						31
.24		.26	.25						32
.29		.24½	.28						33
.27		.28½	.33			.30½	.28	.27½	34
.19		.20	.24						35
.11		.22	.13			.09			36
.44			.55						37
.44			.46						38
.07½		.07½	.05						39
.03½		.06	.04						40
.01½		.01	.02						41
.03½		.03½	.04½						42

a Per pound.

REF0073333

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.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Brothers Drug Co.	Richardson Drug Co.
			Point of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
	MEDICINES—continued.			
	Miscellaneous—Continued.			
1	Solution of ammonia, 10 per cent, in 32-ounce g. s. bottles ..... bottles..	**886**	.19	.....
	Solution:			
2	Arsenite of potassa, U. S. P. (Fowler's solution), in 8-ounce bottles ..... ozs	**1,361**	.00½	**.00½**
3	Iodide of arsenic and mercury (Donovan's solution), in 8-ounce bottles ..... ozs..	**492**	.01	.01½
4	Subsulphate of iron, in 4-ounce bottles ..... do...	**148**	.01	.02½
	Spirits:			
5	Ammonia, aromatic, in 1-pound g. s. bottles ..... lbs..	**206**	.35	.37
6	Ether, compound, U. S. P. (Hoffmann's anodyne), in 1-pound g. s. bottles ..... lbs..	**122**	.60	**.58**
7	Ether, nitrous, U. S. P. (Sweet Spirits of Niter), in 1-pound g. s. bottles ..... lbs..	**304**	.44	.58
8	Lavender, compound, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles ..... do...	**131**	.21	.45
9	Strychnia, sulphate, in ¼-ounce bottles ..... ozs..	**38**	1.00	1.03
10	Sulfonal, 5-grain tablets (100 in bottle) ..... bottles..	**133**	1.35	.....
11	Sulphur, washed, in 1-pound bottles ..... lbs..	**507**	.09½	.....
	Sirup:			
12	Hypophos, lime, soda, iron, and potash, in 1-pound bottles ..... lbs..	**2,451**	.17½	.....
13	Iodide of iron, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles ..... do...	**533**	.30	.....
14	Squill, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles ..... do...	**1,837**	.09½	.....
15	Wild cherry, U. S. P., in 32-ounce bottles ..... bottles..	**1,608**	.20	.....
16	Tolu balsam, in 4-ounce jars ..... ozs..	**164**	.04½	.....
17	Wine, colchicum, rad., in 1-pound bottles ..... lbs..	**77**	.27	.....
	Zinc:			
18	Acetate of, in 2-ounce bottles ..... ozs..	**110**	.02½	.....
19	Oxide of, in 8-ounce bottles ..... do...	**1,550**	.01½	.....
20	Phosphide, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles ..... do...	**31**	.25	.....
21	Sulphate of, in 8-ounce bottles ..... do...	**744**	.00½	.....
	INSTRUMENTS.			
22	Aspirators ..... No..	**8**	.....	.....
23				
24	Atomizers, C. & S., No. 5, with shield ..... do...	**17**	2.25	.....
25	Atomizers, hand ..... do...	**112**	.60	.....
26	Bedpans ..... do...	**44**	.....	.....
	Binder's boards:			
27	2½ by 12 inches ..... pieco..	**171**	.....	.....
28	4 by 17 inches ..... do...	**153**	.....	.....
29	Bougies, flexible, assorted sizes ..... No..	**250**	.04	.....
30	Breast pumps ..... do...	**119**	.15	.....
	Cases:			
31	Field, operating ..... do...	**2**	.....	.....
32				
33	Operating (minor) ..... do...	**4**	.....	.....
34				
35	Pocket ..... do...	**9**	.....	.....
36	Stomach pump and tube ..... do...	**14**	.90	.....
37				
38	Tooth, extracting ..... do...	**6**	.....	.....
39	Catheters, flexible, g. e., assorted sizes ..... do...	**281**	.04	.....
40				
41	Cupping glasses, assorted sizes ..... do...	**13**	.....	.....
42	Lancet, thumb ..... do...	**11**	.....	.....
	Needles:			
43	Surgical, assorted ..... doz..	**50**	.20	.....
44	Upholsterers' ..... No..	**16**	.....	.....
45	Obstetrical forceps ..... do...	**3**	.....	.....

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Parke, Davis & Co.	Schieffelin & Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	The Maltby Chemical Co.	Strong, Cobb & Co.	Geo. W. Mercer.	William F. Keller.	Lincoln & Lucheni.	Charles Reynders.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago or New York.		Chicago.				Omaha.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	
.....	.19	.....	.19	**.19**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.01	.01	.009	.00½	.01½	.009	.009	.....	.....	.....	2
.01½	.01½	**.01**	.01½	.03	.013	.013	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.01½	**.01**	.02½	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.40	.40	.40	.47	.55	**.35**	.34	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.62	.....	.60	.80	.59	.58	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.47	.....	.52	.47	**.44**	.43	.....	.....	.....	7
.36	**.33**	.....	.32	.40	.33	.32	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	**1.05**	.....	1.20	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1.85	**1.40**	.....	1.48	1.50	1.36	1.35½	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	**.08**	.....	.14	.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.24	**.16½**	.....	.19½	.30	.17½	.16½	.....	.....	.....	12
.42	**.30**	.....	.39	.40	.38	.37	.....	.....	.....	13
.15½	**.09½**	.....	.11	.10	.11	.10	.....	.....	.....	14
.27	**.19**	.....	.24½	.25	.22	.20	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	**.04**	.....	.04	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.37	**.25**	.....	.27	.30	.23	.22	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	**.02½**	.....	.03	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	**.01**	.....	.01½	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	**.10**	.....	.24	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	**.00½**	.....	.01½	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	5.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50	**5.99**	.....	22
.....	.....	10.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	**.18**	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	**2.00**	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.35	.42	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.55**	.85	.55	.....	26
.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.01½**	.03	27
.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.02**	.07	28
.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	**.02½**	29
.....	.....	**.13½**	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....	.12	.....	30
.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	23.50	.....	31
.....	.....	**15.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**28.00**	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.75	.....	33
.....	.....	6.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.50	.....	34
.....	.....	**.78**	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	**6.80**	.....	35
.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.10	1.00	.....	36
.....	.....	7.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	**.03**	.....	**5.10**	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.15**	.....	.....	.02½	39
.....	.....	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	41
.....	.....	**.38**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.35	.....	42
.....	.....	**.19**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.20	.20	43
.....	.....	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	44
.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.10	**3.00**	.....	45

REF0073334

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Brothers Drug Co.	William F. Keller.
			Point of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
	INSTRUMENTS—continued.			
1	Powder blower, for larynx ..... No.	20	.30	
2	Probangs ..... do...	300	.04	.03½
	Scissors:			
3	4-inch ..... do...	33		
4	6-inch ..... do...	37		
	Speculum for the—			
5	Ear ..... do...	13		
6	Rectum ..... do...	6		
7	Vagina, bivalve ..... do...	8		
	Splints:			
8	Assorted ..... doz..	11		
9	Felt for ..... sq. yds..	16	4.00	
10				
11				
12	Sponge holders for throat ..... No..	17		
13	Stethoscopes, Camman's double ..... do...	11		
	Syringes:			
14	Davidson's self-injector ..... do...	186		1.30
15				1.05
16	Ear, glass ..... doz..	107	.30	.45
17	Hard-rubber, 8-ounce ..... No..	15	1.50	
18				
19	Hypodermic ..... do...	33		.95
20				.75
21	Penis, glass, in case ..... do...	1,113		.02½
22	Vagina, rubber ..... do...	58		.29
23				
24	Tongue depressors ..... do...	12		
	Tourniquets:			
25	Field ..... do...	4		
26	Screw, with pad ..... do...	4		
	Trusses:			
27	Double ..... do...	8	1.25	
28				
29	Single ..... do...	27	.85	
30				
31	Urinometers ..... do...	19	.40	
32	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's ..... do...	7		
33	Uterine sounds, Sim's ..... do...	7		
	SURGICAL DRESSINGS, ETC.			
34	Bags, rubber, 2-quart, for hot water ..... No..	145	.50	.42
	Bandages:			
35	Roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a pasteboard box—1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard; 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2½ inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; ½ dozen, 3½ inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 6 yards; ½ dozen, 4 inches by 8 yards, boxes ..... No..	215		
36	Rubber, Esmarch's ..... do...	35		
37	Suspensory ..... do...	203		.12
38				
39				
40				
	Cotton:			
41	Absorbent ..... lbs..	748	.20	.17
42	Hats ..... No..	318		
43	Wadding ..... sheet..	691		

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Lincoln & Lurchesi.	Charles P. Noyes.	Chas. Reynders.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Geo. W. Mercer.		Seabury & Johnson.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.		New York.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Omaha.	New York.	Chicago or New York.	
.59	.20		.28					1
	.03							2
	.22	.22						3
	.38	.34						4
.52	.50	.54						5
1.25	.90	.90						6
1.00	.90	.95	.88					7
.50	.61	.63						8
	a .35	.74						9
	a .30	.50						10
	a .20							11
.20	.23	.23						12
1.00	1.00	.85	.85					13
		1.03						14
	.40	.40	.48					15
		.09						16
		1.55						17
	1.20	1.20	.92				b .92	18
		1.10						19
	.02	.03½	.04					20
	.30	.33						21
		.33						22
.24	.16	.17	.17					23
.35	.23	.65						24
.85	1.18	1.20						25
1.80	1.25	1.75						26
		1.92						27
.90	.75	.72						28
		.93						29
.20	.30							30
1.00	.85	1.00						31
.30	.20							32
								33
	.15	.51	.45					34
2.08			1.99			2.00		35
1.90	.50	.23	.50					36
.11	.12	.11½						37
		.12½						38
		.13½						39
		.13½						40
.15	.18	.17	.13½			.18		41
			.11					42
	.02½							43

a Yucca. b With 2 needles.

REF0073335

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.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Brothers Drug Co.	William F. Keller.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
	SURGICAL DRESSINGS—continued.			
1	Gauze, antiseptic (bichloride), in sealed packages....yds..	2,207	.03	
	Ligature:			
2	Catgut, carbolized, three sizes, 1 yard each, in bottles..bottles..	65	.45	
3	Silk.....ozs..	39	1.50	
4	Silver wire.....do..	9		
	Lint:			
5	Picked.....lbs..	(*)		
6	Patent.....do...	160	.50	
7	Oakum, fine, picked.....do...	120		
8	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces.....yds..	165	.50	
9	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials.....doz..	437	.10	
	Pins:			
10	Assorted.....paper..	471		
11				
12	Safety, three sizes.....doz..	698	.03	.02½
13				
	Plaster:			
14	Adhesive, 1 yard in a box.....yds..	125	.25	
15	Belladonna, 1 yard in a tin.....do...	410	.45	
16	Isinglass, 1 yard in a tin.....do...	323	.30	
17	Mustard, 4 yards in a tin.....do...	633	.20	
18	Of paris, in 5-pound tins.....lbs..	327	.02½	
19	Porous.....doz..	840	.45	
20	Rubber, adhesive, 7 inches wide, in 1 yard rolls.....yds..	315	.22	
21	Rubber sheeting, white.....do...	210	.45	.34
22				
23	Sponge, small, in strings of 50.....strings..	103	1.45	.80
24	Towels.....doz..	81	1.35	.60
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				
34	Tubes, rubber, drainage, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....yds..	124		
	DISINFECTANT.			
35	Acid, carbolic, 95 per cent, for disinfection, 1-pound bottles....lbs..	1,258	.22	
36	Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-pound wooden boxes.....do...	1,400	.02	
37	Lime, chloride, in 5 and 10 pound impervious boxes.....do...	2,015	.04½	
38	Solution sodium, chlorinated, labarraques', in g. s. quart bottles, bottles.....do...	603	.15	
39	Sulphur, in rolls.....lbs..	969	.02½	
	HOSPITAL STORES.			
40	Arrowroot, Bermuda.....lbs..	125	.24	
41	Barley, in 1-pound packages.....do...	497	.06	
42	Beef extract, in 1-pound packages.....do...	143	1.40	
43	Cinnamon, ground, in 8 ounce w. m. bottles.....ozs..	272	.02	
44	Cocoa, in tins.....lbs..	280	.40	
45	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages.....do...	521		
46	Flaxseed, whole.....do...	289	.03½	
47	Flaxseed meal, in tins.....do...	2,745	.04	
48	Gelatin.....do...	138	.32	
49	Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles.....ozs..	705	.01½	
50	Mustard, ground, in 1-pound tins.....lbs..	309	.18	
51	Soap, carbolic, 95 quality, for medicinal use.....do...	1,811	.11	
52	Soap, castile, white.....do...	2,452	.10	

* No bid. *a* 12 in vial. *b* Lindsay. *c* Nonpareil. *d* Per box.
e "Armour's." Awarded to P. D. Armour; contract canceled August 3, 1898. *f* 3-4. *g* 4-4.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Lincoln & Leichsel.	Seabury & Johnson.	Charles P. Noyes.	Chas. Reynders.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Philip D. Armour.	Park, David & Co.	Schieffelin & Co.	The Maltby Chemical Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
New York.		Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.		Chicago.	
	.05			.04½					1
	.30		d .07½	.30					2
	.60		.75	.61					3
1.40	1.30	1.20	1.30	1.50					4
									5
	.40			.34					6
	.09		.09½	.09½					7
	.45			.47					8
		a .09	.09½						9
									10
			.03	.02½					11
			.02						12
		.02½	b .02½	.05					13
			c .02½						
									14
	.12			.09½					15
	.24			.32					16
	.24			.33					17
	.10			.09					18
			.02½	.04½					19
	.30			.26					20
	.20			.13					21
		.36	f .33	.33½					22
			g .42						23
		.75	.95						24
			2.35						25
			1.98						26
			1.42						27
			2.01						28
			1.90						29
			1.80						30
			1.45						31
			1.45						32
			1.25						33
			1.45						
.10		.08	.10	.09½					34
									35
								.20 .09	36
								.01½	37
								.04	
									38
						.17	.14 .24		39
							.01½		
									40
							.15		41
							.05		42
					e .62	1.45	1.20		43
							.01½		44
							.08		45
							.04		46
							.02½		47
							.04		48
							.29		49
							.01½		50
				.18			.10		51
							.10		52
							.08½		

REF0073336

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.	Quantity awarded.	Meyers Bros. Drug Co.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Schieffelin & Co.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
1	Basins, wash, hand, agate or granite ware ....No..	(*)			
2	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires ....do....	17			
3	Blowers for insect powder ....do....	351	.04		
	Boxes:				
4	Ointment, impervious ....doz..	2,211			
5	Powder ....do....	1,725	.04½		
6	Capsules, gelatin, assorted, Nos. 0 to 4 ....boxes..	2,305		.05	
7	Corkscrews ....No..	57	.06		
8					
9	Corks, velvet, best, assorted, Nos. 1 to 10 ....gross..	1,381	.45		
10					
11	Dippers, tin, quart ....No..	33			
12	Dispensatory of United States, edition of 1894 ..copies..	5	5.25		
13	Droppers, medicine ....No..	3,912	.01		
	Funnels:				
14	Glass, 8-ounce ....do....	38	.07½		
15	Tin, pint ....do....	16			
16	Hones ....do....	113			
17	Insect powder ....lbs..	370	.28	18	
18	Labels, blank, prescription, gummed, 2 sizes ..hundred..	(*)			
	Measures, graduated, glass:				
19	8-ounce ....No..	50	.25		
20	4-ounce ....do....	46	.18		
21	minim ....do....	57			
22					
23	Measures, tin, pint and quart ....do....	26			
24					
25	Medicine glasses, ½ ounce, graduated ....doz..	83	.25		
	Mortars and pestles:				
26	Wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inches ....No..	15	.25		
27					
28					
29					
30					
31	Glass, 4-inch ....do....	36	.20		
	Paper:				
32	Filtering, round, gray, 10-inch ....packs..	56	.20		
33	Litmus, blue and red, in boxes of 1 dozen books each ....boxes....	31	.20		
34	Wrapping ....qrs..	772	.08		
35					
36					
37					
38	Percolators, glass, ½ gallon ....No..	9	.30		
39	Pill boxes, ¼ paper, ¼ turned wood ....doz..	2,313	.01		
40	Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inches ....No..	24			
41					
42					

* No bids. † No award. a Cloth. b 3½-inch.
g 6-inch. h 6½-inch. i 7-inch. j 7½-inch.
o 24 by 36 by 50. p 24 by 36 by 30. q 24 by 36 by 40. r 24 by 36 by 50.
w 5 or 6 inch. x 7-inch. y 8-inch. z 9-inch.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Chas. P. Noyes.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Frank W. Douglass.	William F. Keller.		Charles Reynders.		Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.			New York.		
					.14		1
.03½				.03½			2
							3
				.10	.11½		4
.04½				.04½			5
				.04½	.0595		6
.04		.08		.05	.05		7
					.07½		8
		.21		.17	.20		9
					.25		10
					.08		11
a 4.98							12
.01	.00½			.01	.01		13
				.07½	.07		14
					.02		15
					.43		16
				.25			17
							18
				.19	.19		19
				.13	.13½		20
				.10	.06		21
					.11½		22
					.07		23
					.10		24
.18				.20	.17		25
			b .21	q .52	b .20	h .65	26
			c .23	h .65	d .29	i .08	27
			d .27	i .75	e .33	l .80	28
			e .35	j .85	k .54		29
			f .40		g .56		30
					.15		31
			.24				32
							33
	.22						34
					m .08	y .07	35
					n .07½	z .09	36
					o .09½	s .06½	37
					p .07½	t .07	38
			.22		.25		39
			u .04	v .02½	.04		40
					w .30	z 52	41
					x .31	t .63	42
					y .45		

c 3½-inch. d 4½-inch. e 5-inch. f 5½-inch.
k 5½-inch l 8-inch. m 24 by 30 by 40. n 24 by 36 by 35.
s 24 by 36 by 30. t 24 by 36 by 35. u Paper. v Wood.
w 10-inch.

REF0073337

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Brothers Drug Co.	William F. Keller.	Lincoln & Lachesl.	Charles P. Noyes.	Charles Reynders.	Strong, Cobb & Co.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.		New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.									
1	Saddlebags, medical, convertible, number	7					6.60			1
2	Scales and weights, prescription, number	16	2.00				4.10			2
	Spatulas:									
3	3-inch.....No..	68	.12	.11		.11	.18			3
4	6-inch.....do...	51	.18	.16		.16	.25			4
5	Spirit lamps.....do...	17		.12			.12			5
6	Test pellets, for urinalysis, set of, in glass bottles.....bottles..	43					a.55			6
7							b.85			7
8	Test tubes, 3 to 7 inches..nests..	63	.03	.04		.04½			.04½	8
	Thermometers:									
9	Clinical, with certificate..No..	188	.45	.50	.50	.45	.48		.40	9
10						.42	.64			10
11	Mercurial.....do...	37		.08		.07				11
12	Spirit.....do...	20	.10			.07				12
	Thread:									
13	Linen, unbleached.....ozs..	154					.10			13
14	Cotton, apcols, assorted..No...	300					.03			14
15	Tubes, glass, assorted sizes, gross	20	.75						6.00	15
16	Twine, wrapping, cotton.....ozs..	1,340				.01¼	.01½			16
17							.01⅜			17
18							.01¼			18
	Vials:									
19	½-ounce.....doz	1,196	.08				.060	.08½		19
20	1-ounce.....do...	1,534	.09				.08	.09½		20
21	2-ounce.....do...	2,067	.11½				.105	.11		21
22	4-ounce.....do...	2,292	.15				.14	.13½		22
23	6-ounce.....do...	1,574	.17				.162	.16½		23
24	Wax, white, in paper.....ozs..	358	.03							24
25	Wire netting for splints, No. 4, square feet	136					.05			25

a Set of four. b Set of six; subnitrate of bismuth.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED IN NEW YORK CITY, UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF MARCH 30, 1898,

FOR

FURNISHING SUPPLIES, ETC.,

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1899.

REF0073338

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COFFEE.

Number.	Point of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Graeme Stewart.	Lewis Wallace.	William S. Buchanan.	William L. Mitchell.	John Arbuckle.	Francis J. Dessoir.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.
1	Chicago, Ill	*Pounds.* 130,000	*Pounds.*	*a* .09						
2	New York City, N. Y.	462,600	**462,600**		.0955	.0773	.085	**.0803**	.0823	.0886
3					.1047	.0771	.0891	.0769	.0789	.0853
4					.0944	.0747		.0741	.0773	.0794
5					.0914	.0745		.0991	.0749	
6					.09	.0735				
7					.0862	.0713				
8					.0810					
9					.0822					
10					.09					
11					.0855					
12					.0860					
13					.0825					
14					.0837					
15					.0920					
16										

RICE.

17	Chicago, Ill	107,600		.06¼						
18	New York City, N. Y.	107,600	**107,600**		.05¼	.0463			.0553	**.0527**
19						.0493			.0527	.0496
20						.0523			.0499	
21						.0543				

SUGAR.

22	New York City, N. Y.	1,055,500	**1,055,500**		.05268	.05268	**.05¼**		.05268	.05268
23					.05268	.05331	*d* **.05¼**			

TEA.

24	Chicago, Ill	6,000		21							
25	New York City, N. Y.	21,495	**21,495**		.165	.20			.2297	.245	
26					.185	.21		.205	.2179	.23¾	
27					.205	.22			.2231	.23¼	
28					.23	.24					
29					.21	.25					
30											

a 130,000 pounds only; roasted.
b 150,000 pounds only.
c Standard granulated.
d Fine granulated.
e Put up in double bags of 100 pounds, inside muslin, outside jute, and delivered in New York.
f 1,055,500 pounds only.
g 1,000 pounds.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COFFEE.

Joseph J. O'Donohue, jr.	Reid, Murdock & Co. (incorporated).	Calvin Durand.	Howard L. Sills.	Gustave A. Jahn.	Edgar H. Laing.	Alfred Davis.	Alphonso J. Lespinasse.	Lynton S. McNeal.	Joseph Seeman.	Michael F. Powers.	Geo. W. Dexter.	Geo. L. Brewer.	Number.
.10	.0900	*h* .08¼	*b* .01										1
.0925	.0923		*b* .08¼										2
.0915	.09												3
.0875	.0850												4
.0810	.08												5
.0775	.0788												6
.0750	.0737												7
.0925	.0912												8
.0950	.0958												9
.0815	.0821												10
.0871	.0867												11
.0847	.0841												12
.0901	.0917												13
.0799	.0801												14
.0953	.0946												15
													16

RICE.

													17
		f .06¼		.0497	.0537	.0471							18
													19
													20
													21

SUGAR.

		f .05321					*e* .050690						22
													23

TEA.

														24
.22		.205	.17	.1544				*g* .30	.163	.23	.22	*h* .205	*i* .20	25
.23		.225							.173	.25	.235			26
.20		.215							.181	.27	.26			27
		.20							.185					28
		.195							.208					29
									.221					30

h 6,000 pounds.
i In original matted half chests. Tea offered is in bonded warehouse. If bid is accepted, the risk of any additional duty that may be imposed by Congress to be assumed by Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
j 107,600 pounds only.
k 462,600 pounds only.

REF0073339

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 indelibly marked U. S. I. D. in letters not less than 4 inches high.]	Quantity awarded.	John Dobson.	James M. Morrison.	Mark A. Mayer.	Seymour Woolen Factory Co.	John Wanamaker.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.			All points except San Francisco.	New York.
1	48 by 72 inches, indigo blue, for single beds, to weigh not less than 3 pounds each.....No..	3,233	1.37½	2.25	*a*.47½	.....	*b*.47½
2							
3	60 by 76 inches, indigo blue, for double beds, to weigh not less than 4½ pounds each.....No..	13,537	2.06½	3.37½	*a*.47½	.....	*k*.47½
4							
5	48 by 72 inches, scarlet, for single beds, to weigh not less than 3 pounds each.....No..	748	1.49½	1.95	.....	1.00	.....
6						1.65	
7	60 by 76 inches, scarlet, for double beds, to weigh not less than 4½ pounds each.....No..	990	2.24½	2.92½	.....	2.85	.....
8						2.45	
9	48 by 72 inches, white, for single beds, to weigh not less than 3 pounds each.....No..	232	1.64½	1.80	.....	1.00	.....
10						1.65	
11	60 by 76 inches, white, for double beds, to weigh not less than 4½ pounds each.....No..	288	2.47	2.70	.....	2.85	.....
12						2.45	

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.

	CLASS NO. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.						
13	Cassimere, all wool, equal to standard sample: Cadet gray.....yds..	2,525	.....	.....	1.84½	.....	.....
14							
15	Light steel.....do...	1,615	.....	.....	1.35½		*f*1.39
16							*f*1.22
17							*f*1.30
18							
19							
20	Dark steel.....do...	8,270	.....	.....	1.35½	.....	*l*1.39
21							*l*1.22
22							*l*1.22
23							*l*1.30
24	Kersey, all wool, dark blue, equal to standard sample.....yds..	2,545	.....	.....	1.76½	.....	.....
25							
26							

a Per pound; all blankets guaranteed to weigh 3 and 4½ pounds each, or over.
b Per pound, 3233 only.
c Per pound.
k Per pound, 13,525 only.
l 8,270 yards only.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BLANKETS.

Number.	Finley H. Lloyd.	Warren E. Clarke.	B. V. Pippey & Co.	Putnam, Hooker & Co.	The Ruell Mfg. Co.	Charles L. Bowler.	Henry S. Patterson.	Herman Heidelberg.	Albert M. Patterson.	Jno. F. Praeger.	Clinton Woolen Mfg. Co.	Union Supply Co.	Frank W. McNeal.	Keystone Clothing Co.	Leon F. Lowenstein.	Ogden H. Bowers.	The Manhattan Supply Co.
	Points of delivery.																
	Chicago.	New York.		Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, or Omaha.	New York.					Chicago or St. Louis.	New York.					
1	.....	*d*.47	*e*.4648 *e*.4848	.....	1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2																	
3	.....	*e*.47	*e*.4648 *e*.4848	.....	2.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4																	
5	*c*.54½	.....	.....	.....	1.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6																	
7	*c*.54½	.....	.....	3.25	2.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8																	
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10																	
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12																	

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.

13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.67	1.43	1.69	2.25	1.90	1.56	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14								1.81				1.25					
15	.....	*g*.90	.....	.....	.....	1.42	1.43	.....	.....	1.24	1.58	1.20	1.1949	1.70	1.29	*f*1.23½	1.39½
16											1.38						1.24
17											1.38						1.33
18											1.13						1.25
19											1.13						
20	.....	*h*.90	.....	.....	.....	1.42	1.43	.....	2.25	1.24	1.58	1.20	1.1949	1.70	1.29	*f*1.23½	1.39½
21											1.13						1.24
22																	1.33
23																	
24	.....	*i*1.62½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.72	1.75	1.45	.....	.....	1.3975	.....	.....	.....	.....
25								1.60									
26								1.67									

d Per pound; 3,500 only.
e Per pound; 14,000 only.
f 1,615 yards only.
g 1,700 yards only.
h 8,300 yards only.
i 2,000 yards only.

REF0073340

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—cont'd.	Quantity awarded.	Henry S. Patterson.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Thos. G. Hood.	Lee Tweedy & Co.	Gimbel Brothers.	Edward E. Eames.	Louis L. Schloss.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.						
	Flannel:								
1	Dress, dark-blue, 50 to 54 inch.....yds..	11,385	.45	.46½	.35	.47½	b .37½	.4145	.29½
2			.35	.40½	.42½	.33½	b .32½		c .40½
3					.4612		b .37½		d .31½
4					.40½		b .46½		
5	Dress, gray, 50 to 54 inch. do..	15,605	.45	.46½	.42½	.47½	b .37½	.4145	.29½
6			.35	.40½	.42½	a .30	b .32½		.29½
7					.4612		b .37½		c .31½
8					.40½		b .40		
9							b .46½		
10	Red, twilled .....do...	5,225	.....	.1761	.1818	.....	b .18½	.1980	.16½
11				.1784	.2523		b .19½		.1899
12				.1672	.22½		b .21½		.19½
13				.1924	.194				.19½
14				.2339	.23				.23½
15				.2392					
	Drawers, knit, light, for summer wear:								
16	Boys', assorted sizes, 24 to 30.....pairs..	5,767	.....	.26½	.....	.....	.....	.18	.27
17								.20	
18								.22	
19								.24	
20									
21									
22									
23									
24	Men's, assorted sizes, 32 to 40 .....pairs..	4,290	.....	.19	.....	.....	.33½	.24	.23½
25				.19			.33½		.26½
26				.20			.2844		.30
27				.24			.3365		.35
28				.23			.288		
29				.31			.37½		
30									
31									
32									
33									

a For 13,000 yards only. b Only. c Also in gray.
d 7,000 only. e 9,000 only.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Seymour Woolen Factory Co.	John Wanamaker.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Marshall Field.	Finley H. Lloyd.	American Hosiery Co.	Frank W. McNeal.	Abraham Gutman.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Lincoln Cromwell.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	D. W. Levy.	James Talcott.	Union Supply Co.	New British Knitting Co.	Criterion Knitting Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
All points, Chicago and St. Louis preferred.	New York.		New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.											
b .56	b .4394	.43½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
b .44	f .3235															2
	g .3943															3
																4
.42	b .4394	.43½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.50	A .3295															6
																7
																8
																9
.60	b .2120	.....	b .1845	.22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.44	b .2225		b .1942	.26½												11
.52	b .2490		b .2142													12
.56	b .1868															13
	b .2340															14
	b .2323															15
.....	.....	.21½	.....	.....	.36	19½	b .25	.29	.20	.14½	.16½	.16	.27			16
		.18			.40		b .19½	.20		.17½						17
					.44		b .18½	.30		.149						18
					.48											19
					.38											20
					.42											21
					.46											22
					.60											23
.....	.....	.27½	.....	.....	.43	21½	b .21	.30	.23	.16½	.17	.24½	.27	.19	.20	24
		.25½			.47			.32			.23	.29	.32			25
		.29½			.51			.23			.25					26
					.55			.20			.27½					27
					.59			.24								28
					.43											29
					.47											30
					.51											31
					.55											32
					.59											33

f 7,500 yards. g 8,000 yards. h 10,000 yards.

REF0073341

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.	Quantity awarded.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Edward E. Eames.	Edward Barnes.	T. M. O'Connor.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.				
1	Hoods, woolen, assorted sizes.....doz..	288	3.00	3.65	3.15	3.00	3.05
2			3.00	3.41	3.32	3.40	3.05
3			2.75	3.34	3.56		3.37½
4			**3.25**				3.62½
5			4.00				3.75
	Hose, woolen, medium weight:						
6	Misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 6½ to 8½ .....do...	624	.....	1.42½	2.02½	.....	1.65
7				1.65			1.68
8				1.52			1.70
9				**1.40**			
10				1.50			
11	Women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10 .....do...	1,470	1.30	2.25	2.14	.....	2.37
12			1.60	2.37½			2.39
13			1.75	1.80			2.41
14				2.13			
15				2.15			
16				2.10			
	Hose, cotton, medium weight:						
17	Misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 6½ to 8½ .....do..	217	.....	.85	.95	.....	.....
18				.68			
19				.64			
20				**.60**			
21							
22	Women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10 .....do...	690	.75	.72	1.05	.....	.....
23			.82	**.70**			
24			.88	.80			
25			.92	.84			
26				.81			
	Hose, black, fine ribbed, regular made, good quality, fast dye:						
27	Misses', woolen, assorted sizes, Nos. 6½ to 8½ .....doz..	977	1.62	**1.80**	2.50	.....	1.69
28			1.62	1.84			2.00
29				1.79			1.73
30				2.10			1.90
31				2.00			
32				1.62½			
33	Women's, woolen, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10.....doz..	830	1.80	1.83	2.85	.....	1.87½
34				**1.90**			1.95
35				1.91			2.00
36				1.71			
37	Misses', cotton, assorted sizes, Nos. 6½ to 8½ .....doz..	1,315	.80	.86	1.52½	.....	.....
38			.87½	.97			
39				.95			
40				.94			
41				.93			
42							
43							
44							
45	Women's, cotton, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10.....doz..	943	.....	1.00	2.15	.....	.....
46				1.05			
47				1.09			
48				1.15			

a Size, 6½; rise, 10 cents. *b* Size, 6½; rise, 5 cents.
c Per pair; awarded from sample of 690 dozen "Hose, women's, cotton, medium, assorted."

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

American Hosiery Co.	Frank W. McNeal.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Malcolm Panton.	Wm. H. Yale.	Union Supply Co.	David Lowenstein.	Philip L. Seasonwood.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Louis L. Schloss.	William H. Thomas.	Abraham Gutman.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
New York.						New York or Carlisle.	New York.					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
												2
												3
												4
												5
.12½	1.32	1.88	*a* 1.30	1.40	1.89	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	1.00	1.90	*a* 1.57½	1.70		1.95						7
		1.65	*a* 1.65									8
												9
												10
.....	1.65	1.80	**1.67½**	1.75	1.89	.....	2.15	2.47	.....	.....	.....	11
			1.80	1.80				3.67				12
				2.05								13
												14
												15
												16
.25	.....	.....	*b*. 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.61½	.....	.....	17
.20½												18
.28												19
.29½												20
.31												21
c.18	.....	.74½	.73½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.69½	.82½	.82½	.....	22
			.87½					.75	.89			23
								.90				24
												25
												26
.31	1.72	1.35	.....	1.95	.....	2.00	.....	1.49	.....	.....	.....	27
.35	1.55	1.65		1.95				2.20				28
.39								3.05				29
.43												30
.47												31
												32
.....	1.99	1.83	1.80	1.83	.....	.....	.....	1.54	.....	.....	.....	33
				2.15				2.65				34
				3.25								35
												36
.19	.....	.83	*b*. 92½	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.85	.66	.....	*d*. 92½	37
		.88	*b* **1.27½**			1.35			.61			38
		1.10							.72½			39
		1.15							.92½			40
		1.17							.84			41
									.91			42
									.92½			43
									.95			44
c.18	.....	1.15	1.22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.77½	.....	.....	45
			1.37½						1.02½			46
			1.55									47
												48

d 1,215 dozen only; size, 6½; rise, 5 cents per pair.
c Awarded on 913 dozen "Hose, women's, cotton, black, fine ribbed." See below *w*.

REF0073342

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Richard Lindner.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Frank W. McNeal.	Thos. G. Hood.	Mark A. Mryer.	Barton F. Blake.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.					
1	Linsey, plaid ..... yds..	99,900	.....	.....	.....	.0772	.0649	.....
2						.081	.078	
3						.0835	.0632	
4						.0676		
5						.0757		
6						.08¼		
7						.0861		
	Mittens, woolen, assorted sizes:							
8	Men's ..... doz..	690	1.89	1.75	1.87	.....	.....	1.86
9				1.80	2.02			2.25
10					1.85			2.50
11								2.65
12								
13								
14								
15	Boys' ..... do...	593	1.51	1.25	1.37	.....	.....	1.67
16				1.40	1.52			1.87½
17				1.45	1.23			2.00
18					1.90			
19								
20								
21	Girls' ..... do...	570	1.26	1.00	1.52	.....	.....	1.85
22			1.72	1.75	1.54			1.24
23				1.75	1.66			2.23
24				1.90	1.79			1.50
25					1.84			1.74
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								
	Pants, knit, light, for summer wear:							
33	Ladies', assorted sizes, 32 to 36 ..... pairs..	3,891	.....	.13½	.137	.....	.....	.....
34					.163			
35								
36								
37								
38								
39	Misses', assorted sizes, 24 to 30 ..... do...	4,267	.....	.....	.13	.....	.....	.....
40								
41								
42								
43								
44								
45								
46								

a 99,900 yards only. *b* Size 8, 6, 10. *c* Size 2, 4, 6. *d* Size 3, 4, 5. *e* 5,000 yards. *f* 12,600 yards. *g* 99,900 yards. *h* 3,891 pairs only. *i* 4,167 pairs only.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	Marshall Field.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Edward E. Eames.	Edward Barnes.	Louis L. Schloss.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Jas. A. Reynolds.	John G. Carruth.	Charles Porter.	John Wanamaker.	American Hosiery Co.	Abraham Gutman.	Rowland A. Robbins.	The Union Supply Co.	Number.
	Points of delivery.														
	New York or Chicago.	New York.													
1	a.0659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c.0950	.0840	a.0845	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	a.0849							f.0850	.0905	a.0820					2
3	a.0856							g.0875	.0733						3
4	a.0882							c.0840	.0677						4
5	a.0899							g.0800							5
6								g.0725							6
7						e									7
8	.60	1.50	1.90	.....	1.07½	1.59	b1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	1.84	1.51			1.10	1.62									9
10	2.03	1.80			1.22½	1.87									10
11	2.67	1.75			1.97½	1.90									11
12		1.95			1.97½	2.08									12
13		1.90			1.55	2.04									13
14					1.65	1.93									14
15	1.33	1.64	1.40	.....	1.05	1.70	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	1.73	1.65	1.90		1.05	1.85	1.50								16
17	2.00	1.52			1.17½	1.90	1.60								17
18	1.74	1.50			1.80	1.90	1.65								18
19	1.82	1.55			1.47		1.77								19
20					1.50		1.82								20
21	1.32½	1.65	1.50	.47½	1.00	1.57½	1.00	d1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	1.57½	1.80	1.90	.87½	1.10	1.55	1.25	d1.35							22
23	1.74	1.85		1.38	1.22½	1.67½									23
24	1.77	1.75		1.70	1.22½	1.67½									24
25	1.93	1.96		1.20	1.25	1.70									25
26		2.20		1.87	1.32½	1.82½									26
27					1.32½	1.82½									27
28					1.40	1.90									28
29					1.40	1.90									29
30					1.40	1.95									30
31					1.40	1.95									31
32					1.52½										32
33	.....	.17	h.19	.....	.....	.105	.145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.51	h.31	.23	.11	33
34		.17½				.129	.18					.55			.13½	34
35						.185						.59				35
36												.55				36
37												.59				37
38												.63				38
39	.....	.....	i.18	.....	.....	.09½	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.39	i.25	.23	.14½	39
40			i.20									.43	i.19½			40
41			i.22									.47	i.17½			41
42			i.24									.51				42
43												.41				43
44												.45				44
45												.49				45
46												.53				46

REF0073343

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—cont'd.	Quantity awarded.	Samuel C. Firle.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Edward E. Eames.	Timothy M. O'Conner.	Augustus F. Libby.	John F. Boy.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.					
1	Scarfs, knit:							
2	Small.....doz..	12.1	1.87½	1.67	1.87½	5.50	.....	.....
3			2.67½	1.69	2.25	3.75		
4			3.75	2.30		4.50		
5				2.28				
6	Large.....do..	63.1	.....	3.12	a4.25	6.00	.....	.....
7				3.13		7.50		
	Shawls, about ⅝, black mixed and brown mixed, high colored and tartan plaid.....No..	15,487	1.65	.....	1.60	.....	1.38½	b 1.37
8			1.97½				1.20	b 1.42
9							1.23½	b 1.47
10							1.25	b 1.52
11							1.26	
12							1.19½	
13							1.31½	
14							1.37½	
15	Skirts, balmoral.....No..	18,186	.....	.....	.50	.51½	.....	.....
16					.58			
17								
18								

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—cont'd.	Quantity awarded.	American Hosiery Co.	Richard Lindner.	Samuel C. Firle.	Abraham Gutman.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.					
19	Socks, woolen:							
	Boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9.....doz..	1,119	.....	g 1.49	.....	A 1.25	.....	1.47
20				g 1.99		f 1.25		1.73½
21								1.73½
22								
23								
24								
25								
26	Men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½.....doz..	2,410	.23½	g 1.49	1.55	.....	1.10	1.89
27				g 1.99	1.60		1.20	1.54½
28					1.80		1.23	1.64
29							1.27	1.66½
30							1.30	1.72
31							1.80	1.78½
32							1.90	
33							2.20	

a 554 dozen only.
b For high colors and tartan plaids, 15 cents additional per shawl.
c For 6,000.
d No check.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Rowland A. Robbins.	Louis L. Schloss.	Albert M. Patterson.	Fred'k Wm. Lyra.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Francis R. Marten.	Geo. H. Miller.	Merrimack Woolen Mills Co.	Barton F. Blake.	Richard T. Lowndes.	Seymour Woolen Factory Co.	John Wanamaker.	James C. Birdsall.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
New York.					New York or Philadelphia.	New York.				All points.	New York.		
													1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
1.24½	1.09½	1.12½	1.15	.82½	.90	c1.30	d 1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.09				1.00	.99		d 1.60						8
				1.20	1.08		d 1.60						9
				1.36½	1.12½		d 1.60						10
					1.17		d 1.60						11
					1.00		d 1.60						12
					1.25		d 1.60						13
													14
								.53	.51	e .66	f .37½	.58	15
								.63		e .60			16
								.63		e .51			17
								.73		e .52			18

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Malcom Paxton.	Gimbel Brothers.	James W. White.	Philip L. Seasongood.	Edward E. Eames.	Wm. H. Yale.	Union Supply Co.	David Lowenstein.	Timothy M. O'Conner.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
New York.							New York or Carlisle.	New York.	
1.47½	.....	1.00	1.47½	1.35	1.40	1.50	.....	1.29	19
1.47½		1.40	1.48½	1.72½	1.42	1.50		1.32½	20
1.47½			1.49		1.50	1.50			21
					1.60				22
					1.65				23
					1.80				24
					1.75				25
1.40	1.60	1.10	1.87½	1.72½	1.65	1.87	1.40	1.72½	26
1.55	1.57½	1.60	1.95	1.72½	1.60	1.65	1.65	1.85	27
1.67½	1.62½		1.62½		1.75	1.62	1.90	1.82½	28
1.67½			1.65		1.85		1.90	1.92½	29
					2.18			1.91	30
					2.25				31
					2.30				32
					1.87½				33

e (guaranteed strictly pure domestic wool.
f 18,026 only.
g All or none.
A 11 dozen only, size 8½.
f 6½ dozen only, size 9.

REF0073344

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.	Quantity awarded.	American Hosiery Co.	Thomas Kelly.	Samuel C. Pfele.	Abraham Gutmann.	Wm. W. Forkrod.	Gimbel Brothers.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.					
	Socks, cotton:							
1	Boys', heavy, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9..doz..	1,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.53	.....
2							.53½	
3							.53½	
4							.54	
5	Men's, heavy, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½, dozen.....	1,241	.15½	.54	.60	(*)	.63	.....
6					.69	a .67½	.60	
7						a .72½	.64	
8						a .72½		
9								
10								
11	Men's, medium weight, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½ .....doz...	782	.15½	.....	.56	.....	.69	.59½
12							.78	
13							.95	
14							.57½	
	Undershirts, light, for summer wear:							
15	Boys', assorted sizes, 24 to 30 .....No..	5,171	.31	.....	.19	d .25	.14½	.....
16			.35		.26	d .19½	.109	
17			.39			d .18½		
18			.43			d .19½		
19			.33			d .18½		
20			.37			d .18½		
21			.41					
22			.45					
23	Men's, assorted sizes, 32 to 38.....No..	5,012	.36	.....	.19	e .21	.23	.2680
24			.40		.19	e .21	.149	.3065
25			.44		.20	e .21	.16½	.27
26			.48		.24			.33½
27			.39		.28			.33½
28			.43		.31			
29			.47					
30			.51					
	Vests, light, summer wear:							
31	Ladies' knit, assorted sizes, 32 to 38.....No..	4,829	.51	.....	.09	g .31	.16½	.....
32			.55		.09½		.18½	
33			.59				.09	
34			.63				.101	
35			.55				.17	
36			.59				.169	
37			.63				.09½	
38			.67					
39	Misses', assorted sizes, 24 to 30 .....No..	4,490	.35	.....	.....	A .17½	.11	.....
40			.39			A .16	.148	
41			.43			A .17½		
42			.47					
43			.37					
44			.41					
45			.45					
46			.49					

a 174 dozen only. b can only furnish in sizes 6½ to 11. * 1,241 dozen only. c 480 dozen only. d 4,171 only. e 5,013 only.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Edward E. Eames.	Louis L. Sobloss.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Malcom Panton.	William H. Thomas.	Frank W. McNeal.	Lincoln Cromwell.	D. W. Levy.	James Talcott.	The Union Supply Co.	New Britain Knitting Co.	Philip L. Seasongood.	Criterion Knitting Co.	Asahabel W. McLellan.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
New York.														New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.	
.61	.61½	.45	.....											f .65½	1
	.66½													f .62½	2
														f .68	3
														f .73½	4
.61	.65½	.56	.65	.....	.73½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	f .71	5
	.75	.68												f .65½	6
		.80												f .67½	7
														f .75	8
														f .67½	9
														f .59½	10
1.00	.58½	.58½	.....	c.90	.58½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	f .66½	11
	.62				.62½									f .62½	12
	.62½				.63									f .57½	13
					.69									f .66½	14
d.18	.27	.21½	.29	.....	.....	.194	.20	.16½	d .16	.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
d.20		.18	.30												16
d.22															17
d.24															18
															19
															20
															21
e .24	.35	.27½	.30	.....	.....	.213	.23	.17	e .17	.27	.19	.32½	.18½	.....	22
	.30	.25½	.32					.23	e .24½	.32					23
	.25½	.29½	.23					.25	e .29						24
	.23½		.20					.27½							25
	.28½		.24												26
	.28½														27
	.32½														28
															29
															30
.09	f .10	.14½	.21	.....	.....	.101	.....	.....	g .15	.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
	f .10½	.18	.23			.103				.10½					32
	f .17½									.13½					33
	f .18														34
	f .18½														35
															36
															37
															38
A .18	f .10	.13	.20	.....	.....	.110	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
A .20						.126				.13½					40
A .22										.13½					41
A .24															42
															43
															44
															45
															46

f Will vary weight of goods as desired at increase or decrease of 1 cent per ounce, excepting 1, 8, and 13, which will be at 1½ cents per ounce, and No. 34, which can only be furnished as per sample as to weight. Goods to be delivered in bundles. g 4,829 only. A 4,490 only. f Long sleeves.

REF0073345

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.	Quantity awarded.	Charles L. Bowler.	Samuel C. Firis.	Seymour Woolen Factory Co.	James C. Birdsall.	Putnam, Hooker & Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.		All points.	New York.	St. Louis or Chicago.
1	Yarn, 3 ply: Assorted colors.....pounds..	1618	.....	.47½	.53	.51	.45 70
2							
3	Gray .....do...	250	.....	.47½	.53	.47 .42½	.45 70
4	*Additional for training schools.*						
5	Kersey, all wool, sky-blue.....yards..	800	1.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Pants, ladies', merino, winter, assorted, 28 to 38 .....pairs..	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18	Undershirts, men's and boy's, merino, winter, assorted, 28 to 42.....No..	970	.....	.19	.....	.....	.....
19				.29			
20				.34½			
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34	Vests, ladies', merino, winter, assorted, 32 to 38.....No..	600	.....	.26½	.....	.....	.....
35				.32½			
36							
37							
38							
39							
40							
41							

d 600 only. *e* Men's. *f* Boy's.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Timothy M. O'Conner.	Herman Holdelberg.	American Hosiery Co.	Frank W. McNeal.	Abraham Gutman.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Edward E. Emmes.	Edward Barnes.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	New Britain Knitting Co.	Gimbel Brothers.	Louis L. Schloss.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
New York.													
.63½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
													2
.58½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
													4
.....	1.57½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.51	.331	*a* .33	.21	.33½	*a* .28	.33½	.16	.....	.....	.....	6
		.55		*a* .33	.20				.15				7
		.59			.27				.21				8
		.63			.34								9
		.67											10
		.71											11
		.86											12
		.94											13
		1.02											14
		1.10											15
		1.18											16
		1.26											17
.....	.....	.50	.331	*b* .35	.30	.23½	.23	*c* .34	.31	.67	.2844	.32½	18
		.54		*b* .34	.35	.27	.25	*f* .31	.22	.67	.3065		19
		.58		*c* .25	.29	.33½	.27			.75	.3065		20
		.62		*c* .25	.25	.35½	.27			.83	.34		21
		.66					.35			.95	.32½		22
		.70									.37½		23
		.74											24
		.78											25
		.43											26
		.47											27
		.51											28
		.55											29
		.59											30
		.63											31
		.67											32
		.71											33
.....	.....	.59	.331	*d* .33	.21	.33½	*d* .28	.33½	.16	.....	.....	.....	34
		.63		*d* .33	.20	.33½			.18				35
		.67			.27				.21				36
		.71			.34								37
		1.02			.35								38
		1.10											39
		1.18											40
		1.26											41

a 600 pairs only. *b* Size 31t o 42 only—970 only. *c* Size 28 to 34 only—970 only.

REF0073346

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 3. COTTON GOODS.	Quantity awarded.	Henry S. Patterson.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Thos. G. Hood.	James K. Burnham.	Mark A. Mayer.	Rowland A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.			All points.	New York.	
1	Apron check, 30-inch, sample required of at least one linear yard.....yds..	**185,000**	*b*.06	*b*.0549	.0549	.06	.0547	.0595
2			.05				.0549	
3							.0643	
4								
5	Bed comforts, warranted fast colors, 34 by 64, both sides same material, filled with carded cotton, to weigh 7¼ to 7¾ pounds each, to average not less than 7½ pounds .....No..	**14,263**	.....	1.17½	.....	.....	.....	.....
6								
7								
8	Bedspreads, white:							
9	Single.....No..	**1,084**	.....	**.46**	.....	.....	.....	.45
10				.4835				.50
11				.5665				.43
12				.5915				
13								
14								
15	Double.....do...	**1,059**	.....	**.56¼**	.....	.....	.....	.63
16				.59½				.66
17				.60½				.65
18				.65¼				.60
19								
20								
21	Bedticking, blue and white stripe..yds..	**3,935**	.....	.0599	.06¼	.....	.0674	.....
22					.06½		.0608	
23					.0712		.07¼	
24								
25								
26								
27	Cambric, colored.....do...	**6,905**	.....	.0260	.....	.....	.....	.03
28								

a 173,460 yards only. *b* 5,000 yards to H. S. Patterson, and 180,000 yards to Samuel C. Pirie.

COTTON GOODS.

Number.	Marshall Field.	Edward E. Ramos.	John Wanamaker.	Edwin T. Fearing.	James M. Morrison.	Gimbel Brothers.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Francis S. Bryant.	Union Carpet Lining Co.	Timothy M. O'Connor.	Thomas Kelly.	Richard Lindner.	Louis L. Schloss.	William H. Thomas.	John Mansfield.	John Y. Watkins & Son.	Putnam, Hooker & Co.	Number.
	Points of delivery.																	
	New York or Chicago.	New York.														Not stated.	St. Louis or Chicago.	
1	*a*.0559	.05¼	*a*.0560	.0577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2		.05																2
3		.04																3
4		.03½																4
5	1.10	.....	1.13	.....	1.13	1.11½	1.09	**1.10½**	1.13	1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6			1.13		1.10	1.11½		1.12	1.13	1.11½								6
7			1.13			1.32½			1.13									7
8						1.24½												8
9	.49	.5225	*c*.5150	.....	.52½	.54	.52½	.....	.....	.....	.56	.49½	.45½	.58	.52	.52½	....	9
10	.57½	.5775	*c*.6150		.62½		.57½				.62		.56½	.64				10
11		.6650	*c*.65		.65		.64											11
12					.70		.62½											12
13							.79											13
14							.73											14
15	.52½	.70	.60½	.63	.50	.59½	.65	.....	.....	.....	.82½	.68½	.53½	.74	.68	.61	....	15
16	.60	.7725	.65		.60	.63	.99				.67	1.18	.61	.86½				16
17	.62½	.8750	.6750		.70	.56½	.68				.76		.64					17
18	.68½	.9250			.75	.62	.72½											18
19					.82½	.50	.80											19
20					.85	.64½												20
21	*d*.0779	.05½	*d*.0590	.0662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.07	21
22	*d*.0717	.06½	*d*.0645	.0687												.05	.06½	22
23	*d*.0615	.06	*d*.0723	.0735												.05½	.06½	23
24	*d*.0590															.07⅞		24
25	*d*.0564															.07½		25
26																.09½		26
27	*a*.0256	.02½	*e*.0268	.0276	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	....	27
28			*e*.0268													.04½		28

c 1,084 yards only. *d* 3,935 yards only. *e* 6,905 yards only.

REF0073347

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.	Quantity awarded.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Frank W. McNeal.	Thomas G. Hood.	Mark A. Mayer.	Marshall Field.	Edward E. Eames.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.				New York or Chicago.	New York.
1	Canton flannel, brown, heavy, yards	110,150	.0548	.0584	.0512	**.0504**	*a*.0539	.05
2			.0563		.0539	.0557	*a*.0667	.05½
3			.0627		.0598	.0592	*a*.0615	.06
4			.0655			.0615	*a*.0564	.07
5							*a*.0551	
6							*a*.0718	
7	Canvas, tailor's, unbleached, yards	3,965	.08½	.....	.0712	.07	.....	.0699
8					.0814	.08		.0735
9					.0611	.09		.0765
10					.066			.0850
11					.0811			.0829
12	Cheviot, cotton.....yds..	18,873	.0599	.061	.0529	.....	*c*.0537	**.04½**
13				.064			*c*.05½	.05½
14							*c*.0590	
15	Cotton, knitting, white and colored, medium, Nos. 10 to 18.....lbs..	603	*f*.27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16			*g*.28					
17			*h*.289					
18			*i*.293					
19			*j*.302					
20			*k*.323					
21			*l*.33					
22			*m*.34					
23			*n*.35					
24	Cotton bats, full net weight, pounds	1,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	*x*.05½	.....
25							**x.0692**	
26							*x*.0760	
27							*x*.0795	
28	Crash, linen, brown, washed, yards	43,915	.08375	.....	.0931	.069	.07½	.0775
29			.08544		.07605	.0708	.0869	.0950
30			.07563		.071	.0849	.0871	
31			**.07865**			.076	.0787	
32			.08254			.0799	.08½	
33			.07176					
34								
35	Denims, blue, equal to standard sample; sample required of at least one linear yard, yards	23,672	.0724	.....	**.0779**	.0756	*x*.0799	.07½
36			.0810		.0312	.0833	*x*.0795	.08½
37			.0899					.08½
38								
39	Drilling: indigo-blue.....yds..	6,745	.....	.....	.0739	.0808	[1].0820	.07½
40					.0729	.0709	[1].07½	
41						.0738	[1].0749	
42						.0787		
43	Slate, or corset jeans.do...	28,000	.0515	.....	.0407	.04½	[2].0461	.03½
44			.0490		.0409	**.0409**	[2].0410	.04½
45	Duck, or piqué, printed...do...	42,465	.....	.....	.....	[3].0658	.....	.0691
46						.064		.0768
47						**.0645**		

a 118,750 yards only.
b 3,965 yards only.
c 18,852 yards only.
d 11,000 yards.
e 8,000 yards.

f No. 10
g No. 12
h No. 14 } White.
i No. 16
j No. 18

k No. 10
l No. 12
m No. 14 } Colors.
n No. 16

o By box and not by pound.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	John Wanamaker.	The John Shillito Co.	Edwin T. Fearing.	Rowland A. Robbins.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Peter Schultz.	The Union Supply Co.	James K. Burnham.	Louis L. Schloss.	William H. Thomas.	Barton F. Blake.	Edward Barnes.	Richard Lindner.	Gimbel Brothers.	U. S. Trading Co.	Putnam, Hooker & Co.	D. Walker Evans.	Number.
	Points of delivery.																	
	New York.							All points.	New York.							St. Louis or Chicago.		
1	*a*.0620	.0545	.0552	.....	.0506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	*a*.0723																	2
3	*a*.0510																	3
4	*a*.0553																	4
5	*a*.0618																	5
6																		6
7	*b*.0644	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.08125	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	*b*.0769			.08			.08½											8
9	**b.0940**			.06														9
10				.10½														10
11				.11														11
12	*c*.0548	.0438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½	.0574	*d*.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13									.0623	*e*.07½								13
14									.0465									14
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*o*.44	*p*.2590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16											*o*.51	*q*.2642						16
17												*r*.27						17
18												*s*.2790						18
19												*t*.28						19
20																		20
21																		21
22																		22
23																		23
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
25																		25
26																		26
27																		27
28	*u*.0594	.....	.....	.07	.061	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*u*.0785	.09½	.071	.06½	.07	28
29	*u*.0678			.084	.065								*u*.0847	*v*.07½	.076	.07½	.08	29
30	*u*.0665			.077	.07½									*v*.07½			.09	30
31	*u*.07			.081	.07½									.09				31
32	*u*.07½			.0839	.079													32
33	*u*.0810			.087	.084													33
34				.092														34
35	*x*.0823	.0773	.0762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	*x*.0748		.0840					.03										36
37	*x*.0760																	37
38	*x*.0025																	38
39	[1].0798	.....	.0735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40																		40
41																		41
42																		42
43	[2].0465	.0403	.0420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44	[2].0405																	44
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
46																		46
47																		47

p No. 10
q No. 12
r No. 14 } Colors 5 cents per pound more.
s No. 16
t No. 18

u 20,000 yards only.
v 50-yard pieces.
w 42,615 yards only.
x 1,135 pounds only.
z 24,172 yards only.

[1] 6,745 yards only.
[2] 28,030 yards only.
[3] 26,000 yards only.

REF0073348

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Gimbel Bros.	Edward E. Eames.	John Wanamaker.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	James G. Watkins & Son.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.				Not stated.
1	Haircloth ..... yds..	875	.13½	.15	a .1325	.14½	.12½
2				.18½	a .1540		.19½
3					a .1645		.21
4							.23½
5	Gingham, warranted fast colors, good and heavy quality. Staple and fancy dress patterns desired. No unsalable or bad styles ..... yds..	236,710	.....	.0462	a .0459	b .0395	.....
6				.0462	a .0459	.0393	
7					a .0385		
8					a .0385		
9							
10	Handkerchiefs, hemmed, white linen: ¾, T. B ..... doz..	1,839	.....	.77½	.....	.82	.....
11				.90		.90	
12				.80		1.07½	
13				.92		.87½	
14				.95		.96	
15				1.05		1.03	
16				1.25		.03½	
17						1.05	
18							
19	Ladies' size ..... do...	1,606	.....	.60	.....	.80	.....
20						.87	
21						.90½	
22						1.02½	
23						1.16	
24							
25	Kentucky jeans, dark Oxford ..... yds..	9,925	a .23½	.2345	a .2646	.2697	.....
26							

a Only. b 80,000 yards only.

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	Union Supply Co.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Mark A. Mayer.	Marshall Field.	J. Howard Sweetzer.	The John Shillito Co.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Barton F. Blake.	Mason T. Matier.	Timothy M. O'Connor.	John Spencer Davis.	Frank W. McNeal.	Keystone Clothing Co.	Herman Heidelberg.	Seymour Woolen Factory Co.	Leon B. Lowenstein.	Number.
	Points of delivery.																
	New York.			New York or Chicago.	New York.										All points.	New York.	
1	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2																	2
3																	3
4																	4
5	.....	.0387	.03½	a .04497	.0431	.0423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6		.0412	.0405		.0386												6
7		.0412	.04½		.0377												7
8		.0498	.0406		.0419												8
9			.0522														9
10	.....	.87	.....	.85	.....	.....	.85	.77	.85	.96	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11		.94½		.91			.95	.90	.91		1.18						11
12		1.08		.98			1.00	.95	.99		1.07						12
13		1.28					1.20	.98	1.10		.99						13
14		1.46					1.00	.94			1.17						14
15		1.57					1.10	.99									15
16							1.21										16
17							.97½										17
18							1.09										18
19	.....	.66½	.....	.60	.....	.....	.60	c .65	.66	.64½	.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20		.83		.66½			.99	c .67	.69		.85						20
21		.97					.55	.54	.77		.77						21
22		1.08					.80		.85		1.04						22
23		1.23									1.14						23
24		1.36															24
25	.24	.27½	.2317	a .23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.254	.23	.25½	.27	.32	25
26				a .2646								.2645					26

c To be made 14 inches.

REF0073349

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas G. Hood.	Gimbel Brothers.	Edward E. Eames.	Peter Schultz.	John Wanamaker.
			Point of delivery.				
			New York.				
1	Lining, Oxford melton, not under 15-cent grade.....yds..	3,565	.1563	*a* .14½	.13	.18	*a* .1680
2			.1749	*a* .16	.1585		
3			.22½	*a* .17½			
4	Linen, table, 62-inch, washed damask, yards.....	14,449	.39	.32½	.8250	.....	*a* .35
5			.33½	.33	.35		
6			.35	.35	.3850		
7			.40½	.41			
8			.32	.39½			
9			.34				
10							

a Only.

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	Union Supply Co.	Timothy M. O'Connor.	Samuel C. Firth.	Mark A. Mayer.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Marshall Field.	U. S. Trading Co.	Manhattan Supply Co.	John Mansfield.	Jas. G. Watkins & Son.	D. Y. Pippey & Co.	D. Walter Evans.
	Points of delivery.											
	New York.					New York or Chicago.	New York.			Not stated.	New York.	Chicago.
1	.15½	.144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2												
3												
4	.....	.....	.3963	*b* .31	.41	.31	.3190	.42½	.36	*c* .34½	.33	.35
5			.3346	.32		.36 5/16	.3290		.45		.38	
6			.3629	.33½			.5490		.51			
7			.34½	.35½			.2890					
8				.36			.3120					
9				.37½			.3190					
10							.3420					

b 6,683 yards only
c 5,000 yards on hand, and can deliver the balance of 9,349 yards in five months' time.

REF0073350

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.	Quantity awarded.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Marshall Field.	Edward E. Eames.	James G. Watkins & Son.	John Wanamaker.	Manhattan Supply Co.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.			
1	Mosquito bar, blue, white, and pink, yards	7,216	.03½	.0333	.0319	....	.04½	.03½
2			.037	.0347	.0339			.04
3			.04	.0356	.0369			.04½
4								.04½
5								.046
6								.047
7	Oilcloth, table ⅝, light color.....yds..	10,376	.....	.09⅛	.09½	....	.10⅛	.....
8							.10⅛	
9								
10								
11								
12								
13	Sateen, black, 36-inch, for body linings of uniform coats, not under 18-cent grade.....yds..	4,815	.18½	.....	.1875	.17½	c.1845	.....
14			.15		.1775		c.1345	
15			.17½		.1760		c.1696	
16					.1842		c.1530	
17					.1620		c.18	
	Sheeting:							
18	⅝, bleached, standard.....do...	54,230	.0534	c.0537	.05⅝	....	.0574	.....
19			.0549	c.0671	.03⅞		.0549	
20				c.0576	.05⅜		.0587	
21				c.0595	.04⅝		.0550	
22				c.0551	.05⅜		.0547	
23				c.0551	.06⅛		.0580	
24					.05⅜			
25	⅝, brown, standard, heavy.....do...	268,205	.04½	c.0440	.0418	....	c.0448	.0423
26			.0424	c.0423	.04½		c.0484	
27				c.0461			c.0460	
28				c.0435			c.0449	
29							c.0405	
30	⅞, brown, standard, heavy.....do...	57,030	.0934	c.0838	.07⅜	....	c.0774	.....
31				c.0795	.07½		c.0909	
32					.08½		c.0778	
33					.08½			

a Fancies. b Marble and white

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Frank W. McNeal.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Barton F. Blake.	U. S. Trading Co.	Timothy M. O'Connor.	Thomas G. Hood.	Gimbel Bros.	Peter Schultz.	Louis L. Schloss.	The John Shillito Co.	DeWitt Clinton Cohen.	Union Supply Co.	James A. Robinson.	Edwin T. Fearing.	Edward W. Speer.	Putnam, Hooker & Co.	Milton C. Peters.	Number.
Points of delivery.																	
New York.												Not stated.	New York.	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.	St. Louis or Chicago.	Omaha.	
																	1
																	2
																	3
																	4
																	5
.11	.10	a.09⅝	.0944	.09½													6
	.10½	b.10½															7
	.11	a.092															8
		b.099															9
		a.0955															10
		b.10½															11
																	12
					.1199	.15	.1650	.18½		.1590	.13						13
					.2249	.15½		d.13		.16½	.14½						14
										.17½	.15½						15
										.17⅝	.15½						16
											.17⅝						17
					.0548			.05	c.0572			.0488	.0551				18
					.0549			.0524				.05					19
					.0589			.05½									20
					.0624			.05½									21
								.06½									22
								.0588									23
																	24
			.052	....	.0409	....		.03715				.0380	.04625	.0412	.04½	.0339	25
					.0416			.0388						.04369	.04½	.0366	26
					.0417			.0423								.0436	27
					.0423			.0424									28
																	29
					.0839			.081	.0803				.0840				30
					.09			.079									31
					.0859												32
					.0874												33

c Only. d 40 inch.

REF0073351

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.	Quantity awarded.	Samuel C. Firth.	Thos. G. Hood.	Mark A. Mayer.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Marshall Field.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.				New York or Chicago.
1	Shirting, calico, 64 by 64.....yards..	**22,375**	**.0284**	.....	.0307	.....	*a*.0305
2	Sleeve lining, twilled, 40-inch:						
3	For cassimere coats, not under 12-cent grade.....yards..	**4,212**	.11	**.1099**	.....	.12	.....
4			.13				
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11	For jeans coats, not under 8-cent grade.....yards..	***790**	.....	.0724	.....	.07½	.....
12						.08½	
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19	Wadding, cotton, slate color.....doz..	**286**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*.1537
20							*a*.1794
21							*a*.2060
	Warp, cotton, loom:						
22	Blue.....lbs..	**810**	.....	.....	.....	.17	***a*.1349**
23	White.....do...	**980**	.....	.....	.....	.14	***a*.1163**
24	Wigan, black.....yards..	**2,070**	.05	.....	.....	.05	.....
25							
26							
27	*Additional for training schools.*						
28	Seersucker, blue and white striped, good quality.....yards..	**4,000**	.0395	**.0394**	.....	.....	.....
29							
30	Sicsia, ½ black, ½ gray.....do...	**1,800**	.07½	**.0379**	.....	.07½	.....
31			.07½	.0629		.08	
32				.0709			
33							
34							

*790 yards to be added to next above, 4,212 yards, making, in all, 5,002 yards awarded to Thos. G. Hood.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Gimbel Brothers.	Edward E. Barnes.	Peter Schultz.	Edward Barnes.	John Wanamaker.	The John Shillito Co.	James C. Watkins & Son.	Union Supply Co.	Putnam, Hooker & Co.	Edwin T. Fearing.	Timothy M. O'Connor.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
New York.								St. Louis or Chicago.	New York.		
.....	.0319	.....	.....	*a*.0318	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	.0305			*a*.0318							2
.11	.0715	.12	.....	*a*.12	.....	.11½	.12	.....	.....	.12	3
	.08			*a*.1285			.12½			.13½	4
	.0910						.12½				5
	.11										6
	.1210										7
	.1320										8
	.1430										9
	.1650										10
.07½	.0715	.0850	.....	*a*.08	.....	.10	.08	.....	.....	.08	11
	.08						.08½			.09½	12
	.0910						.08½				13
	.11										14
	.1210										15
	.1320										16
	.1430										17
	.1650										18
.....	.17½	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
			.24								20
			.40								21
.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.04½	.04½	.....	.....	*a*.0420	.04½	.....	.04½	.05½	.....	.....	24
	.04½			*a*.0475							25
				a.0525							26
				***a*.0405**							27
.....	.07½	.....	.....	*a*.0578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.7875	.....	28
				a.0760							29
.06½	.0660	.....	.....	*a*.0770	.069	.07½	.06½	.....	.....	.057	30
.06½	.0690			*a*.0675			.07½			.06½	31
.06½	.0687			*a*.0920						.07½	32
.06½	.0775			*a*.0670							33
				a.0775							34

a "Only."

REF0073352

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING.	Quantity awarded.	Strand & Stephen Hirschman.	H. Horwitz.	Loth Jeans Clothing Co.	Israel H. Maged.	Keystone Clothing Co.	David Kirschbaum.	Herman Heidelberg.	Leon B. Lowenstein.	Samuel Brill.
			Points of delivery.								
			New York.		St. Louis.	New York.					
1	Coats, men's: Oxford satinet (cloth full 12½ ounces to the yard, all wool filling), s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, 5 buttons, black vegetable ivory, body lining, not quilted, 38 to 46.....No.	7,533	2.36	2.00	.....	2.35	2.30	2.46	2.35	2.37	2.34
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7	Oxford Kentucky jeans, s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, 5 buttons, black vegetable ivory, body lining, quilted, 38 to 46.....No.	785	.....	.....	2.80	.....	2.65	2.78	2.79	2.81	2.77
8					2.80						
9											
10											

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Keystone Clothing Co.	David Kirschbaum.	Herman Heidelberg.	Leon B. Lowenstein.	Moritz Loth.	Samuel Brill.	Russel B. Merriam.	Henry S. Johnson.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.					New York or Chicago.	New York.	F.o.b., Boston.
11	Coats, men's: Oxford Kentucky jeans, s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, 5 buttons, black vegetable ivory, body lining, not quilted, 38 to 46.....No.	708	2.40	2.52	2.45	2.50	2.00	2.43	2.54	1.50
12							**2.45**			1.75
13										
14										
15	10-ounce dark-brown duck, s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, 5 patent buttons, riveted on, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, not quilted, 38 to 46.....No.	2,312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing clothing and woolen goods.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING.

Number.	Russel B. Merriam.	Adolph Nathan.	Randall P. Barron.	James Brown, Jr.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Morris Asinof.	John L. Maher.	Wm. H. Wanamaker.	Nathaniel B. Oettinger.	Sidney Lowenstein.	Union Supply Co.	Geo. Z. Work.	Samuel Wolfsheimer.	Bernhard Kuppenheimer.	Wm. H. Bixin	Moritz Loth.	Number.
	Points of delivery.																
	New York or Chicago.	New York.															
1	2.51	2.29	2.41	2.48	**2.45**	2.24	2.68	2.36	2.39	2.38	2.32	3.50	2.50	2.50	2.49	.....	1
2	2.51	2.17				2.16			2.49	2.32							2
3									2.51								3
4									2.53								4
5									2.55								5
6									2.57								6
7	2.82	.....	2.64	.....	.....	.....	2.96	2.80	2.83	2.70	2.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	7
8									2.85							**2.60**	8
9									2.87								9
10									2.93								10

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Randall P. Barron.	John L. Maher.	Wm. H. Wanamaker.	Nathaniel B. Oettinger.	Sidney Lowenstein.	Union Supply Co.	James K. Burnham.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Emil Woll Co.	Sidney Lowenstein.	Union Supply Co.	Number.
	Points of delivery.											
	New York.						All points.	New York.				
11	2.43	2.64	2.50	2.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.45	2.42	11
12				2.55								12
13				2.57								13
14				2.63								14
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80	**1.30**	1.83	.....	.....	15
16							1.12	1.40	1.41			16
17							1.08	1.33	1.35			17
18							1.07	1.37				18
19							1.05	1.35				19
20								1.38				20

REF0073353

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	The Lange & Walsh Mfg. Co.	Keystone Clothing Co.	David Kirschbaum.	Leopold Lowenstein.	Herman Heidelberg.	Leon B. Lowenstein.	David May.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.						Not stated.
	Coats, men's:								
1	Dark-blue beaver, s. b. sack, straight front, blouse military collar, 5 gilt eagle buttons, body lining, quilted, 2 gilt eagle buttons on cuffs, red cloth piping down front and at cuffs, at shoulder 2 gilt eagle buttons on strap; sizes as may be required, for police uniforms, officers'.....No..	101	7.05	.....	7.45	.....	7.50	7.25	7.05
2					7.16				8.55
3	Dark-blue beaver, s. b. sack, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers'; same as preceding in every particular except unlined, French breast....No..	43	.....	.....	6.98	.....	7.15	6.95	6.90
4									7.95
5	Dark-blue kersey, s. b. sack, straight front, blouse military collar, 5 gilt eagle buttons, 2 gilt eagle buttons on cuffs, body lining, quilted, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates', No.....	709	5.39	5.97	6.83	6.45	6.19	6.25	6.70
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11	Dark-blue kersey, s. b. sack; same as preceding in every particular except unlined, French breast, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'.....No..	407	5.39	5.59	5.62	6.10	5.84	5.90	5.89
12									5.82
13									
14									
15									
16									
	Overalls:								
17	Boys', 10 to 18 years, blue denims, patent buttons, riveted on, to be delivered in bundles of 10 .....pairs..	7,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23	Men's, blue denims, patent buttons, riveted on, 32 to 46 waist, 29 to 34 inseam, to be delivered in bundles of 10, pairs..	13,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									

a "Only."

CLOTHING—Continued.

Samuel Brill.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	John Wanamaker.	Adolph Nathan.	Randall P. Barron.	W. H. Wanamaker.	Samuel Wolfsheimer.	Union Supply Co.	George Z. Work.	William H. Blain.	Samuel C. Fire.	Joseph U. Hoexter.	James K. Burnham.	Emil Weil Co.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Frederick W. Gwinn.	Kahn Bros. & Co.	Emanuel Seamen.	Number.
Points of delivery.																		
New York.												All points.	New York.		Kansas City.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	
	7.97	7.38		8.20	6.25	8.00												1
	7.79																	2
	7.74	6.85		7.05	5.80													3
	7.34																	4
6.17	5.60	5.92	5.95	.....	5.88	.....	5.80	6.00	6.60									5
	5.70		5.44															6
	5.98		4.93															7
	6.03																	8
	6.13																	9
	6.33																	10
5.80	5.31	5.37	5.75	.....	5.48	.....	5.40	5.50	6.30									11
	5.41		5.32															12
	5.60		4.70															13
	5.61																	14
	5.64																	15
	5.84																	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a.34½	.33½	.31½	.30½	.28	.37½	.30	.33	17
											.34½	.30	.31½	.27½	.35	.30	.33	18
											.35½	.28	.33	.28½	.33½			19
											.32½	.27	.31½	.28½				20
											.33	.28	.34	.30				21
											.35		.37	.29				22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a.36½	.36½	.38½	.22½	.34½	.55	.33	$6	23
										a.37½	.36½	.37½	.34	.33½	.50	.33½	.36	24
											.37	.35	.35½	.36½	.45			25
											.34½	.34	.34½	.36	.37½			26
											.35½	.35	.36½	.35½				27
											.36½		.38½	.35				28

REF0073354

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.	Quantity awarded.	Stuard & Stephen Hirschman.	Frank W. McNeal.	Keystone Clothing Co.	David Kirschbaum.	Herman Heidelberg.	Leon B. Lowenstein.	Samuel Brill.	Milton Morgenthau.
			Point of delivery.							
			New York.							
1	Overcoats: Youths', Oxford satinet (cloth full 15 ounces to the yard, all-wool filling), d. b. sack, body lining, quilted, 5 black buttons, vegetable ivory, storm collar, circular breast pocket, reenforced at bottom and under arms, for large Boys, 19 to 24 years.....No..	613	3.56	3.95	3.51	4.35	3.49	3.45	3.50	4.35
2				4.00						4.35
3										
4										
5										
6										
7	Boys', Oxford satinet (cloth full 15 ounces to the yard, all-wool filling), d. b. sack, 10 to 18 years; same as preceding in every particular.....No..	1,603	3.07	3.19	3.09	3.98	3.01	3.00	3.07	3.45
8										3.45
9										
10										
11										
12										
13	Boys', 10-ounce dark-brown duck, d. b. sack, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, not quilted, storm collar, circular breast pocket, 5 patent riveted buttons, 10 to 18 years.....No..	199								
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19	Men's, Oxford satinet (cloth full 15 ounces to the yard, all-wool filling), d. b. sack, body lining, quilted, 5 buttons, black vegetable ivory, storm collar, circular breast pocket, reenforced at bottom and under arms, 33 to 46.....No..	5,899	a3.06	4.31	3.78	4.87	3.77	3.75	3.79	
20				3.38						
21										
22										
23										
24										

a 2,000 only.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Russell P. Merriam.	Adolph Nathan.	Randall P. Barron.	James Brown, jr.	Albert E. Beck.	Wm. H. Wanamaker.	Sidney Lowenstein.	Union Supply Co.	William H. Blain.	Jacob Hirsh.	David Pfaelzer.	James K. Burnham.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Emil Weil Co.	The Lange & Walsh Mfg. Co.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Morris Asinorf.	Bernhard Kuppenheimer.	Number.
Points of delivery.																		
New York or Chicago.	New York.										All points.	New York.						
3.68	3.75	3.88	3.78	3.90	3.42	4.00	3.55	3.57										1
3.08		3.95		3.92		3.85												2
		3.90		3.91														3
				3.96														4
				3.98														5
				4.00														6
3.27	3.18	3.30	3.14	3.40	2.98	3.45	3.15	3.17	4.02	3.90								7
3.27		3.37		3.42		3.30				3.75								8
		3.32		3.44														9
				3.46														10
				3.48														11
				3.50														12
											1.30	1.79	1.95					13
											1.05	1.90	1.90					14
											1.08	1.81	1.80					15
												1.92						16
												1.86						17
												1.94						18
4.13	4.15	4.17	4.38	4.18	3.79	4.30	3.87	3.89						4.15	4.29	3.68	4.50	19
4.13		4.19		4.20		4.15												20
				4.22														21
				4.24														22
				4.26														23
				4.28														24

REF0073355

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.	Quantity awarded.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Emil Weil Co.	Frank W. McNeal.	Keystone Clothing Co.	David Kirschbaum.	James K. Burnham.	Herman Heidelberg.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.					All points.	New York.
1	Overcoats, men's, 10-ounce, dark-brown duck, d. b. sack, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, not quilted, storm collar, circular breast pocket, 5 patent riveted buttons, 38 to 46.....No..	1,388	1.95	2.16					
2			2.08	2.10					
3			2.06	2.07					
4			**2.09**						
5			2.01						
6			2.04						
7	Pants, boys', Oxford Kentucky jeans: Lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, for boys 6 to 10 years, pairs.....	2,225			**.91**	.95	1.28	.71 .61	.98
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13	Same as preceding in every particular except unlined, 6 to 10 years, pairs.....	699			**.84**	.88	1.12	.64 .54	.92
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19	Lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, for boys 11 to 18 years, pairs.....	3,648			1.23	1.10	1.42	.87½ .75	1.14
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									
25	Same as preceding in every particular except unlined, for boys 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	1,077			1.15	1.00	1.29	.76 .65	1.06
26									
27									
28									
29									
30									
31	Pants, boys', 10-ounce dark-brown duck, lined with gray cotton jeans or cottonade, patent riveted buttons, for boys 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	924	.92	1.00					
32			.96	.99					
33			**.93½**	.93					
34			.98						
35			.91						
36			.95						

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Leon B. Lowenstein.	Moritz Loth.	Samuel Brill.	Russell B. Merriam.	Wm. H. Wanamaker.	Loth Jeans Clothing Co.	William Dittenhoef.	Nathaniel B. Oettinger.	Sidney Lowenstein.	Union Supply Co.	Solomon Kaufman.	Victor L. Glaser.	Sidney L. Kaufman.	Samuel Kaufman.	William B. Klee.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
New York.			New York or Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.				Chicago or New York.	Not stated.	New York or Chicago.		New York.	
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
1.02	.80	.97	.....	.93	.....	.94	.98	.96	.96	.93	.57½	.95	.94	.93	7
	.93						1.01				.49½				8
	.95						1.05				.50				9
							1.15				.65				10
											.54½				11
											.56				12
.95	.70	.90	.....	.87	.....	.87	.93	.88	.89	.86	.52½	.88	.87	.89	13
	.85						.98				.44½				14
							1.02				.45				15
							1.08				.60				16
											.49½				17
											.51				18
1.18	.95	1.12	1.17	1.16	1.25	1.18	1.18	1.15	1.11	1.16	.69	1.18	1.17	1.20	19
	1.15						1.22				.58				20
	1.18						1.26				.59				21
							1.28				.79				22
											.65				23
											.67				24
1.08	.85	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.04	1.02	1.03	.62½	1.03	1.04	1.12	25
	1.03						1.15				.54½				26
							1.18				.55				27
							1.22				.73½				28
											.58				29
											.62½				30
										.93		.95	.94		31
															32
															33
															34
															35
															36

REF0073356

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.	Quantity awarded.	Stuard & Stephen Hirschman.	H. Horwitz.	Keystone Clothing Co.	David Kirschbaum.	Herman Holdelberg.	Leon R. Lowenstein.	Samuel Brill.	Russel B. Merriam.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.							New York or Chicago.
1	Pants, men's, Oxford satinet (cloth full 12½ ounces to the yard, all-wool filling), lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs..	7,499	1.53	1.30	1.37	1.76	1.40	1.41	1.39	1.57
2										1.57
3										
4										
5										
6										

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Israel H. Maagot.	Adolph Nathans.	Randall P. Barron.	James Brown, jr.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Morris Asinof.	John L. Maher.	Wm. H. Wanamaker.	Nathan'l B. Oettinger.	Sidney Lowenstein.	Union Supply Co.	Solomon Kaufman.	Sidney L. Kaufman.	Samuel Kaufman.	Bernhard Kuppenheimer.	William H. Blain.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
New York.											New York or Chicago.			New York.		
1.35	1.29	1.57	1.49	1.35	1.42	1.54	1.43	1.47	1.49	1.38	1.38	1.42	1.40	1.65	1.45	1
					1.39			1.49	1.45							2
								1.51								3
								1.53								4
								1.55								5
								1.57								6

REF0073357

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in black type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Keystone Clothing Co.	David Kirschbaum.	James K. Barnham.	Herman Hotzelberg.	Leon R. Lowenstein.	Morris Loth.	Samuel Brill.	Russel B. Merriam.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.		All points.	New York.				New York or Chicago.
7	Pants, men's, Oxford Kentucky jeans: Lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam ..... pairs..	3,069	1.27	1.66	1.10	1.31	1.35	1.10	1.30	1.31
8					.92			1.38		
9								1.30		
10										
11										
12										
13	Same as preceding in every particular except unlined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam .. pairs..	384	1.19	1.56	.96	1.23	1.27	1.00	1.22	1.21
14					.80			1.28		
15										
16										
17										
18										
19	Pants, men's, 10-ounce dark-brown duck, lined with gray cotton jeans or cottonade, patent riveted buttons, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam ..... pairs..	2,540	.....	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20					.85					
21					.83					
22										
23										
24										

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Randall P. Barron.	John L. Maher.	Wm. R. Wannamaker.	Loth Jeans Clothing Co.	Wm. Ditzenhoeffer.	Nathan'l B. Oettinger.	Sidney Lowenstein.	Union Supply Co.	Solomon Kaufman.	Victor L. Glaser.	Sidney L. Kaufman.	Samuel Kaufman.	William R. Klee.	Benjamin Groenwald.	Emil Wall Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
New York.			St. Louis.	New York.				Chicago or New York.	Not stated.	New York or Chicago.		New York.			
1.33	1.54	1.27	1.37	1.42	1.30	1.37	1.29	1.28	.82½	1.30	1.29	1.44	.....	.....	7
					1.34				.70						8
					1.38				.71½						9
					1.40				.92½						10
									.80						11
									.82½						12
1.20	1.44	1.20	1.27	1.33	1.22	1.27	1.20	1.18	.74½	1.20	1.19	1.35	.....	.....	13
					1.24				.62½						14
					1.26				.84½						15
					1.32				.87½						16
									.72						17
									.74						18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	1.02	1.01	.....	1.01	1.11	19
													1.05	1.08	20
													1.02	1.05	21
													1.06	.....	22
													1.04		23
													1.03½		24

REF0073358

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.	Quantity awarded.	The Lange & Walsh Mfg. Co.	Keystone Clothing Co.	David Kirschbaum.	Leopold Lowenstein.	Herman Heidelberg.	Leon B. Lowenstein.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.					
1	Pants, men's, dark-blue beaver, to match coats: Lined with good brown muslin, seat and crotch taped, canvas bottoms, metal buttons, sewed on, red cloth piping down outside seams, to match officers' coats, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers' ..... pairs..	104	3.93	.....	4.24	.....	**3.95**	3.85
2								
3	Same as preceding in every particular except unlined, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers' ..... pairs..	61	.....	.....	4.18	.....	**3.85**	3.75
4								
5	Pants, men's, dark-blue kersey: Lined with good brown muslin, seat and crotch taped, metal buttons, sewed on, sky-blue piping down outside seams, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates', pairs	790	**3.84**	3.17	3.80	3.36	3.27	3.30
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11	Same as preceding in every particular, except unlined, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates' ..... pairs..	507	**3.68**	3.07	3.70	3.26	3.17	3.19
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17	Suits, uniform (coat and pants): Dark-blue kersey, for boys 6 to 10 years..No..	42	.....	.....	6.50	.....	5.70	5.70
18								
19	Cassimere, cadet gray, for boys 6 to 10 years ..... No..	236	.....	.....	6.47	.....	5.50	5.60
20								
21								
22	Cassimere, light steel color, for boys 6 to 10 years ..... No..	1,593	.....	5.45	5.72	.....	4.69	4.73
23								
24	Suits, boys' (coat and pants): Cassimere, dark steel color, for boys 6 to 10 years ..... No..	1,953	.....	5.02	4.97	.....	**4.42**	4.45
25								
26								
27								
28	Oxford Kentucky jeans, for boys 6 to 10 years ..... No..	3,933	.....	2.15	2.89	.....	2.21	2.28
29								
30								
31								

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Not stated.	David May.	Samuel Brill.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	John Wanamaker.	Adolph Nathan.	Randall P. Barron.	William H. Wanamaker.	Union Supply Co.	George Z. Work.	Samuel Wolfsheimer.	William H. Blahn.	Sidney Lowenstein.	Frank W. McNeal.	Henry Rosenberg.	Moritz Loth.	David Pfaelzer.	Number.
	Points of delivery.																
	New York.																
	4.05	.....	4.11 4.17	3.98	.....	4.28	3.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2
	4.50	.....	4.06 4.16	3.90	.....	4.18	3.90	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 4
	3.95	3.23	3.21 3.24 3.29 3.31 3.31 3.41	3.40	3.40 3.15 2.75	.....	3.28	3.15	3.25	.....	3.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 6 7 8 9 10
	3.85	3.13	3.17 3.19 3.25 3.27 3.27 3.37	3.25	3.39 3.05 2.65	.....	3.20	3.05	3.00	.....	3.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 12 13 14 15 16
	.....	.....	4.50 **4.80**	.....	.....	.....	4.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 18
	3.25	.....	4.93 5.03 5.23	6.30	.....	.....	**5.24**	5.25	.....	.....	.....	5.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 20 21
	.....	.....	4.53 4.93	.....	.....	4.50 4.74	**4.40** 4.40	5.25	.....	.....	.....	4.36	.....	.....	.....	4.62½	22 23
	.....	.....	.....	5.19	.....	4.46 4.33 4.17 4.18	4.05 4.05	4.90	.....	.....	.....	4.26	.....	4.17 4.27 4.47 4.58	3.60 3.60	4.50	24 25 26 27
	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.05	2.19	.....	.....	.....	2.20	2.09	2.40 2.42 2.53 2.62	1.65 2.00 **2.10**	.....	28 29 30 31

REF0073359

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.	Quantity awarded.	David Kirschbaum.	Henry Rosenberg.	Keystone Clothing Co.	Frank W. McNeal.	The Lange & Walsh Mfg. Co.	Herman Heidelberg.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.					
1	Suits, uniform (coat, pants, and vest): Dark-blue kersey, for large boys 19 to 24 years.....No..	42	10.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.77
2								
3	Cassimere, cadet gray, for large boys 19 to 24 years.....No..	251	10.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.25
4								
5								
6	Cassimere, light steel color, for large boys 19 to 24 years.....No..	573	9.24	.....	9.15	.....	8.36	7.85
7								
8								
9								
10	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest): Cassimere, dark steel color, for large boys 13 to 24 years.....No..	944	8.32	7.44	8.80	.....	**7.90**	7.55
11				7.74				
12				8.14				
13				8.24				
14	Oxford Kentucky jeans, for large boys 19 to 24 years.....No..	915	4.72	4.40	3.75	4.28	.....	3.83
15				4.42				
16				4.45				
17				4.49				
18	Suits, uniform (coats, pants, and vest): Dark-blue kersey, for boys 11 to 18 years, number.....	81	8.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.46
19								
20	Cassimere, cadet gray, for boys 11 to 18 years.....No..	474	9.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.75
21								
22								
23	Cassimere, light steel color, for boys 11 to 18 years.....No..	2,176	8.14	.....	7.50	.....	7.04	6.48
24			8.48					
25								
26								
27	Suits boys' (coat, pants, and vest): Cassimere, dark steel color, for boys 11 to 18 years.....No..	3,171	7.47	6.23	7.23	.....	**6.72**	6.20
28			7.97	6.53				
29				6.88				
30				6.93				
31	Oxford Kentucky jeans, for boys 11 to 18 years.....No..	4,216	4.19	3.80	3.15	3.58	.....	3.22
32				3.90				
33				3.95				
34				4.10				
35	10-ounce dark-brown duck, for boys 11 to 18 years.....No..	722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36								
37								
38								
39								
40								

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Leon B. Lowenstein.	Moritz Loth.	David May.	Samuel Brill.	Russel B. Merriam.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Marx Rubinsky.	John Wanamaker.	Adolph Nathan.	Randall P. Barron.	William H. Wanamaker.	Sidney Lowenstein.	Union Supply Co.	David Pfaelzer.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Emil Weil Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
New York.		Not stated.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.											
8.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
					7.92											2
9.32	.....	9.50	.....	9.90	8.52	.....	9.55	9.60	.....	**8.42**	9.59	8.75	.....	.....	.....	3
					8.62			8.50								4
					8.67											5
7.90	.....	.....	.....	7.98	7.60	.....	.....	7.15	7.85	**7.40**	7.55	8.75	.....	.....	.....	6
				7.88	8.22			7.25	8.15	7.40						7
				7.93												8
				7.88												9
7.57	6.50	.....	.....	7.32	.....	6.89	8.80	7.15	8.00	6.35	6.98	8.48	.....	.....	.....	10
	6.50			8.23				7.23	7.79	6.35						11
									7.50							12
									7.51							13
3.99	3.25	.....	3.82	4.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.95	3.95	3.80	.....	.....	.....	14
	3.80															15
	4.00															16
																17
7.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
					6.90											19
7.90	.....	8.45	.....	8.72	7.03	.....	8.50	8.37	.....	**6.98**	8.28	7.25	.....	.....	.....	20
					7.18			7.47								21
					7.28											22
6.50	.....	.....	.....	6.69	6.16	.....	.....	6.05	6.72	**6.28**	6.47	7.25	7.15	.....	.....	22
				6.69	6.56			6.15	6.96	6.28						24
				6.69												25
				7.48												26
6.23	5.50	.....	.....	6.26	.....	5.97	7.59	6.05	6.75	5.78	6.13	6.98	6.90	.....	.....	27
	5.50			6.99				6.15	6.60	5.78						28
									6.33							29
									6.35							30
3.30	2.70	.....	3.19	3.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.15	3.37	3.17	.....	.....	.....	31
	3.15															32
	3.25															33
																34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.59	2.79	35
														2.70	2.67	36
														2.64	2.61	37
														2.68		38
														2.72		39
														2.75		40

REF0073360

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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph U. Hoexter. Points of delivery. New York.	
1	Shirts, woven cotton cheviot: Boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13½ inches.....No..	6,700	.22½	.24½
2			.23	.25½
3			.23½	
4	Men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches.....No..	8,556	.27	.29
5			.28	.30
6			.28½	
7	Shirts, hickory: Boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13½ inches.....No..	9,444	.22	.24
8			.23	.25
9			.23½	.25½
10	Men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches.....No..	10,402	.27	.29
11			.28	.30
12			.27½	.31
13	Shirts, gray flannel: Boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13½ inches.....No..	6,049	.70	.71½
14			.70½	.78
15			.73	.75
16	Men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches.....No..	13,117	.91	.94½
17			.93	1.00
18			.95	.98
19	Shirts, Oxford melton: Boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13½ inches.....No..	2,368	.66	.68
20			.65	.77
21			.67	.70
22	Men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches.....No..	3,745	.88	.90
23			.87	.95
24			.89	.92
25	Shirts, fancy flannel: Boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13½ inches.....No..	5,572	.42½	.44
26			.45½	.55
27			.47	.57
28	Men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches.....No..	3,044	.53	.55
29			.57	.70
30			.58½	.75

advertisement of March 30, 1893, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Michael Dryfoos.	James K. Burnham.	Emil Weil Co.	Marshall Field.		John Wanamaker.	Frederick W. Gwinn.	Edward E. Eames.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
New York.			New York or Chicago.		New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	
.26½	.24	.23	.23½	.22	.28½	.33½		1
.23½	.232	.24	.26½	.21				2
		.24½	.27½	.20				3
.32	.32	.28	.28½	.29	.34½	.37½		4
.32½	.31	.29½	.31	.28		.37½		5
		.29	.32	.27				6
.21½	.24	.23½	.25½	.23				7
.23½	.22½	.24½	.26½	.22				8
		.25	.27½	.21				9
.25	.32	.29	.31½	.30 .20				10
.28	.26½	.30	.32	.29 .26				11
.33½		.30½	.33½	.28 .27				12
.69 .84½	.49½	.73½	.90		.48½		a.92	13
.72 1.37½	.46	.78	.89					14
.78½		.88½	.87					15
.80 .99½	.61	.99½	1.17½		.69½		a1.12½	16
.82 1.55	.55½	1.03	1.20					17
.90½		1.16	1.13					18
.59	.64	.69	.82				.34	19
.72½	.53½	.70	.83				.44	20
		.81	.78½					21
.69½	.76	.91½	1.03				.39	22
.87½	.64	.92½	1.05				.51	23
		1.01½	1.00					24
.56	.53	.47½	.62		.41			25
.60	.29½	.46	.64½					26
		.57½	.63					27
.64½ .68½	.63	.57½	.80		.54			28
.65½	.34	.56½	.82½					29
.67	.47	.73½	.83½					30

a Only.

REF0073361

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Strard & Stephen Hirschman.	H. Horwitz.	Israel Maged.	Keystone Clothing Co.	David Kirschbaum.	Herman Heidelberg.	Leon B. Lowenstein.	Samuel Brill.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.							
1	Vests, men's: Oxford satinet (cloth full 12½ ounces to the yard, all wool filling), body lining, not quilted, no collar, 6 buttons, vegetable ivory, 34 to 46.....No..	7,094	.89	.75	.75	.84	.88	.87	.88	.86
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7	Oxford Kentucky jeans, same as preceding in every particular, 34 to 46.....No..	1,772	.....	.....	.....	.73	.84	.78	.79	.77
8										
9										
10										

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	The Lange & Walsh Mfg. Co.	Keystone Clothing Co.	David Kirschbaum.	Leopold Lowenstein.	James K. Burnham.	Herman Heidelberg.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.				All points.	New York.
11	Vest, men's: 10-ounce dark-brown duck, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, 6 patent buttons, riveted on, no collar, 34 to 46.....No..	1,495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.66	.....
12							.58½	
13							.55	
14							.55	
15								
16								
17	Dark-blue beaver, to match coats, s. b., straight military collar, 7 gilt eagle buttons, body lining, not quilted, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers'.....No..	126	2.12	.....	2.29	.....	.....	2.25
18								
19	S. b., dark-blue kersey, straight military collar, 7 gilt eagle buttons, body lining, not quilted, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'....No..	1,016	1.68 1.64	1.69	1.83	1.76	.....	1.73
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Russel B. Merriam.	Adolph Nathan.	Randall P. Barron.	James Brown, jr.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Morris Asinof.	Jno. L. Maher.	Wm. H. Wanamaker.	Nathaniel B. Oettinger.	Sidney Lowenstein.	Union Supply Co.	Samuel Wolfsheimer.	Bernhard Kuppenheimer.	William H. Blain.	Morits Loth.
	Points of delivery.														
	N. Y. or Chic.	New York.													
1	.93	.75	.84	.94	.89	.83	.95	.86	.89	.89	.85	a.83	.88	.89	.....
2	.93					.81			.91	.83					
3									.93						
4									.95						
5									.97						
6									.99						
7	.78	.....	.73	.....	.....	.....	.96	.75	.76	.76	.74	.....	.....	.....	.65
8									.79						.70
9									.83						
10									.86						

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Leon B. Lowenstein.	David May.	Samuel Brill.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Benjamin Greenwald.	John Wanamaker.	Adolph Nathan.	Emil Weil Co.	Randall P. Barron.	Wm. H. Wanamaker.	Union Supply Co.	Samuel Wolfsheimer.	William H. Blair.
	Points of delivery.												
	New York.	Not stated.	New York.										
11					.60			.63					
12					.70			.66					
13					.64			.60					
14					.62								
15					.69								
16					.66½								
17	2.20	.....	.....	2.34 2.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.20	.....	2.25	.....
18													
19	1.74½	1.98	1.70	1.63 1.65 1.60 1.77 1.73 1.83	.....	1.73	1.70 1.55 1.45	.....	.....	1.70	1.68	.....	1.79
20													
21													
22													
23													
24													

a1,000 only.

REF0073362

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Number.	CLASS NO. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Charles W. Terhune.	Monroe, Packard & Linscott.	Lewis E. White.	John L. Brigham.	Arthur G. Jones.	Lewis I. Prouty.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.				Chicago.	
1	Boots: Boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6...pairs...	2,016	1.41	1.10	1.20	1.15	a 1.47	1.32
2						1.15	a 1.45	1.28
3						1.11	a 1.40	
4						1.11		
5	Men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 11...do...	1,722	1.75	1.50	1.57½	1.46	a 1.73	1.73
6				1.33	1.45	1.46	a 1.75	1.68
7						1.42	a 1.55	1.62
8						1.42		
9								
10	Men's, rubber, Nos. 7 to 11.....do...	954	2.02½	2.50				
11			1.82½					
12								
13	Overshoes, arctics: Boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6...do...	2,291	.71½	1.00				
14								
15	Misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 2...do...	1,095	.49½	.66				
16								
17								
18								
19	Women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8, pairs	2,139	.66	.90				
20								
21	Men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 11.pairs..	1,614	.90½	1.20				
22								
23								
24	Overshoes, rubber: Boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6...do...	398	.40					
25								
26	Misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 2..do...	279	.25½	.37				
27								
28								
29								
30	Women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8, pairs	1,304	.31½	.40				
31								
32	Men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 11.pairs..	550	.48½	.60				
33								
34	Shoes, sole-lined: Boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6...do...	15,715	.79	1.00	.78½	.76	a 1.12½	e .95
35				1.12½		.73½	a 1.05	
36				1.18		.71	a .95	
37						.73½		
38								
39								
40								
41								
42								
43	Children's, assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 13, pairs	4,579	.56½	.97	.70		.75	e .82
44			.65	.82	.62½		.73	
45					.66		.71	
46								
47								
48								
49								
50								

* Two prices on each sample of shoes: One for sole lining out of bark-tanned or cream-dressed sheepskin, and one 2½ cents per pair less, with sole lining like sample.

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Lewis I. Prouty.	George E. P. Dodge.	James T. Graff.	St. John Kirkham Shoe Co.	J. E. Strong.	Frank W. McNeal.	United States Trading Co.	John E. Jacobs.	Zachary T. Lindsey.	John L. Dill.	John Wanamaker.	Andrew C. Sawyer.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Co. of New York.	Solomon W. Fleischman.	Frederick F. Lyden.	Edwin L. Sanborn.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
New York.								Omaha.	New York.		N. Y. or Chicago.	New York.				
1.29	1.06½	1.19	1.40	1.66½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1.25	1.35		1.35	1.50												2
	1.45			1.25												3
				1.00												4
1.69	1.25	1.45	1.85	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1.64	1.75	1.25	1.80	1.75												6
1.58	1.93			1.50												7
	1.70			1.25												8
				b 1.66½												9
.....	.....	2.10	2.06½	2.29	2.35	2.10	1.92	2.37	2.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
			1.85½	2.02	2.11	1.90		2.13	2.02							11
				2.02												12
.....	.....	.80	.76½	.86	.87	.79	.74	.88	.75	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....		.69	.75	.78½			.79		.58						14
.....	.....	.55	.53	.60	.54½	.56	.52	.61	.53	.54½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
			.47½	.52		.50		.55		.54						16
										.49						17
										.49						18
.....	.....	.75	.70½	.79	.81	.73	.68	.82	.69	.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
			.63½	.69	.72	.68		.73		.65						20
.....	.....	1.00	.97½	1.09	1.11½	.99	.94	1.12	.95	.92½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
			.87½	.96	1.00	.90		1.00		.89½						22
				.60												23
.....	.....	.45	.41½	.46	.47	.43	.38½	.47½	.40	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
			.37	.41	.42½			.42½		.38						25
.....	.....	.22	.26½	.30	.30½	.28	.25	.27½	.26	.27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
			.23½	.24	.27	.26		.24½	.23	.27½						27
										.24						28
										.24						29
.....	.....	.35	.32½	.33	.36½	.35	.31	.32½	.31½	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
			.29½	.28	.33			.29½	.27½	.30						31
.....	.....	.60	.50	.57	.57½	.52	.47	.58	.49	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
			.45	.50	.52	.48		.52		.46						33
e .93	.90	.80	1.05	* .82½	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.72	1.00	c .97½	.82½	.82½	.92½	34
	.95	.85	1.00	* .80							.93	d .97½	.85½		.95	35
	.75		.95	* .92½							.95				.80	36
	1.00		.92½	* .90							.90				.82½	37
	1.12½		.90	* .92½							.85					38
	1.30		.85	* .90							.82½					39
											.85					40
											.77½					41
											.75					42
e .80	.45	.....	.70	* .70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	.60	.....	.65	.67½	.75	43
	.65		.65	* .67½						.59	.57½		.67½	.70	.70	44
	.67½			* .75						.72	.55				.65	45
	.67½			* .72½						.62	.52½				.60	46
	.77½			* .75						.62	.50					47
	.70			* .72½						.62						48
	.89			* .75												49
	.88			* .72½												50

a Add 3 cents per pair for New York delivery. b 900 pairs. c 2,500 pairs. d 4,000 pairs.
e If packed in single-pair cartons, price will be 2½ cents extra.

REF0073363

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Charles W. Terhune.	Andrew C. Sawyer.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Co. of New York.	Monroe, Packard & Lincoln.	Lewis E. White.	John L. Brigham.	Solomon W. Fleischman.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.						
1	Shoes, sole-lined: Men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 11.....pairs..	14,377	.94	1.15	a 1.10	1.14	.89½	.91	.92½
2				**1.10**	a 1.10	1.21		.88½	.95
3				1.19	c .97½	1.22		.88½	
4				1.05	c .95			.80	
5				1.02½					
6				1.00					
7				.97½					
8				.97½					
9				.95					
10				.92½					
11				.87½					
12									
13	Misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 13 to 2.....pairs..	8,563	.64	.70	.....	.82	.72½	.....	.72½
14			.75	.67½		.88	.72½		.75
15				.65		1.05	.67½		
16				.62½		1.09	.72		
17				.60		1.10			
18						.97			
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									
25	Women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8.....pairs..	19,976	.74	.80	.....	.93	.81	.....	.82½
26			.85	.77½		.96	.82½		.73
27				.75		1.12½	.77½		.86
28				.72½		1.16	.85		
29				.70					
30									
31									
32									
33									
34									
	Shoes, good quality, for Sunday wear:								
35	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs..	5,297	.91	.95	.97½	**1.18**	.95	.....	.93
36				.92½			.90		.96
37				.90			.87		
38				.87½			.94		
39				.82½					
40	Men's, Nos. 7 to 11.....do...	2,966	1.01	**1.05**	.....	1.37½	1.10	.....	1.05
41				1.02½			1.10		1.06
42				1.02½			.99		
43				1.00			1.04		
44				1.00			1.04		
45				.97½			1.02		
46				.97½					
47				.92½					

a 9,000 pairs. b 3,500 pairs. c 1,300 pairs.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Arthur G. Jones.	John E. Jacobs.	John Wanamaker.	Lewis I. Prouty.	Frederick F. Lyden.	Edwin L. Sanborn.	George E. P. Dodge.	Eugene H. Tilton.	James T. Graff.	St. John Kirkham Shoe Co.	J. E. Strong.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.								
d 1.20	.97	.94	e 1.08	e 1.05	.93	1.00	1.51½	.95	1.20	(*)	
d 1.15					1.10	1.00	1.51½	1.00	1.17½	.92½	1
d 1.09				.97½	1.12½	.90	1.51½		1.07½	.90	2
d 1.07				1.02½	.95	1.00			1.05	.92½	3
d 1.05					.97½	.90			1.00	.90	4
d 1.03						1.10			.95	1.02½	5
						1.25				1.00	6
						1.15				1.02½	7
										1.00	8
										1.02½	9
										1.00	10
										1.02½	11
										1.00	12
d .87	.....	.70	.....	.....	.80	.62½	.....	.....	.80	.77½	13
d .85		.70		.72½	.77½	.70			.75	.75	14
d .83		.80		.75	.75	.72½			.75	.82½	15
		.72		.77½	.65	.67½				.80	16
		.71				.80				.82½	17
		.79				.75				.80	18
						.98				.87½	19
						1.00				.85	20
										.87½	21
										.85	22
										.87½	23
										.85	24
d .97	.82	.79	.....	.....	.92½	.63	.....	.....	.90	.87½	25
d .95		.80		.85	.87½	.80			.85	.85	26
d .93		.89		.87½	.82½	.75			.85	.87½	27
		.82		.90	.77½	.92½				.85	28
		.83				.92½				.92½	29
		.92				.95				.90	30
						.95				.92½	31
										.90	32
										.92½	33
										.90	34
d 1.17	.87	.89½	c .98	c .96	.97½	1.10	.80	.....	.92½	1.15	1.02½	35
d 1.15			c .95	c .93		.95	1.00		.95	1.07½	1.00	36
d 1.12½						.95	.80			1.05	1.02½	37
d 1.05						.90	1.07½			.97½	1.00	38
d 1.00												39
d 1.40	1.02	1.01	c 1.11	c 1.08	1.07½	1.25	.83½	.....	1.05	1.25	1.17½	40
d 1.20			c 1.08	c 1.05		1.10	.90		1.10	1.20	1.15	41
d 1.10						1.05	.90			1.17½	1.17½	42
							1.15			1.07½	1.15	43
							1.15				1.17½	44
							1.20				1.15	45
												46
												47

* Two prices on each sample of shoes: One for sole lining out of bark-tanned or cream-dressed sheepskin, and one 2½ cents per pair less, with sole lining like sample.

d Add 2 cents per pair for New York delivery.

e If packed in single cartons price will be 2½ cents extra.

REF0073364

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.	Quantity awarded.	Charles W. Terhune.	Andrew C. Sawyer.	Monroe, Packard & Linscott.	Louis E. White.	Solomon W. Fleischman.	Hezekiah O. Woodbury.	Arthur G. Jones.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.				Chicago.
1	Shoes, good quality, for Sunday wear: Children's, Nos. 11 to 13.....pairs..	1,468	.87½	.75	1.07	.92½	.86½	.90	.87
2			.86½	.87½		.75		.90	
3			.87			.65		.97	
4									
5									
6									
7	Misses', Nos. 13 to 2.....do...	2,197	.92½	.87½	.....	.90	.89	1.00	.97
8			.89			.97½	.93½	1.00	
9						.97½		1.07	
10						.79			
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8.....do...	3,442	1.10	1.05	1.30	1.00	1.00	.....	1.10
17			1.09	.93			1.12		
18				.87½					
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									
25									
26									
27									
28	Shoe laces, linen, best quality, in yard strings, per gross.....gross..	2,534	.23½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.27½						
29									
30									
31									
32									
33									

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

John Wanamaker.	Edwin L. Sanborn.	Louis I. Prouty.	Frederick F. Lyden.	Geo. E. P. Dodge.	St. John-Kirkham Shoe Co.	J. Z. Strong.	John E. Jacobs.	Fred Marshall.	James T. Graff.	Gimbel Brothers.	Eugene H. Conklin.	John S. Davis.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Number.
Points of delivery.														
New York.		Chicago.	New York.											
.86	.85	a .86	a .84	1.03	.87	(*)								
	.85	a .82	a .80	.80	.87	.82½								1
			.90	.60	.87	.80								2
			.92½	.83	.85	.82½								3
			.85		.85	.80								4
					.82½	.87½								5
					.82½	.85								6
.92	.90	.....	.....	.87½	.95	.97½	.94	.....	.92½	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	.90			.92½	.92½	.95								8
				.95	1.15	.97½								9
				.97½		.95								10
				.89		1.00								11
						.97½								12
					.93									13
					.95									14
					.92½									15
					.92½									16
1.85	1.05	.....	.....	1.10	1.10	.80	.....	.....	1.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
1.35	1.05			1.20	1.10	.77½			1.00					18
.93				.93	1.10	1.02½			1.12½					19
.96				.95	1.07½	1.00			1.07½					20
.77				1.12½	1.02½	1.02½								21
.77				1.10		1.00								22
						1.02½								23
						1.00								24
						1.02½								25
						1.00								26
						1.20								27
						1.17½								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.51½	.....	.29	.19	.20	.22½	28
										.1930	.24	.22	.30	29
											.24	.22		30
											.25	.22		31
												.36		32
												.84		33

* Two prices on each sample of shoes: one for sole lining out of bark-tanned or cream-dressed sheepskin, and one, 2½ cents per pair less, with sole lining like sample.

a If packed in single-pair cartons, price will be 2½ cents extra.

REF0073365

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.	Quantity awarded.	Charles W. Terhune.	Andrew C. Sawyer.		Eugene H. Conklin.	St. John Kirkham Shoe Co.	
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York or Chicago.		New York.		
1	Shoe nails, Swede, assorted sizes.....lbs..	622	.02½ .03	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....
2	Shoe packs, assorted sizes:							
3	Boys'.....pairs..	330	.....	.75	.70	.....	.85	.75
4				.72½	.67½		.85	.75
5				.70	.65		.81	.75
6				.67½	.64		.80	.75
7				.66½	.62		.80	.72
8							.80	.70
9							.80	.67
10							.80	.66
11							.76	.80
12	Men's.....do...	3,485	.....	1.00	.87½	.....	1.06½	.97½
13				.97½	.85		1.05	.97
14				.97½	.82½		1.04	.94½
15				.92½	.80		1.02½	.91
16				.96	.79		1.03½	.87½
17				.90	.77½		1.02½	1.15
18				.89			1.00	1.03½
19							.98	1.03
20	Women's.....do...	1,150	.....	.75	.70	.....	.85	.99
21				.72½	.67½		.85	.76
22				.70	.65		.80	.75
23				.67½	.64		.80	.75
24				.66½	.62		.80	.74
25							.80	.73
26							.80	.68
27							.80	.66
28							.78	.80
29								
30	Shoe pegs, assorted sizes.....galls..	98	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....

HATS AND CAPS.

	CLASS NO. 6. HATS AND CAPS.							
31	Caps, dark colors, assorted sizes: Boys'.....No..	3,954	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32								
33								
34	Men's.....do...	8,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35								
36								
37	Caps, military, boys' and men's, assorted sizes, trimmed with gilt eagle buttons and red worsted braid, to match uniform suits:							
38	Cadet-gray.....No..	1,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Dark-blue.....do...	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40								
41								
42	Light-steel.....do...	3,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43								

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Randall P. Barron.	Frank W. McNeal.	Louis Thannhauser.	Joseph & Martin Freeman.	John E. McLoughlin.	Solomon H. Apple.	Herman Heidelberg.	Bachestahl & Lewis.	Philip Goldmann.	William H. Thomas.	B. F. Pippey & Co.	Union Supply Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
New York.							Not stated.	New York.				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	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
												26
												27
												28
												29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30

HATS AND CAPS.

.32½	.36½	.30	.22½	.34	.....	.32	.37	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.35	.37	.32	.23½	.35		.31		.44					32
.36	.38			.32		.30							33
.38	.41	.32	.24½	.35	.38	.34		.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.39	.37½	.33	.28½	.35	.35	.32		.44					35
.40	.42	.33		.38	.36½	.31							36
				.41	.35	.39							37
.57	.....	.42	.....	.61	.72	.....	.....	.....	.42	.47½	b.55	.....	.62	.51	38
		.40									c.60				39
.57	.....	.42	.....	.61	.72	.....	.....	.....	.42	a.47½	b.50	.45	.62	.51	40
		.40									c.55				41
.57	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.43	.....	b.55	.....	.62	.53	42
		.40									c.60				43

a Can furnish dark-blue same as swatch on cadet-gray cap. b Boys'. c Men's.

REF0073366

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HATS AND CAPS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 6. HATS AND CAPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Frank W. McNeal.	Louis Thanhauser.	Randall P. Barron.		John E. McLoughlin.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.				
1	Caps, cloth, dark color, assorted sizes, for small girls.....No..	3,030	.32	.19½	.33	.....	.33
2			.23	.21			.30
3			.23				.30
4			.23				.25
5							.25
6	Hats, wool, dark colors, assorted sizes: Boys'.....No..	6,620	.38	.34	.40	.38	.35
7			.38	.35	.34	.35	
8			.34½	.37½	.37½	.45	
9							
10							
11	Men's .....do...	13,610	.50½	.42½	.46	.48½	.40
12			.51	.44½	.50	.54	
13			.47	.48	.51	.55	
14			.63	.46½	.49		
15			.48½				
16							
17	Hats, men's, wool, black, police, assorted sizes.....No..	1,068	.63	.79½	.86	.88	.....
18			.68	.91½	1.12	1.10	
19					1.14	1.11	
20	Hats, straw, assorted sizes and colors: Boys'.....No..	3,575	.....	.22½	.17½	.....	.....
21				.17½	.16½		
22					.27½		
23					.28		
24					.30		
25					.27		
26	Men's .....do...	1,965	.....	.24½	.21	.27½	.....
27				.27	.21½	.28	
28					.25	.29	
29							
30							
31	Hats, straw, trimmed: For small girls, assorted sizes and colors, No.....	2,499	.....	.20½	.27½	.....	.....
32				.19½	.20		
33					.19		
34					.21		
35					.24		
36					.19½		
37							
38	Sailor, for large girls, two colors, light and dark .....No..	2,651	.....	.24½	.23½	.....	.....
39				.24½	.32		
40					.20½		
41					.37		
42					.34		
43					.40		
44	Hats, felt, trimmed, sailor, dark color, assorted sizes, for large girls.....No..	2,256	.64	.....	.58	.....	.....
45			.58		.59		
46			.58½		.66		
47			.73		.67		
48			.64½		.69		
49			.59				

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HATS AND CAPS—Continued.

Samuel F. Randolph.	William L. Tompkins.	Charles H. Tenney.	Joseph & Martin Freeman.	George P. Dupee.	Frederick H. Koehler.	James L. Thomas.		John Mansfield.	Robert W. Jameson.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
New York.										
								.19		1
								.21		2
										3
										4
										5
.42	.35	.36	.36	.37½	.40					6
.41½	.38	.37	.32	.57½	.36					7
.34½	.38	.41	.41	.37½	.36					8
			.30		.35					9
			.38		.35					10
.66	.48		.40	.51	.46					11
.53	.46		.42	.54	.45					12
	.49		.41		.46					13
	.47		.38		.46					14
	.48		.37		.45					15
	.47		.38		.48					16
.79			.52	1.03						17
.51			.55	.97						18
			.58	1.21						19
				.20		.10			.19	20
				.22		.12			.20	21
				.22		.15			.25	22
				.23		.18			.25	23
				.25		.21			.27	24
				.26						25
				.23		.12	.16		.23	26
				.25		.15	.23		.25	27
				.27		.15	.24		.25	28
				.28		.15	.30		.27	29
				.29		.16			.29	30
				.20		.12	.18	.20	.20	31
				.22		.12	.18	.20	.22	32
				.22		.15			.22	33
				.23		.15			.23	34
				.24					.24	35
				.31					.25	36
				.32					.31	37
				.37		.15		.40	.37	38
				.38		.15			.38	39
				.38		.18			.42	40
				.42		.23			.45	41
				.42		.23			.46	42
				.50					.50	43
.58½		.54								44
.67		.50								45
		.52								46
		.55								47
		.50								48
										49

REF0073367

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1893, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS.	Quantity awarded.	Samuel C. Tyrie.	Barton F. Blake.	Marshall Field.	Gimbel Bros.	Edward M. Eames.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.		New York or Chicago.	New York.	
1	Braid:						
2	Dress, black ..... yds..	25,387	.87	a.00½	.00¾	b.81	.00½
3						b1.12	.00½
4						b1.63	
5						b1.20½	
6	Red worated, ¼ inch ..... do...	9,515	.43	.0035	.00⅞	b.65	.00½
7						b.85	
8						b.80	
9						b.75	
						b1.20	
10	Brushes:						
11	Hair ..... doz..	341	1.82	.....	1.75	.....	1.72½
12			2.06		1.58		2.12½
13			2.20		2.25		2.37½
14			2.47		2.20		2.87½
15			3.02		2.40		3.12½
16					2.50		3.37½
17	Tooth ..... do...	709	.65	.....	.88	.....	.98
18			.71		.92		.80
19			.83		.83		
20			1.00		.85		
21					.67		
					.70		
22	Buttons:						
23	Coat, black vegetable ivory 30-line, gross..	687	.19	.186	.17	.....	.63
24			.40		.27½		
25			.39		**.53**		
26			.41				
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33	Uniform, coat, gilt eagle, 30 line.....do...	125	1.90	2.25	.....	.....	2.62½
34							
35	Dress, vegetable ivory ..... do...	1,399	.25	.22½	.24½	.....	.21
36			.40				
37	Dress, smoked pearl, 26 to 28-line....do...	808	1.10	.92½	.....	.....	.84
38			.90	1.02½			1.07
39							
40							
41							
42	Pants, metal, suspender and fly front, gross	2,128	.03½	.025	.04½	.....	e.025
43			.06	.02½	.05¼		e.05
44			.03½	.045			f.03
45			.06½	.055			f.06
46				.045			
47				.055			
48				.045			
49				.055			

a Done up in pieces of one-fourth or one-third gross yards.
b Per gross yards.
c Per dozen pieces.
d Same braid in bulk, 72-yard pieces.
e Fly. f Suspender. g 80 gross.

NOTIONS.

Edward Barnes.	Union Supply Co.	John Spencer Davis.	Fred'k Marsbach.	Rowland A. Robbins.	U. S. Trading Co.	Timothy M. O'Conner.	John Wanamaker.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Isaac E. Hirsh.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
New York.										
c.28	.0065	.00½	.00¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
d.0063	.0075									2
	.0045									3
										4
.0033	.0035	.00½	.00⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
										6
										7
										8
										9
2.38	.....	1.68	3.10	2.40	1.75	2.20	.....	.....	.....	10
2.12½		2.25	2.68		2.90	2.25				11
2.12½		2.25	3.23		3.25	2.62½				12
3.00										13
2.10										14
3.00										15
.79½	.....	.75	.77	.60	.60	.75	.70	.79	.....	16
.70		.88	.44		.70	.89	.85	.99		17
		1.12			.75	.87½		.97		18
					.85	.87½		1.14		19
					1.23			1.50		20
					1.35			1.25		21
.....	.23	.39	.51½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13½	.....	22
		.72						.55		23
		.55								24
		.23								25
		.28								26
		.39								27
		.50								28
		.42								29
		.56								30
		1.11								31
		1.93								32
2.35	3.00	g**2.31**	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.92	.....	33
		f**3.30**						2.47		34
.....	.....	.25	.24½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27	.....	35
		.27½	.27½							36
.....	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.85	.80	37
		.99						.87½	.90	38
								.94	h.93	39
								.98	f.98	40
								.82½	.75	41
.04½	.035	.02½	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	42
.05½		.05	.047					.03½		43
e.02½		.03½	.02½					.05		44
f.02½		.05½	.02½							45
										46
										47
										48
										49

g 95 gross. h 26 line. f 28 line.

REF0073368

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.	Quantity awarded.	Samuel C. Firie.	Barton F. Blake.	Marshall Field.	Edward E. Eames.	Manhattan Supply Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.		New York or Chicago.	New York.	
1	Buttons: Overcoat, black vegetable ivory, 40 and 50 line.....gross..	135	1.22½	.33½	1.12½	1.22	.23
2			1.25		2.05	2.13	.25
3			1.21		.52½		.37½
4			.30		.71		a .90
5			.90				a 1.15
6			.88				a 2.00
7	Shirt, agate.....do...	1,937	.03½		.93½	.03½	.03½
8	Vest, gilt eagle, 24-line.....do...	117	1.15	1.35		1.60	1.00
9							1.48
10	Vest.....do...	337	.17	.16½	.17	.28	.12
11			.20			.35	.42½
12			.29½				
13			.30½				
14	Youths', agate.....do...	2,225	.06½		.09	.07½	.07½
15							.08
16	Combs: Coarse, strong, dressing.....doz..	1,294	.55	.40	.60	.52½	.63
17			.61	.48		.67½	.49
18			.91	.42		.44	.60
19				.56		.44½	.46
20				.52		.50	.90
21				.57		.58	.75
22				.36			1.75
23				.60½			
24	Fine.....do...	1,183	.26	.20	.24	.21	.24
25			.35	.22		.23	.27
26			.41	.24		.25	.45
27			.48				.66
28							.85
29							.69
30							.50
31	Cotton maître, for seines, 36 thread, soft-laid.....lbs..	(*)					
	Gilling twine, 3 cord:						
32	No. 30.....do...	12					
33	No. 35.....do...	2,308					
34	No. 40.....do...	2					
	Gloves, buck, No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat:						
35	Boys'.....pairs..	2,352	.33½	.31	d 1.57		.40
36			.46	.38½	d 1.63		.36
37			.50	.47	d 3.63		.32
38			.50	.48½			.55
39			.58½				.54
40							.77
41	Men's.....do...	2,650	.37½	.57	d 6.87		.42½
42			.46	.39½	d 7.32		.61
43			.55	.39½	d 7.88		.20
44			.60½	.61			.58
45			.65	.65			.78
46							.66
47							
48							

* No bids offered. a Vegetable ivory. c 1,800 only. d Per dozen.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Union Supply Co.	John Spencer Davis.	Fred'k Mansbach.	Edward Barnes.	John Wanamaker.	Timothy M. O'Connor.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Louis L. Schloss.	Gimbel Bros.	Edward C. Decker.	James A. Morrison.	Charles B. Sellers.	James W. Wallace.	Lewis A. Tate.	John R. Hall.	Number.
						Point of delivery.									
						New York.									
.35	1.55	1.05													1
	3.03	1.85													2
	.55														3
	.77														4
	.83														5
	1.38														6
1.75	1.21	1.37½	1.40												7
	1.65														8
.18	.28	.38½													9
	.50														10
	.33														11
															12
															13
															14
															15
	.63		.56½	.4460	.42										16
	.75		.55	.4320	.44										17
	.90		.59	.5062½	.59										18
	.98		.42	.57	.58										19
			.40	.51	.53										20
			.48½	.5650	.57½										21
			.56		.65										22
					.62½										23
	.35	.20½	.20	.2120	.21										24
	.50		.22	.2375	.24										25
	.48		.24	.2350	.27½										26
	.55			.3750											27
	.53														28
															29
															30
															31
						.82		.70		.81		.81		.97	32
						.90		.77		.88		.88		1.06	33
						.97		.86		.97		.97		1.20	34
															35
						5.00	.31		.64		.55		.50		36
						5.10	.33½		.65		.58		.52½		37
						5.70	.34½		.70				.55		38
							.36						.57½		39
							.42								40
							.52								41
						8.80	.34		.58		.71½		.65		42
						8.90	.34		.58		.75		e .71		43
							.36½				.60½		.75		44
							.40				.62				45
							.55				.65				46
							.55				.56				47
							.60½								48
							.65								

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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.	Quantity awarded.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Marshall Field.	Barton F. Blake.	Edw. E. Eames.	Edward Barnes.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.		New York or Chicago.	New York.		
1	Hooks and eyes.....gross..	679	.03½	.....	.03¼	.....	.03½	.0318
2			.04				.03¾	.0322
3			.05½				.04	.01½
4			.06½				.03½	.0333
5			.07½				.04	.0360
6			.12½				.04½	.0475
7	Indelible ink, Payson's or equal .....doz..	180	.....	.....	1.85	1.80	.....	1.79½
	Needles:							
8	Assorted sizes, Sharp's, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10..M..	528	.39	.44	.30	.....	.40	.....
9			.47½	.60			.50	
10			.79	.84				
11				.95				
12								
13	Darning, medium sizes, gross.....	88	.11½	.....	.14	.....	.11	.....
14							.08	
15	Glovers' .....M..	39	2.69	1.90	.....	.....	1.90	.....
16	Knitting, common, medium sizes.....gross..	30	.32½	.38	.....	.33	.27	.25
17	Sack.....doz..	6½	.10	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....
18								
19	Saddlers' .....do...	189	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....
	Pins:							
20	Brass, standard, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.....packs..	623	.22½	.....	.24	.219	.25	.23½
21			.22½		.21	.196	.23	.19½
22			.22½		.18½	.17	.19	.17½
23	Safety, assorted, 1, 1½, and 2 inch.....gross..	547	.1282	.....	.12	.12½	.12½	.1187
24			.1282		.14	.14½	.14½	.13½
25			.1282		.155	.16½	.15½	.15½
26			.18			.20½		.195
27			.2088			.23½		.22½
28			.2240			.26½		.25½
29	Ribbon, assorted colors, ½, 1, and 1½ inch.....yds..	24,539	.02	.....	.016	.....	.01½	.....
30			.03		.026		.03½	
31			.05		.034		.05½	
32			.02½		.04½			
33			.04		.05½			
34			.07		.066			
	Silk, sewing, 50-yard spools:							
35	Scarlet.....doz..	253	.22	.....	.28½	.22½	.....	.2285
36	Black.....do...	555	.22	.....	.28½	.22½	.....	.2285
37	Spool cotton, best, of standard 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and drab.....doz..	10,989	.....	.....	.....	2895	.....	.....
38	Suspenders, boys'.....pairs..	8,969	.05	.00	.06½	.061	.06	.....
39			.06½	.06½	.07½	.05	.10½	
40			.06	.07	.08½	.05½		
41			.08½	.03	.08	.06		
42			.10	.09½	.05			
43			.11½	.10	.06			

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Tie Manhattan Supply Co.	James A. Morrison.	John Spencer Darr.	Frederick Maso. Uach.	Thomas Kelly.	Frank W. McNeel.	Samuel W. Richards.	Louis L. Schloss.	John Wanamaker.	John Mansfield.	Nathan Smith.	James G. Watkins & Son.	Union Supply Co.	Maxwell Grierson.	Number.
Points of delivery.														
New York.											Not stated.	New York.		
		.07												1
		.02½												2
		.03½												3
		.04												4
		.04½												5
		.05½												6
														7
.40	.64	.38	47½											8
.60		.50												9
.72½		.60												10
.09														11
.87½														12
														13
		a 1.00	.07½											14
	1.80	2.75	1.93											15
.25	.44	.35	.30½											16
		b .20	.05½											17
														18
		a 1.75												19
														20
		.28½	.18											21
		.25½	.20½											22
		.23	.23											23
		.14	.12½											24
		.16	.14½											25
		.17	.16½											26
		.21												27
		.25												28
		.27½												29
									.01½					30
									.03½					31
									.04½					32
									.05½					33
														34
.25			.23½	.23½							.23			35
.25			.23½	.23½							.23			36
.28½					.05½	.05½	.05½	.0875		.05½		.05½	.28½	37
.05½					.06½	.06½	.06½	.0917		.06½		.05½		38
.07½						.08	.07½	.10		.07½		.06½		39
.03½							.06½	.0625		.07½		.06		40
.10							.07	.0625		.07½		.06½		41
.11½							.07½			.08		.00½		42
														43

a Per thousand. b All sizes.

REF0073370

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	James W. Wallace.	Samuel C. Firle.	Frank W. McNeal.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Barton F. Blake.	Marshall Field.	Gimbel Bros.	Edw. E. Eames.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.				New York or Chicago.	New York.		
1	Suspenders, men's.....pairs..	13,910		.09½	.10½	.10	.08½	.07½	.10	.07
2				.14	.09	.10½	.08½	.07½	.11½	.10
3				.10½	.08	.11	.09½	.08	.12	.12½
4				.17½		.11½	.08½	.08	.11½	.12½
5				.15		.12	.09½	.09	.12½	.13
6				.16½		.12½		.12		
7				.17						
8				.16½						
9				.12½						
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15	Tape measures, medium.....doz..	70		.21				.93		.20
16										.22
17										.25
18	Tape: White, cotton, ½ to ¾ inch widths.....doz. pieces..	1,918		.06½			.05½	.09		.16
19				.08½			**.06½**	.11		.18
20				.10			**.07½**	.123		
21							**.09½**	.137		
22										
23	Elastic, ½-inch, assorted colors, yards.....	18,394		.01½			.0185	.02½		.01½
24				.01½				.01½		.02½
25				.02				.01½		
26				.02½						
27				.03						
28				.06						
29	Elastic, ½-inch, assorted colors, yards.....	3,315					.0185	.02½		
30										
31	Thimbles: Closed.....doz..	574		.59			.05	.06		.05
32							.10½			.06½
33							**.06½**			
34	Open.....do...	145		.59			.05			.05
35							.11			
36	Thread: Linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40. ¾ dark-blue, ¼ whitey-brown, standard Nos.....lbs..	530	.82	.92½		.84			**.63**	
37			.88	1.04		.90			**.74**	
38			.97	1.15		.99			**.81**	
39	Shoe, Barbour's, or equal..do...	366	.74	**.746**		.77			.74	
40			.82½	.82½					.81	
41									.55	
42									.67	
43	Twist, buttonhole silk, No. 8, 2-ounce spools.....ozs..	792					.28½			
44										
45	Twine, sack.....lbs..	806			.21	**.20½**				
46						.21				
47						.22				
	Additional for training schools.									
48	Spool, cotton, standard 6-cord, Nos. 30 to 50, white and black, 500-yard spools.....doz..	100								

a 4 yards to the piece.

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	Samuel W. Richards.	Louis L. Schloss.	John Wanamaker.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Nathan Smith.	Union Supply Co.	Smithmede Sus-pender Co.	Thomas Kelly.	Edward Barnes.	John R. Hall.	Harry B. Lyford.	U. S. Trading Co.	James A. Morrison.	Jas. G. Watkins & Son.	John Spencer Davis.	Frederick Massbach.
	Points of delivery.															
	New York.						Place designated.	New York.			Chicago.	New York.		Not stated.	New York.	
1	.09½	.06½	.0958	.12	.09½	.09½	.25									
2	.09½	.07	.0958	.12½	.09½	.10	.25									
3	.10	.07½	.10½	.12	.10	.10	.25									
4	.10½	.08	.10½	.12½	.10½	.11	.16									
5	.11	.08½	.10½	.12½	.12½	.11½	.16									
6		.09½	.1125		.14	.12½	.15									
7		.09½														
8		.10½														
9		.11														
10		.11½														
11		.12														
12		.12½														
13		.09½														
14		.12½														
15									.22					.25		
16																
17																
18														.07	a.11½	
19														.09	a.12½	
20														.10	a.14½	
21														.12½		
22														.15		
23									.0172							
24									**.0160**					.01½	a.01½	
25									.0182							
26																
27																
28																
29									**.0172**							
30									.02½					.02	.01½	
31									**.05**					.08	.04½	
32															.07½	
33									**.05**					.07	.04½	
34															.10½	
35																
36										.91			.82			
37										1.02			.88			
38										1.13			.87			
39											.45		.74			
40											.94					
41											.82					
42			.33								.53					
43							.42½									
44							.40						.35		**.31**	
45											.19					
46																
47																
48			.56													

REF0073371

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.	Quantity awarded.	Francis J. Dessoir.	Lewis Wallace.	Wilkinson Gaddis & Co.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Reid, Murdock & Co. (incorporated).
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.		Chicago.	New York.	
1	Allspice, ground, in ¼ and 1 pound tins, pounds	266	.....	g .12	.09½	.15	f .17½ g .16½
2				f .12½			
3	Baking powder, standard quality, in ½ and ¼ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.....lbs.	82,837	c .1785 f .1715	f .10½ g .10	.....	.19 .20 .21	.23
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11	Bath brick.....doz..	76	.....	.25	.....	.2573	.....
12	Beeswax.....lbs..	142	.24	.32	.....	.2073	.....
13	Bluing, boxes.....doz..	589	.17½	.15	.....	.17½	.....
14							
15	Candles, adamantine, 6's.....lbs..	925	.0663	.07	.....	.0683 .0733	.....
16							
17	Cassia, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins, pounds	440	.....	f .19½ g .19	.09½	.17	f .23½ g .24½
18				f .13½			
19				g .13			
20							
21	Cloves, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins, pounds	231	.....	f .14½ g .14	.09½	.14	f .17½ g .16½
22							
23	Cornstarch, in 1 pound packages...lbs..	6,627	.0249	.0259	.....	.0257	.03
24	Cream tartar, in ½ and 1 pound tins.do...	361	.....	f .29½ g .29	.15	.23	f .17½ g .16½
25				f .24½			
26				g .24			
27							
28	Ginger, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins, pounds	606	.....	f .10½ g .10	.09½	.11	f .15½ g .14½
29							
30	Hops, fresh, pressed.....lbs..	789	.11	.09	.....	.09	.....
31			.09				
32	Lye, concentrated.....doz..	879	.48	.43½	.....	.44	.52 .40
33							
34							
35	Matches, full count, 100 in box...gross..	725	.54	.88	d .80 c .93	.97 .77	.80
36							
37							
38							
39	Mustard, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins, pounds	511	.....	f .11½ g .11	.09	.13	f .15½ g .14½
40							
41	Pepper, black, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins.....lbs..	1,431	.....	f .12½ g .12	.08½	.13	f .15½ g .14½
42							

(A) F. o. b. Aurora, Ind.
a Per dozen.
b Per 100 pounds.
c Zinc-lined cases.
d In gross cases.
e ½ pound.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES.

Alexander M. Thomson.	James W. Cooper.	Graeme Stewart.	Adelbert Batcheldor.	U. S. Trading Co.	Theodeus A. Kidd.	Raymond Hoagland.	Cooper Baking Powder Co.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Chas. L. Hirsh & Co. (incorporated).	Leon Hirsh & Son.	The American Match Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
Chicago.	St. Paul or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.				Chicago.	New York.			(A)	
.15	.185 .16	a 1.33 a 2.36	f .17 g .16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2
.....	.....	a .53 a 1.53	e .14 f .13½ e .14½ f .14 e .15 f .14½ e .15½ f .15	e .1590 f .1540 f .12½ f .11½	e .15 f .14½	e .16 f .15½	.18½	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.12	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.16 A .0675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.16	.25 .18	a 3.33 a 6.85	f .19 g .18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 17 18 19 20
.14	.18 .11	a 1.30 a 2.40	f .14½ g .13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.03	b 2.24	A .625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.28	.....	a 2.23 a 4.26	f .31½ g .31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 24 25 26 27
.11	.15 .11	a 1.85 a 2.50	f .13½ g .12½ .14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22 .15 .51	.....	.....	.....	28 29 30 31
.....	.....	.....	f .40 f .55 f .55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45 .40	.48	.....	32 33 34
.....	.....	.99	f .80	.82 .70 .80 .80	.....	.....	.....	.06 .98	.....	.....	.60	35 36 37 38
.12	.20 .15	a 1.48 a 2.75	f .13 g .12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 40
.13	.19 .13	a 1.15 a 2.10	f .15½ g .14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 42

f ½ pound.
g 1 pound.
h 40 pounds in box.
i 4 dozen cans in case.
j 3 or 5 gross to case.

REF0073372

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.]

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.
1	Sirup:	
2	In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons.....gals..	1,975
3		
4		
5	In 5-gallon IC tin cans, cased.....do...	24,800
6		
7		
8		

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Francis J. Desnoir.	Frank W. McNeal	Patrick H. Fay.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	Richard Fleming Hardy.	John I. Brooks, Jr.	Lowell Fletcher Huntington.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.		Not stated.	New York.			All points.
9	Soap, laundry, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished.....lbs..	381,630	.0281	.0327	.034	*a*.0309	.0330	.325	.036
10			.0292	.0317	.029	*c*.0291	.0310	.312½	
11			.0294			*c*.0274	.0297	.295	
12			.0289			*f*.0285			
13			.0299			*f*.0268			
14			.0359			*f*.0253			

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Francis J. Desnoir.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	Emanuel Rothschild.	Lowell Fletcher Huntington.	Loren J. Haskins.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.		As stated.	Chicago.	All points.	Sioux City or Omaha.
15	Soap, toilet, "Ivory," or equal, pounds.....	29,845	.1045½	.077	*a*.0594	.05½	.1046	.05½
16			.0477		*c*.0544			
17					*f*.0574			
18					*f*.0524			

a 2 cans to a case.
b Strictly pure cane-sugar sirup, and cans to be made of heaviest quality IC tin.
c Pure cane sugar averaging 53 gallons to the barrel.
d Pure cane sugar in 5-gallon tin cans, jacketed.
e New York delivery.
f Chicago delivery.
g St. Paul delivery.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES—Continued.

Aaron Adams.	Henry L. Hobart.	Henry Adams, Jr.	Gustave A. Jahn.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Reid, Murdock & Co.	James W. Cooper.	The M. H. Alexander Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
New York.			Not stated.	New York.		St. Paul.	Chicago, New York, or St. Louis.	
.1590	.....	*b*.16	.18	.17½	.18	.17	*c*.13	1
.1640				.16½	.17		*c*.12½	2
				.16	.16		*c*.12	3
.22½	*a*.21½	*b*.23	.25		.15		*e*.11	4
.23½				.23	.23	.22	*a.a*.17	5
				.22	.22		*a*.16½	6
				.21½	.21		*a*.16	7
					.20		*a*.15	8

GROCERIES—Continued.

Richard M. Colgate.	John Wanamaker.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Loren J. Haskins.	Edward A. Wadhams.	Lewis Wallace.	Burdett J. Johnson.	Joseph Bischele Soap Co.	Philip D. Armour, jr.	Arthur G. Rice.	The Christopher Lippe Co.	Frederick Maasbach.	Adelbert Batchelder.	Edward A. Cudahy.	Patrick T. Hurley.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
New York.				Sioux City or Omaha.	New York.			F. o. b., Canton, Ohio.	New York.	As stated.	(A)	New York.			Phoenix school.	
.0298	.0270	.0333	.0266	.03½	.0296	.03	.0293	.03½	.03½	*g*.027	.03½	*f*.0255	.0295	.0272½	*f*.04½	9
		.0321	.0278	.03	.0280	.02½		.03½	.03½	*h*.029	.03	*f*.021		.0257½		10
		.0303	.0317		.0260					*f*.028		*f*.0295		.0235		11
		.0359														12
																13
																14

GROCERIES—Continued.

John Wanamaker.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Specialty Soap Mfg. Co.	Joseph Bischele Soap Co.	Philip D. Armour, jr.	Arthur G. Rice.	The Christopher Lippe Co.	Swift & Co.	Frederick Maasbach.	William B. Parker.	Edward A. Cudahy.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
New York.		New York or Carlisle.	F. o. b., Canton, Ohio.	New York.	As stated.	(A)	(B)	New York.			
.0461	.1046	.0470	.07	.06	*g*.044½	.05	.14	*f*.0615	*h*.04½	.0467½	15
			.10		*h*.047						16
					f.046						17
											18

h Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City delivery.
g Omaha and Sioux City delivery.
f 10,000 pounds.
a Ontario white brand, packed 100 cakes in box, about 60 pounds net.

(A) Baltimore; if other points, add freight.
(B) New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City.
† Soap to be delivered not stamped or wrapped.

REF0073373

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.	Quantity awarded.	Francis J. Dessoir.	Lewis Wallace.	Richard Fleming Handy.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.		
1	Soda, standard quality: In pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each ..... lbs.	1,665	.0117	.03½	.....
2	In ½ pound tin cans; packed same as 1-pound cans, pounds	895	.0119	.01½	.....
3	Soda, washing ..... lbs.	25,000	.0067	.00½	b.70
4	Starch, laundry, in boxes not exceeding 40 pounds each, pounds	10,360	.0297	.0247	.....
5			.0249		
6			.0245		
7	Vinegar: In barrels ..... galls	2,561	.0887	.....	.....
8					
9					
10					
11	In kegs ..... do...	1,862	.1589	.....	.....
12					
13					
14	*Additional for training schools.*				
15	Soap, "Oleine," or equal ..... lbs.	10,000	a.0326½	.....	.....
16					
17					

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES—Continued.

Lowell Fletcher Hunting ton	John Wanamaker.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Reid, Murdock & Co., Incorporated.	Specialty Soap Mfg. Co.	James W. Cooper.	George Miltenberger.	Graeme Stewart.	Arthur G. Rice.	The Christopher Lipps Co.	Adelbert Batchelder.	Monarch Vinegar Works.	John Baumann.	
Points of delivery.													
New York.				New York or Carlisle.	St. Paul or Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	As stated.	(A)	New York.	F. o. b. Kansas City.	Omaha.	Number.
		.04			.04½					.04			1
		.05			.04½					.05			2
		.0067							.003	g.0055			3
		.0243					c2.54			h.02375			4
													5
													6
		.10	.11			.09½				.08	.06	f.12	7
		.05	.06			.06½					.06½	f.08	8
			.05			.06½					.07½		9
			.04½										10
		.17	.16			.14½				i.12	.11	m.17½	11
		.12	.11			.11½				j.15	.11½	m.13½	12
			.10			.11½				k.18	.12½		13
			.09½										14
.0127	.0315	.0127		.0990				d.02	.01½				15
								e.022					16
								f.021					17

(A) Baltimore; if other points, add freight.

a Carlisle or New York City. b In barrels, 375 pounds each. c Per 100 pounds.
d St. Paul. e Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. f Omaha and Sioux City.
g In barrels. h In 40-pound boxes. i 25 gallons. j 10 gallons. k 5 gallons.
l About 50-gallon barrels. m 10-gallon kegs.

REF0073374

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	James K. Shaw.	Samuel F. Randolph.	Rowland A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.		
	Bowls, pint:				
1	Heavy ironstone ..... doz..	33	.37½	.62	.90
2					
3					
4	White enamel ware ..... do..	286	1.31	.....	c 1.40
5			1.03		d 1.50
6					
7					
	Bowls, quart:				
8	Heavy ironstone ..... do..	91	.41½	.74	1.00
9					
10					
11	White enamel ware ..... do..	209	2.03	.....	c 1.50
12			1.60		d 1.70
13					
	Burners, lamp, heavy:				
14	No. 1 ..... do..	19	.36	.....	
15	No. 2 ..... do..	135	.53	.....	
16	Chambers, with covers, ironstone or white enamel ware, doz	36	3.29	3.22	b 4.40
17			3.29		c 4.80
18			0.28		d 5.50
19			7.33		c 5.50
20					d 6.50
	Crocks, with covers:				
21	1-gallon ..... doz..	17	1.59	1.61	.....
22	2-gallon ..... do..	17	2.46	2.49	.....
23	3-gallon ..... do..	22	3.39	3.39	.....
24	Cruets, vinegar ..... do..	61	.99	.....	.....
25			.99		
	Cups, coffee:				
26	Heavy ironstone ..... do..	119	.30	.47	.48
27					
28					
29	White enamel ware ..... do..	117	1.31	.....	c .85
30			1.03		d 1.30
31					
32					
	Cups and saucers:				
33	Coffee, heavy ironstone ..... do..	204	.60	.84	1.00
34					
35					
36	Coffee, white enamel ware ..... do..	337	2.47	.....	c 1.75
37			1.95		d 2.25
38					
39					
40	Tea, heavy ironstone ..... do..	73	.59	.73	.80
41					
42					
43	Tea, white enamel ware ..... do..	199	2.20	.....	c 1.75
44			1.74		d 2.25
	Dishes, meat:				
45	Heavy ironstone, 14-inch ..... do..	22	1.10	1.37	1.65
46					
47					
48	14-inch, white enamel ware ..... do..	60	4.64	.....	c 2.95
49			3.67		d 3.24
50	Heavy ironstone, 16-inch ..... do..	6	1.76	2.12½	2.75
51					
52					
53	16-inch, white enamel ware ..... do..	14	5.80	.....	c 3.60
54			4.57		d 3.85
	Dishes, vegetable:				
55	Heavy ironstone, without covers ..... do..	78	.72	.88	1.60
56			.88	1.09	
57			1.10		
58					

b Ironstone. c Enamel, plain. d Enamel, lettered. e Enamel ware.

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Gimbel Brothers.	J. Wallis Cook.	Harry B. Lyford.	United States Trading Co.	John Mansfield.	Wm. H. Noe.	Burke C. Herrick.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.		Chicago.	New York.			Chicago.	
			(f)				
.62	.....	.....	.65	.37	.....	.50	1
				.18			2
				.73			3
.....	.....	.....	2.25	1.30	.....	.....	4
			1.35				5
			1.50				6
			2.40				7
.62	.....	.....	.70	.52	.....	.80	8
				.69			9
				.95			10
.....	.....	.....	1.35	* 1.72	.....	.....	11
			2.50				12
			1.00				13
.....	.37	.36	.349	.....	.36	.....	14
.....	.56	.53	.499	.....	.55	.....	15
4.50	.....	.....	3.50	c 2.10	.....	3.65	16
			4.40	b 3.35		3.80	17
			4.75	b 5.35			18
			5.00				19
			5.50				20
1.90	.....	.....	1.58	1.60	.....	.....	21
3.15	.....	.....	2.40	2.48	.....	.....	22
4.25	.....	.....	3.20	3.40	.....	.....	23
1.40	.....	.....	.75	.72	.....	.....	24
							25
.45	.....	.....	.44	.35	.....	.32	26
			.48	.51			27
				.51			28
.....	.....	1.35	1.10	1.30	.....	.....	29
		1.50	1.35				30
			1.25				31
			1.50				32
.10	.....	.....	.88	.70	.....	.64	33
			.95	1.02		.74	34
				1.02			35
.....	.....	2.55	1.95	2.45	.....	.....	36
		2.82	2.05				37
			2.25				38
			2.75				39
.62	.....	.....	.70	.50	.....	.54	40
				.83		.64	41
				.85			42
.....	.....	2.24	1.85	2.20	.....	.....	43
		2.55	2.15				44
2.80	.....	.....	1.24	1.50	.....	1.44	45
			1.60	2.25		1.42	46
			3.25	2.45			47
.....	.....	4.50	.....	1.00	.....	.....	48
3.95	.....	.....	1.98	2.06	.....	2.40	49
			2.90	2.75		2.38	50
			3.25	3.25			51
.....	.....	6.00	.....	3.75	.....	.....	52
							53
							54
1.55	.....	.....	.80	.90	.....	1.44	55
			.98	1.00		1.40	56
				1.10		.96	57
				1.25			58

* Awarded to John Mansfield, to be filled from his sample of quart bowls.
† Letters U. S. I. D. will be placed on white enamel articles without extra charge.

REF0073375

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	James K. Shaw.	J. Wallis Cook.	Harry B. Lyford.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.		Chicago.
	Dishes, vegetable—Continued.				
1	With covers, white enamel ware ..... doz..	158	6.90	.....	8.70
2			5.49		9.60
3					**9.40**
4					12.00
	Globes:				
5	Lantern, tubular, safety ..... do...	81	.43	.....	.38
6			.45		
7	For tubular street lamps ..... do...	19	2.54	.....	2.60
8			2.55		
9	Lamp shades, paper, with wire rims ..... do...	19	.....	.....	**.45**
	Lamps, heavy, glass or metal fount:				
10	Heavy metal bracket, with burner, chimney, and reflector, complete ..... doz..	40	6.50	.....	5.50
11			6.10		10.00
12	Table, not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete ..... doz..	72	8.75	.....	4.52
13			4.65		7.50
14					
15	Lamps, Rochester (Mammoth), hanging, with burner and chimney, complete ..... No..	155	.....	a1.85	1.83
16					
	Lamps:				
17	Student, one burner, with burner, shade, and chimney, complete ..... No..	63	1.79	.....	2.00
18	Safety, hand, metal, with burner and chimney, complete ..... doz..	14	**2.30**	.....	.....
19			2.06		
20			2.95		
21	Street, tubular, globe, with burners, complete .. No..	43	2.76	.....	2.94
	Lamp chimneys:				
22	Sun-burner, No. 1, extra heavy ..... doz..	51	.44	.....	**.38**
23			.58		.28
24			.36		
25	Sun-burner, No. 2, extra heavy ..... do...	915	.60	.....	**.45**
26			.72		.40
27			.51		
28	For student's lamps ..... do...	176	**.21**	.....	.21
29			.61		
30	For Rochester lamps (Mammoth) ..... do...	186	1.60	.....	.93
31			1.12		
32			1.33		
	Lamp wicks:				
33	No. 0, boiled ..... do...	36	.15	.....	.01½
34	No. 1, boiled ..... do...	82	.21	.....	.02
35	No. 2, boiled ..... do...	546	.30	.....	.03
36	For student's lamps, boiled ..... do...	133	.33	.....	.02½
37	For tubular street lamps, boiled ..... do...	134	.47	.....	.05
38	For Rochester lamps ..... do...	140	.49	.....	.50
39	Lanterns, tubular, safety ..... do...	58	3.55	3.30	3.39
40					3.49
	Pitchers, pint:				
41	Heavy ironstone ..... do...	15	.66	.....	.....
42					
43					
44	White enamel ware ..... do...	75	4.61	.....	4.80
45			3.66		
	Pitchers, quart:				
46	Heavy ironstone ..... do...	46	1.10	.....	.....
47					
48					
49	White enamel ware ..... do...	69	5.37	.....	5.55
50			4.26		
	Pitchers, water:				
51	Heavy ironstone, 2-quart ..... do...	195	1.09	.....	.....
52					
53					
54	2-quart, white enamel ware ..... do...	145	6.24	.....	7.20
55			4.93		
56					

a 15 cents extra for 20-inch tin shade. b Ironstone. c Enamel.

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

United States Trading Co.	William R. Noe.	Burke C. Herrick.	Samuel F. Randolph.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Gimbel Brothers.	John Mansfield.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.		Chicago.	New York.				
				b4.80	.....	10.25	1
				c5.00			2
				b8.50			3
				c8.75			4
.44	.36	.37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2.40	2.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
							8
.....	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	**5.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	7.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	6.00						13
	1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	1.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
							18
							19
							20
2.75	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.36	.38	.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
							23
							24
.47½	.47	.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
							26
							27
.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
							29
.92	**.98**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
							31
							32
.01½	**.01**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.02	**.01½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.02½	**.02**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	**.09**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.0120	**.04**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.48	**.48**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
3.70	**3.30**	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
		3.50					40
.70	.....	.80	.82	**.90**	.93	.72	41
.90		.78				.72	42
						1.08	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	b3.10	.....	**4.60**	44
				c3.35			45
.96	.....	1.12	1.18	**1.30**	1.32	.92	46
1.30		1.10				.92	47
						1.51	48
3.00	.....	.....	.....	b3.24	.....	**5.30**	49
				c3.65			50
1.90	.....	1.92	1.61	**2.24**	2.25	1.25	51
2.10		1.90				1.25	52
2.65						2.25	53
4.00	.....	.....	.....	b5.10	.....	**6.85**	54
3.95				c5.60			55
4.75							56

b Plain. c Lettered.

REF0073376

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	James K. Shaw.	Samuel F. Randolph.
			Points of delivery.	
			New York.	
1	Plates, breakfast:			
2	Heavy ironstone, 8¾ to 9 inches ..... doz..	35	.47	.51
3				
4	White enamel ware ..... do...	383	1.89	
5			1.49	
6				
7	Plates, dinner:			
8	Heavy ironstone, 9¼ to 10 inches ..... do...	221	.52	.57
9				
10				
11	White enamel ware ..... do...	376	2.17	
12			1.72	
13				
14	Plates, sauce:			
15	Heavy, ironstone, 4½ to 5 inches ..... do...	126	.19½	.24
16				
17	White enamel ware ..... do...	534	1.31	
18			1.03	
19				
20				
21				
22				
23	Plates, soup:			
24	Heavy ironstone, 9¼ to 9½ inches ..... do...	45	.47	.54
25				
26	White enamel ware ..... do...	102		
27				
28	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch ..... do...	18	1.14	
29			1.14	
30	Salt sprinklers, glass ..... do...	110	.25	
31			.25	
32			.25	
33			.27	
34	Tumblers ..... do...	544	.19	
35				
36				
37	Washbowls and pitchers:			
38	Heavy ironstone (24 pieces) ..... do...	32	5.48	
39			5.48	
40	White enamel ware (24 pieces) ..... do...	10	17.84	6.24
41			14.08	
42				

advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Rowland A. Robbins.	Gimbel Brothers.	Harry B. Lyford.	United States Trading Co.	John Mansfield.	Wm. R. Nye.	Burke C. Herrick.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.		Chicago.	New York.			Chicago.	
.60	.57		.55	.50		.52	1
			.70	.60		.42	2
			.56	.69			3
a 1.10		1.60	1.23	1.88			4
a 1.12		1.95	1.45				5
b 1.30							6
b 1.32							7
.70	.66		.60	.55		.60	8
			.62	.69		.52	9
			.85	.79			10
a 1.10		1.95	1.35	2.18			11
b 1.30		2.25	1.50				12
		1.95					13
.27	.20		.24	.25		.24	14
			.35	.38			15
				.38			16
a .85		1.32	.00	1.30			17
b 1.10		1.20	1.00				18
			1.10				19
			1.15				20
			1.20				21
			1.35				22
.60	.57		.55	.50		.60	23
			.56	.60		.52	24
			.70	.69			25
a 1.10		2.55	1.45	2.45			26
b 1.30		2.85	1.75				27
		1.10			1.08		28
							29
	.27		.25	.25			30
			.25	.50			31
							32
							33
	.20		.19	.18		.17	34
			.19			.16	35
			.40				36
6.95	7.25		5.94	5.48		6.08	37
				5.96		6.00	38
				8.50			39
a 8.40		9.25	11.90	17.50			40
b 9.20		15.05	14.03				41
			13.50				42

a Plain. b Lettered.

REF0073377

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.	United States School Furniture Co.	Werner School Book Co.	Geo. A. Plimpton.	W. J. C. Dulany.	American Book Co.	David A. Tower.	Franklin Publishing Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.		New York.	New York or Chicago.	
	ARITHMETICS.									
1	Milne's Elements of Arithmetic.....doz..	288				(1) 2.90	2.88			1
2	Milne's Standard Arithmetic.....do...	129				6.30	6.24			2
3	Milne's Mental Arithmetic.....do...	111				3.40	3.36			3
	CHARTS.									
4	Appleton's Reading.....no..	14	6.47			6.50			6.50	4
5	Butler's Reading.....do..	14	4.19			4.20				5
6	Complete School Charts (Franklin Publishing Co.).....no.	39				9.75			10.00	6
7	Primary Language Studies, Part 1 (Franklin Publishing Co.)...no..	63				12.25			12.50	7
8	Natural History Studies (Franklin Publishing Co.).....no..	46				17.25			17.50	8
	Mason's New Music:									
9	First series.....do...	14			a8.50	7.43				9
10	Second series.....do...	7			a8.50	7.43				10
11	Third series.....do...	6			a8.50	7.43				11
	DRAWING.									
12	Drawing paper, 8 by 11, 100 sheets in pack.....packs..	3,549				.05½	.05			12
13						.08	.08			13
	GEOGRAPHIES.									
14	Barnes's Elementary.....doz..	274				5.32	5.28			14
15	Frye's Primary Geography...do...	93			6.00	5.91				15
16	Natural Elementary Geography (Redway).....doz..	50				5.80	5.76			16
17	Natural Advanced Geography (Redway).....doz..	9				12.10	12.00			17
18	Werner's Introductory Geography.....doz..	97		5.28		3.28				18
19	Klemm's Relief Maps for pupils' hands (W. B. Harrison)....doz..	*81				.55				19
20						1.10				20
21						1.10				21
22						1.60				22
	HISTORY, UNITED STATES.									
23	Scudder's Short History.....doz..	*21				5.95				23
24	Eggleston's First Book of American History.....doz..	79				5.80	5.76			24
25	Burton, Story of Our Country (Werner Co.).....doz..	49½		5.76		5.75				25

†"All or none." My bid is for all or none of the following: Arithmetics, geographies, history United States, language and grammar, orthography, readers, readers supplemental, manuals for teachers, penmanship, Daw's How We Are Governed, Gow's Good Morals, &c., Webster's Dictionaries (except International), and Spencerian Practice Papers.

* Will be purchased in open market.

a With easel.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	United States School Furniture Co.	Werner School Book Co.	Geo. A. Plimpton.	W. J. C. Dulany.	American Book Co.	David A. Tower.	Franklin Publishing Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.		New York.	New York or Chicago.	
	HISTORY, UNITED STATES—cont'd.									
26	McMaster's School History of United States.....doz..	58				(1) 9.65	9.60			26
27	Montgomery's Beginners' American History.....doz..	33			6.00	5.94				27
	LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR.									
	Language Lessons:									
28	Chas. De Garmo, Book 1...doz..	82		2.88		2.88				28
29	Chas. De Garmo, Book 2...do...	37		3.84		3.84				29
30	Metcalf's Elementary English, dozen.....	113				3.87	3.84			30
31	Metcalf's English Grammar...doz..	23				5.80	5.76			31
	ORTHOGRAPHY.									
32	Sever's Progressive Speller...doz..	*24				2.45				32
33	Sentence and Word Book, Johonnot.....doz..	37				2.34	2.28			33
34	Patterson's American Word Book.....doz..	42				2.43	2.40			34
	READERS.									
	McGuffey's Revised Eclectic:									
35	First.....doz..	222				1.60	1.68			35
36	Second.....do...	115				2.93	2.88			36
37	Third.....do...	56				4.07	4.08			37
38	Fourth.....do...	27				4.85	4.80			38
39	Werner's Primer.....do...	231		2.88		1.88				39
	READERS, SUPPLEMENTAL.									
	Baldwin's School Reading, by grades:									
40	First year.....do...	86				2.43	2.40			40
41	Second year.....do...	79				3.40	3.36			41

†"All or none." My bid is for all or none of the following: Arithmetics, geographies, history United States, language and grammar, orthography, readers, readers supplemental, manuals for teachers, penmanship, Daw's How We Are Governed, Gow's Good Morals, Webster's Dictionaries (except International), and Spencerian Practice Papers.

* Will be purchased in open market.

REF0073378

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Werner School Book Co.	Geo. A. Plimpton.	W. J. C. Dulany.	American Book Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York or Chicago	New York.	New York or Chicago.		
	READERS, SUPPLEMENTAL—continued.						
	Baldwin's School Reading, by grades:				(1)		
1	Third year.....doz..	68	.....	.....	4.35	3.84	1
2	Fourth and fifth years, combined ..do...	56	.....	.....	6.75	5.76	2
	Normal course (Silver, Burdett & Co.):						
3	Second Reader.....do...	*24	.....	.....	3.62	.....	3
4	Third Reader.....do...	*23	.....	.....	4.83	.....	4
5	Fourth Reader.....do...	*29	.....	.....	5.95	.....	5
6	Alternate Second Reader.....do...	*38	.....	.....	3.75	.....	6
7	Alternate Third Reader.....do...	*22	.....	.....	5.00	.....	7
8	Alternate Fourth Reader .....do...	a 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	Second to third grades.						
9	Johonnot, Cats and Dogs .....doz..	24	.....	.....	1.66	1.68	9
10	Bass, Nature's Stories for Young Readers, dozen	*24	.....	.....	2.45	.....	10
11			.....	.....	3.45	.....	11
12	The First Nature Reader, Beebe & Kingsley (Werner Co.).....doz..	44	3.36	.....	3.85	.....	12
13	Nature's Byways, Nellie W. Ford (The Morse Co.).....doz..	*24½	.....	.....	2.68	.....	13
14	Stories of the Red Children, Dorothy Brooks (Ed. Pub. Co.).....doz..	*29	.....	.....	2.98	.....	14
15			.....	.....	2.98	.....	15
	Third to fourth grades.						
16	Dana's Plants and Their Children .....doz..	9	.....	.....	6.30	6.24	16
17	Johonnot, Feathers and Furs.....do...	4	.....	.....	2.90	2.88	17
18	Lane's Stories for Children .....do...	19	.....	.....	2.43	2.40	18
19	Spear, Leaves and Flowers .....do...	*7½	.....	.....	2.45	.....	19
20	Andrews, Stories Mother Nature Told Her Children.....doz..	5	.....	5.00	4.95	.....	20
21	Kelly, Leaves from Nature's Story Book, dozen	*10	.....	.....	3.98	.....	21
22	Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans, Edw. Eggleston (Am. Book Co.).doz..	32	.....	.....	3.88	3.84	22
23	Legends of the Red Children, Mara L. Pratt (Werner Book Co.) .....doz..	30	2.88	.....	2.85	.....	23
24	Short Stories of Our Shy Neighbors, Mrs. A. B. Kelley (Am. Book Co.).....doz..	15	.....	.....	4.85	4.80	24
25	Stories of American Life and Adventure, Edw. Eggleston (Am. Book Co.).....doz..	23	.....	.....	4.85	4.80	25
26	Wright's Seaside and Wayside, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.....doz..	*22	.....	.....	2.40	.....	26
27			.....	.....	3.40	.....	27
28			.....	.....	4.99	.....	28
29			.....	.....	8.99	.....	29
30	Hall, Little Flower People.....do...	9	.....	4.00	3.95	.....	30
	Fourth to fifth grades.						
	Johonnot:						
31	Wings and Fins .....doz..	4½	.....	.....	3.88	3.84	31
32	Claws and Hoofs.....do...	3	.....	.....	5.25	5.16	32
	Andrews:						
33	Seven Little Sisters.....do...	5	.....	5.00	4.95	.....	33
34	Each and All.....do...	3	.....	5.00	4.95	.....	34
35	Baldwin's Fairy Stories and Fables....do...	13	.....	.....	3.40	3.36	35
36	Pratt, American History Stories, 4 volumes, dozen.....	*8½	.....	.....	3.45	.....	36
37			.....	.....	4.98	.....	37
	Newell:						
38	From Seed to Leaf.....doz..	6	.....	5.00	4.95	.....	38
39	Flower and Fruit .....do...	4	.....	8.00	7.90	.....	39
40	The Story of Columbus (Ed. Pub. Co.) .do...	*4½	.....	.....	3.98	.....	40
41			.....	.....	5.95	.....	41

(1) "All or none." My bid is for all or none of the following: Arithmetics, geographies, history United States, language and grammar, orthography, readers, readers supplemental, manuals for teachers, penmanship, Dav's How We Are Governed, Gow's Good Morals, Webster's Dictionaries (except International), and Spencerian Practice Papers.

* To be purchased in open market.

a No bid received.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	U. S. School Furniture Co.	Werner School Book Co.	Geo. A. Plimpton.	W. J. C. Dulany.	American Book Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.		
	READERS, SUPPLEMENTAL—continued.							
	Fourth to fifth grades—Continued.					(1)		
1	Our Fatherland (Ed. Pub. Co.) .....doz..	*5	.....	.....	.....	4.95	.....	1
2	Stories of Colonial Children (Ed. Pub. Co.).do...	*14	.....	.....	.....	3.95	.....	2
3			.....	.....	.....	5.95	.....	3
4	A First Book in American History, Edw. Eggleston (Am. Book Co.) .....doz..	13	.....	.....	.....	5.80	5.76	4
5	Fifty Famous Stories Retold, James Baldwin (Am. Pub. Co.) .....doz..	20	.....	.....	.....	3.40	3.36	5
6	Old Greek Stories, James Baldwin (Am. Book Co.) .....doz..	10½	.....	.....	.....	4.35	4.32	6
	Fifth to sixth grades.							
7	Guerber's Story of the Romans.....doz..	15½	.....	.....	.....	5.80	5.76	7
8	Guerber's Story of the Chosen People..do...	10½	.....	.....	.....	5.80	5.76	8
9	Johonnot, Flyers, Creepers, and Swimmers .....doz..	9	.....	.....	.....	3.88	3.84	9
10	Baldwin, Lessons in Physiology (Werner Co.) .....doz..	20	.....	3.36	.....	3.35	.....	10
11			.....	.....	.....	4.78	.....	11
12	Pratt, The Great West.....do...	*4	.....	.....	.....	2.87	.....	12
13			.....	.....	.....	4.95	.....	13
	Pathfinder Physiology:							
14	No. 1, Child's Health Primer.....do...	21	.....	.....	.....	2.92	2.88	14
15	No. 2, Young People's Physiology ...do...	21	.....	.....	.....	4.85	4.80	15
	Stickney:							
16	Robinson Crusoe.....do...	*7	.....	.....	.....	3.45	.....	16
17	Swiss Family Robinson .....do...	4	.....	.....	4.00	4.45	.....	17
18	Ed. Pub. Co., Stories of Industry, 2 vols..do...	*7½	.....	.....	.....	3.83	.....	18
19			.....	.....	.....	5.95	.....	19
	Moore:							
20	Pilgrims and Puritans .....do...	4	.....	.....	8.00	5.95	.....	20
21	The Colony and Commonwealth.....do...	2½	.....	.....	6.00	5.95	.....	21
22	Around the World, C. F. Carroll (The Morse Co.) .....doz..	*21	.....	.....	.....	3.84	.....	22
23	Our Own Country (Silver, Burdett & Co.).do..	*10½	.....	.....	.....	5.05	.....	23
24	Our American Neighbors (Silver, Burdett & Co.).....doz..	*13	.....	.....	.....	6.05	.....	24
25	The Geographical Reader and Primer (Am. Book Co.) .....doz..	8	.....	.....	.....	5.80	5.76	25
26	Popular Science Reader, James Monteith (Am. Book Co.).....doz..	10	.....	.....	.....	7.25	7.20	26
27	Historical Reader (The Morse Co.).....do...	*8	.....	.....	.....	6.91	.....	27
	MANUALS FOR TEACHERS.							
28	Popular Gymnastics, Betz (A. Flanagan). No..	42	.55	.....	.....	.48	.....	28
29	Light Gymnastics, Betz (A. Flanagan) ..do...	42	.70	.....	.....	.61	.....	29
30	Free Gymnastics, Betz (A. Flanagan) ...do...	37	.70	.....	.....	.61	.....	30
31	Gymnastic Tactics, Betz (A. Flanagan)..do...	17	.70	.....	.....	.61	.....	31
32	Songs, Games, and Rhymes (Milton, Bradley Co.) .....No..	*94	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	32
33	Songs of the Nation (Johnson).....do...	*655	.....	.....	.....	.53	.....	33
34	Primary Methods, American Book Co ...do...	37	.....	.....	.....	.50	.48	34
35	First Principles of Agriculture, Voorhees (Silver, Burdett & Co.) .....No..	*152	.....	.....	.....	.61	.....	35

(1) All or none. My bid is for all or none of the following: Arithmetics, geographies, history United States, language and grammar, orthography, readers, readers supplemental, manuals for teachers, penmanship, Davies's How We are Governed, Gow's Good Morals, Webster's Dictionaries (except International), and Spencerian Practice Papers.

* To be purchased in open market.

REF0073379

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	U. S. School Furniture Co.	Geo. A. Plimpton.	W. J. C. Dulany.	Merrill, Maynard & Co.	American Book Co.	David A. Tower.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	New York.	N. Y. or Chic.	New York.	N. Y. or Chic.	New York.	
	MANUALS FOR TEACHERS—continued.								
1	Drawing Simplified, Augsburg.....No.	*76			(1) .83				1
2	Primary Manual Training, Cutler.....do.	*36			.60				2
3	A B C of Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Nissen.....No.	*12			.60				3
4	Progressive Lessons in Needlework, Hapgood.....No.	44		5.00	.42				4
5				7.50	.61				5
6	Educational Manual Training, Schwartz.....No.	*21			.81				6
7	The Sloyd System of Woodworking, Hoffman.....No.	21			.82		.80		7
8	Handbook of Sloyd, Salomon.....do.	*19			1.25				8
9	Bench Work in Wood, Goss.....do.	53		7.00	.58				9
10	Easy Experiments in Physics, Preston Smith (Morse Co.).....No.	*150			.40				10
11	Simple Lessons in the Study of Nature, Isabella G. Oakley (W. B. Harrison).....No.	*124			.43				11
12	Household Economy, Kitchen Garden Association (I. B. T. & Co.).....No.	64			.36		.34		12
	SINGING.								
13	Carmina for the Sunday School...doz.	50			4.50				13
14	Tilden's Common School Song Reader.....doz.	37		3.60	2.95				14
15	Mason's New Second Music Reader.do.	28		4.00	3.84				15
16	Mason's New Third Music Reader...do.	16		4.00	3.84				16
17	Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1 to 6 combined, with music.....doz.	289			10.00				17
18					7.05				18
19	Graves's School Hymnary.....do.	13			4.85				19
	PENMANSHIP.								
20	Spencerian Vertical Penmanship, common school course, 1 to 6....doz.	655			.78		.77		20
	Sheldon's Vertical Writing:								
21	Elementary, 1 to 4.....do.	*210			.59				21
22	Grammar, 1 to 6.....do.	*196			.78				22
23	Normal Review System of Writing (regular course, 10 Nos., 1 to 10).doz.	*11			.80				23
24	Merrill's Vertical Penmanship, 6 Nos., 1 to 6 (Mayn., Merrill & Co.)..doz.	630			.76	.77			24
25	Common Sense Copy Books, 6 Nos., 1 to 6 (A. Lovell & Co.).....doz.	*111			.56				25
	PEGISTERS, SCHOOL.								
26	Adams's and Blackman's.....do.	7			3.30				26
27	Adams's Union School.....do.	7			3.30				27
28	Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Standard.....doz.	2			5.82		5.76		28
29	White's New Common School....do.	12			5.82		5.76		29
	SLATES.								
30	7 by 11 inches.....do.	283	.38		.35			.689	30
31			.68		.72				31
32					.72				32
33	8 by 12 inches.....do.	345	.42		.43			.80	33
34			.84		.85				34
35					.85				35

†All or none. My bid is for all or none of the following: Arithmetics, geographies, history United States, language and grammar, orthography, readers, readers supplemental, manuals for teachers, penmanship, Dawes's How We are Governed, Gow's Good Morals, Webster's Dictionaries (except International), and Spencerian Practice Papers.

*To be purchased in open market.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	U. S. School Furniture Co.	Rand, McNally & Co.	W. J. C. Dulany.	John W. Carry, jr.	Leopold J. Stern.	Lawrence W. Ahrens.	David A. Tower.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.		New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.			
	WALL MAPS.									
1	Arizona.....No.	1			(1) 2.15					1
2										2
3	California.....do.	2		a .90	1.98					3
4				b 1.70						4
5	Colorado.....do.	1		a .90	1.98					5
6				b 1.70						6
7	Hemispheres (outline).....do.	31	1.19	a 1.10	2.42					7
8			1.74	b 1.90						8
9	Indian Territory.....do.	3		a 1.25	1.98					9
10				b 2.10						10
11	Minnesota.....do.	6		a .90	1.98					11
12				b 1.70						12
13	Montana.....do.	1			3.20					13
14	Nebraska.....do.	6		a .90	2.15					14
15				b 1.70						15
16	North America (outline).....do.	30	1.19	a 1.10	2.42					16
17			1.74	b 1.90						17
18	North Dakota.....do.	1		a .90	1.98					18
19				b 1.70						19
20	Oklahoma.....do.	6		a 1.25	1.98					20
21				b 2.10						21
22	Oregon.....do.	2			3.20					22
23	South Dakota.....do.	8		a .90	1.98					23
24				b 1.70						24
25	United States, large.....do.	65		b 2.10	d 4.35					25
26				b 3.00						26
27	United States (outline).....do.	8	1.19	a 1.10	2.33					27
28			1.74	b 1.90						28
29	Utah.....do.	1			1.40					29
30	Wisconsin.....do.	2		a .90	1.98					30
31				b 1.70						31
32	Wyoming.....do.	3			1.98					32
	MISCELLANEOUS.									
33	Blackboards, 3 by 4 feet, revolving, complete.....No.	31	4.85		5.70	5.61	5.48	c 30.50	5.75	33
34	Blackboard erasers.....doz.	118	.51		.35				.37	34
35			.26		.42					35
36			.35		.29					36
37			.27		.42					37
38					.47					38
39					3.50					39
40					.23					40
41	Bible, a medium size.....No.	1111			.30					41
42	Call bells.....do.	63	.60		.99					42
43	Crayon, chalk, white, dustless, boxes.....	1,300	.072		.055					43
44					.60					44
45					.069					45
46					.076					46
47					.076					47
48	Crayon, chalk, colored, assorted, boxes.....	403	.16		.15					48
49			.42		.40					49
50					.44					50

†"All or none" of arithmetics, geographies, history United States, language and grammar, orthography, readers, readers supplemental, manuals for teachers, penmanship, Dawes, How we are Governed Gow's Good Morals, Webster's dictionaries (except International), and Spencerian practice paper.

a Mounted on cloth, common rollers.

b In diamond cases, as per sample of large U. S. map.

c Per dozen.

d Johnston's Imperial, in case, spring roller, 72 by 63.

REF0073380

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—cont'd.	Quantity awarded.	U. S. School Furniture Co.	Leopold J. Stern.	Lawrence W. Ahrens.	Read, McNally & co.	Geo. A. Plimpton.	W. J. C. Dulany.	American Book Co.	David A. Tower.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	New York.		Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.		New York.	
	MISCELLANEOUS—cont'd.										
1	How we are governed, Dawes.....No..	33					10.00	(1) .82			1
	Globes of the world:										
2	Large.....No.	5	2.75			*k* 2.75		6.00			2
3			4.00			*l* 3.50					3
4	Medium.....do...	7	1.75			*k* 1.30		1.80			4
5			2.50			*l* 2.00					5
6	Good morals and gentle manners, Gow.....No...	13						.62	.80		6
7	Ink wells.....doz..	139						.11½			7
8	Music books, instruction for organ.....No.	62						.90			8
9	Pencils, slate, sharpened, M.....	182						.87		*m*.08½	9
10	Plaster paris.....lbs..	353						.15			10
11	Slated blackboard cloth, square yards.....	429	.25	.26	*g* .33			.33			11
12					*h* .41			.45			12
13					*i* .44						13
14					*j* .47						14
15	Slating brushes, first quality.....No..	51						.24			15
16	Thermometers.....do...	234						.59			16
17	Wallslating, liquid.gals..	58	1.85		1.67			1.70			17
	Webster's Dictionary:										
18	Primary.....doz..	7						4.65	4.50		18
19	Common school.do.	18						6.98	6.96		19
20	High-school.....do...	5						9.48	9.36		20
21	Academic.....do..	21						14.50	14.40		21
22	International, unabridged.....No..	19	*e* 9.25					*f* 8.50	*e* 8.50		22
23			*f* 8.50					*e* 9.25	*f* 9.25		23
	Spencerian practice paper for penmanship:										
24	(*a*) Small.....sheets..	101,200						.11½	.14	.03½	24
25	(*b*) Large.....do...	135,900						.16½	.16	.06½	25
26	Miss Beitce's ruling attachment for blackboards.....No..	20						1.50			20

1 "All or none" of arithmetics, geographies, history United States, language and grammar, orthography, readers, readers supplemental, manuals for teachers, penmanship, Dawes, How we are Governed, Gow's Good Morals, Webster's dictionaries (except International), and Spencerian practice paper.

e Indexed. *f* Plain. *g* 36 inches, 1 side. *h* 36 inches, 2 sides. *i* 48 inches, 1 side. *j* 48 inches, 2 sides. *k* Wood stand. *l* Nickel stand. *m* Per 100.

SUPPLIES

FOR THE

PACIFIC COAST AGENCIES,

AWARDED IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF MAY 20, 1898.

REF0073381

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.

Number.	SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES	Quantity awarded.	Eagle Cracker and Bread Co.	Arthur J. Foster.	Western Meat Co.	Thos. E. Chadbourne.	J. A. Folger & Co.	Max J. Brandenstein.	Portland Cracker Co.	Augustus Bray.	Getz Bros. & Co.
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, pounds	62,275			*b* 9.17						.0899
2	Beans (about one-half pink, balance white), 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..	70,100		*a* 1.96						*c* 1.94	
3				*a* 1.96						*c* 1.99	
4										*c* 1.96	
5										*c* 1.84	
6	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..	62,040					9.10				
7							8.73				
8							8.55				
9											
10											
11											
12	Hard bread, best quality used by the Army, put up in strong boxes of 50 pounds each .....lbs..	22,100	*b* 3.55	3.34		.03½			.03		
13	Hominy, good merchantable quality, sound, clean, put up in double bags, the inner bag of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny ...lbs..	10,700		2.01							
14	Lard, "prime steam," in tin cans of 10 pounds net each, packed in strong boxes, not to exceed 100 pounds in any one box .....lbs..	28,650			*b* 8.05						.0869
15					*b* 8.30						
16	Mess pork, well preserved, sound, and sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped.....bbls..	24			14.90						15.65
17	Rolled oats, good quality, in pasteboard boxes of 2 pounds each, packed in cases of from 50 to 60 pounds .....lbs..	27,100		4.09							

a 35,000 pounds only. *b* Per hundredweight. *c* 35,000 pounds white beans.

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.

Sol. W. Ehrman.	Gustav Wormser.	Hernan Levi.	Henry Harnes.	Simon Erlanger.	Webster Jones.	William Cluff.	John F. English.	William Haas.	Edward Pond.	Isadore Lievre.	Henry Cahen.	Clarence W. Coburn.	Richard M. Nason.	Leon Greenbaum.	Number.
			8.90						.086						1
1.95	*d* 2.05	*e* 2.93		2.74			2.89				*i* 2.85				2
2.75		*f* 1.98		2.04			*h* 2.14				*i* 2.90				3
		g 2.05		1.98			*h* 2.14				*i* 2.30				4
				1.84							*i* 1.99				5
8.15	.03½	7.54			.1039	9.74		.09		*j* .09½				*m* .10½	6
8.75		8.05			.0957			.08½		*j* .09½				*m* .10½	7
		8.82			.0892			.08½		*j* .09					8
								.08½		*j* .08½					9
								.08		*j* .09					10
								.07½							11
3.30		3.31													12
		1.71				1.90		.03							13
		.03½	8.35						.08						14
															15
			15.25						.085						16
3.75		3.18				3.90		.04							17

d 30,000 pounds small white only. *e* 35,000 pounds pink beans. *f* 35,100 pounds large white beans. *g* 35,100 pounds small white beans. *h* 35,050 pounds pink beans.

i {35,000 pounds pink beans. {35,000 pounds white beans. *j* 8,775 pounds. *k* 4,725 pounds. {6,750 pounds. *m* 10,500 pounds.

REF0073382

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under adver

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES—cont'd.	Quantity awarded.	Eagle Cracker and Bread Co.	Arthur J. Foster.	Western Meat Co.	Thos. E. Chadbourne.	J. A. Folger & Co.	Max J. Brandenstein.	Portland Cracker Co.	Augustus Bray.	Getz Bros. & Co.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
18	Rice, good quality, delivered in double bags, the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one of gunny, pounds	23,000	.....	5.17	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....
19								.05½			
20	Salt, coarse, delivered in good double gunnies.....lbs..	6,500	.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02375
21	Salt, fine, fit for table use, put up in small bags, delivered in good double gunnies.....lbs..	22,200	.....	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a.00525
22	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..	62,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Tea, Oolong, superior to fine-trade classification .....lbs..	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32½	.....	.....	.....
24								.37			
25								.34½			
26								.25			

a 10-pound bags, 10 to bale.

lisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES—Continued.

Sol. W. Ehrman.	Gustav Wormser.	Herman Levi.	Henry Harnes.	Simon Erlanger.	Webster Jones.	William Cluff.	John F. English.	William Haas.	Edward Pond.	Isadore Lievre.	Henry Cahen.	Clarence W. Coburn.	Richard M. Nason.	Leon Greenbaum.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.															
5.65	5.00	5.09	.....	.....	.0649	.05½	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
5.20		5.50			.0524										19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b.45	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b.80	.....	.....	21
.05½	5.67	5.65	.....	.....	.05725	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.27	.27	.28½	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32½	.....	.....	.40	.45	23
					.32					.23½				.28	24
					.27										25
															26

b Per hundredweight.

REF0073383

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GROCERIES.

Number.	CLASS No. 8. GROCERIES.	Quantity awarded.	Arthur J. Foster.	Arthur A. Castle.	J. A. Folger & Co.	Wakefield Baker.	Solomon W. Ehrman.	Gustav Wormser.	Herman Levi.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
1	Allspice, ground, in ¼ and 1 pound tins.....lbs..	84			.18		.13½	.15	.15
2					.16				
3					.12				
4									
5	Apples, dried, crop of 1893.....do...	16,000		.04½			.07½	.05½	.0464
6				.04½			.05		
7							.04½		
8	* Baking powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ½ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each .....lbs..	5,190	c.25½		.28		b.19½	.26	b.20
9			b.20½		.16		c.22½		c.23
10					.13				
11									
12									
13									
14	Bath brick .....doz..	23				.40	.40		
15	Beeswax.....lbs..	26							
16	Boxes bluing.....doz..	147					.55	.14½	.09
17									
18	Candles, adamantine, 6's .....lbs..	700					.07½	.07½	.077
19	Cassia, ground, in ¼ and 1 pound tins.....lbs..	96			.28		.21	.26	b.20
20					.24				c.22
21					.16				
22									
23	Cloves, ground, in ¼ and 1 pound tins.....lbs..	76			.18		.12½	.10	a.12
24					.10				b.14
25					.12				
26									
27	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages, pounds	1,300	.0437				.036	.04½	.039
28	Cream tartar, in ¼ and 1 pound tins, pounds	129			.24		.32½	.35	a.27½
29					.18		.17½	.18	a.10
30					.13½				b.29½
31									b.18
32	Ginger, ground, in ¼ and 1 pound tins.....lbs..	174			.15		.14	.16	a.12½
33					.13				b.14½
34					.10				
35									
36	Hops, fresh, pressed.....lbs..	270					.08	.09	.10
37	Lye, concentrated .....doz..	255					.70	.75	.46
38							.47½		.71
39									.74½
40	Matches.....gross..	185					.26	.22½	.23
41	Mustard, ground.....lbs..	120			.09½		.14½	.16	.10
42					.09				
43					.06½				

* Baking powder containing alum will not be considered. a 1 pound.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES.

Webster Jones.	William Cluff.	Harry Cuss.	William Haas.	Frederick J. Boselly.	Isaac L. Houser.	Thomas R. Hayes.	Isidore Levyn.	Leon Greenbaum.	August Schilling.	Henry Cahen.	Edward H. Horton.	Richard M. Nason.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.													
.19½	.14				.21		b.15	.18	.24½				1
							b.12						2
							a.13½						3
							a.10½						4
			.07							.06½			5
			.05							.0470			6
										.04½			7
.34½	.22		.24	b.19	.27½		c.27½	.30	c.39				8
			.21½	c.20	.28½		c.24½		c.34				9
							c.22		c.30				10
							b.19		b.33½				11
									b.29½				12
									b.26½				13
		.37½											14
						.31					.30	.27½	15
.48			.09				.00						16
							.49						17
			.10										18
.24½	.31				.28		b.21	.29	.46½				19
							b.18						20
							c.19½						21
							c.16½						22
.21	.14				.21		b.12	.21	.348				23
							b.09						24
							a.10½						25
							a.07½						26
	.03½		.05				.04½						27
.23½	.30						b.34½	.31	.42				28
	.20						b.15						29
							a.33						30
							a.13½						31
.19½	.14				.21		b.15	.17½	.294				32
							b.12						33
							a.13½						34
							a.10½						35
													36
			.07				.09						37
.72½	.43½		.80										38
													39
		.19	.22½										40
					12½		.18	.18					41
.21	.14						.12						42
													43

b ½ pound. c ½ pound.

REF0073384

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Arthur J. Foster.	Arthur A. Castle.	J. A. Folger & Co.	Solomon W. Ehrman.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
1	Peaches, dried, crop of 1898.....lbs..	23,800	.....	.05½	.....	.08
2				.06		.07
3				.06½		
4	Pepper, black, ground, in ¼ and 1 pound tins, pounds.....	715	.....	.....	.19½	.13½
5					.17	
6					.14	
7						
8	Prunes, dried, crop of 1898.....lbs..	29,400	.....	.03	.....	.04½
9				.03½		.04
10				.03½		
11				.04½		
12						
13	Soap, laundry, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished.....lbs..	63,800	*.0257	.....	.....	.02½
14			.0214			.0220
15	Soap, toilet, "Ivory" or equal.....do...	9,250	a.09	.....	.....	.06½
16						.05
17						.06½
18						.05½
19						.07½
20	Soda, standard quality, in pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.....lbs..	505	.....	.....	.07½	.05½
21	Soda, washing.....do...	11,800	.....	.....	.....	.0075
22	Starch, in boxes not exceeding 40 pounds...do...	3,320	.0404	.....	.....	.03½
23	Syrup: In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons, gallons.....	550	b.099	.....	.....	.09½
24			b.124			
25						
26						
27	In 5-gallon 1C tin cans, cased.....galls..	6,075	.1305	.....	.....	.14½
28			.162			
29						
30						
31	Vinegar: In barrels.....do...	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
32						
33						
34						
35	In kegs.....do...	615	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—For wooden ware, etc., see Class 10.
* In boxes of 80 pounds, net.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

GROCERIES—Continued.

Gustav Wormser.	Herman Levi.	Webster Jones.	William Cluff.	William Haas.	Isaac L. Houser.	Isadore Lievre.	Leon Greenbaum.	Henry Cahen.	August Schilling.	John F. English.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											
.08½	.0617	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	1
								.06½			2
								.06½			3
.16	e.11½	.18	.14	.15	.20	d.12	.14	.....	.228	.....	4
	d.13½					d.09					5
						e.10½					6
						e.07½					7
.04½	.0389	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	e.04½	.....	.....	8
.04½								e.03½			9
								e.03½			10
								e.02½			11
								e.03½			12
.0270	.0233½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
	.0243½										14
.06½	.049	.....	.....	f.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.11											16
											17
											18
											19
.06	.054	.07	.06	.....	.....	.04½	.05½	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.75	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.04	.0386	.....	.03½	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.08½	.847	.....	.....	.12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	.1069										24
	.953										25
	.1167										26
.13½	.1293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
	.1510										28
	.1308										29
	.1705										30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.19	.....	.....	.16½	31
				.09							32
				.07							33
				.09							34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20½	35

a { 10 ounce cakes, 275 pounds only.
  { 6 ounce cakes, 850 pounds only.
  { 4 ounce cakes, 3,100 pounds only.
b Barrels, containing 32 gallons.
c Sizes 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, 90-100; ungraded, 80-90, respectively.
d ½ pound.
e 1 pound.
f Per cake.

REF0073385

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity awarded.	Alonzo A. Watkins.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.
1	Bowls, pint:		
2	Ironstone ..... doz...	17	.....
3	White enamel ware ..... do...	141	1.60
4			
5			
6			
7	Bowls, quart:		
8	Ironstone ..... do...	28	.....
9	White enamel ware ..... do...	141	2.20
10			
11			
12			
13	Burners, lamp, heavy:		
14	No. 1 ..... do...	16	.....
15	No. 2 ..... do...	32	.....
	Chambers with covers, ironstone ..... do...	11	.....
	Crocks, with covers:		
16	1-gallon ..... do...	5	.....
17	2-gallon ..... do...	7	.....
18	3-gallon ..... do...	12	.....
19	Cruets, vinegar ..... do...	84	.....
20			
21	Cups, coffee:		
22	Heavy ironstone ..... do...	55	.....
23	White enamel ware ..... do...	105	1.60
24			
25			
26	Cups and saucers:		
27	Coffee, ironstone ..... do...	119	.....
28	Coffee, white enamel ware ..... do...	142	2.60
29			
30			
31			
32			
33			
34	Tea, ironstone ..... do...	30	.....
35	Tea, white enamel ware ..... do...	59	2.60
36			
37			
38			
39			
40			
41	Dishes, meat:		
42	Ironstone, 14-inch ..... do...	5	.....
43	14-inch, white enamel ware ..... do...	27	5.75
44			
45	16-inch, white enamel ware ..... do...	9	7.25
46			
	Dishes, vegetable:		
47	Ironstone, without covers ..... do...	36	.....
48			
49			
50	White enamel ware ..... do...	59	8.50
51			11.50
52			

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Maurice Block.	Harry Cuna.	Henry Seller.	Philip Lowengart.	Jno. Mansfield.	Charles F. Tay.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
							1
.74			.71				2
.50							3
	a 1.18	2.00		1.85	1.58		4
	a 1.65	**2.15**			1.70		5
	b 1.35				1.40		6
	b 1.10				1.55		7
.89			**.90**				8
.60							9
	c 1.84	2.10		2.20	2.10		10
	c 1.49	**2.10**			2.40		11
	d 1.80				1.85		12
	d 1.78				1.90		13
.45	.46		.43				14
.65	.69		.64				15
5.37			5.38				16
2.16			2.10				17
4.32			4.00				18
6.48			5.90				19
1.10			1.35				20
.70							21
.59			**.45**				22
	1.38	1.50		.40	1.38	1.50	23
	1.30	1.75			**1.58**		24
		1.85			1.18		25
		1.35					26
.872			.90				27
	2.14	2.50		2.58	2.48	2.65	28
	2.15	2.75			2.82		29
		2.90			2.50		30
		3.00					31
		3.10					32
		2.35					33
		2.70					34
.73			.75				35
	1.98	2.50		2.35	2.32	2.50	36
		2.70			2.62		37
		2.75			1.90		38
		3.00					39
		2.35					40
		2.70					41
3.35			3.38				42
2.20							43
	e 3.32	4.50		4.95	5.56		44
	e 4.23	4.20			**3.50**		45
	4.27	5.80		6.10	6.94		46
	5.50	5.40			**4.45**		47
1.30			1.13				48
1.33			1.35				49
2.02			2.03				50
	f 2.09	**2.75**		10.65	8.31		51
		2.40			11.12		52
		2.65			13.92		

a 21 dozen only.
b 10½ dozen only.
c 21 dozen only.
d 10 dozen only.
e 8 dozen only.
f 35 dozen only.

Can furnish the balance in 70 days.

REF0073386

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.	Andrew Carrigan.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
	Globes:			
1	Lantern ..... doz..	17	*.58	
2	For tubular street lamps ..... do...	7	3.68	
3	Lamp shades, paper, with wire rims ..... do...	13		12.00
	Lamps:			
4	Heavy, glass or metal fount, heavy, metal bracket, with burner, chimney, and reflector, complete ..... doz..	15		
5	Heavy glass or metal fount, table, not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete ... doz...	13		
6	Student, one burner, with burner, shade, and chimney, complete ..... No..	38		
7	Safety, hand, metal, with burner and chimney, complete, dozen	1		
8	Rochester Mammoth, hanging (or equal), with burner and chimney, complete ..... No..	68		2.95
9				
10	Street, tubular, globe, with burner, complete ..... do...	24	3.70	
	Lamp chimneys:			
11	Sun burner, No. 1, extra heavy ..... doz..	41		
12				
13				
14				
15	Sun burner, No. 2, extra heavy ..... do...	182		
16				
17				
18				
19	For student lamp ..... do...	66		
20	For Rochester Mammoth lamp ..... do...	77		
21				
	Lamp wicks:			
22	No. 0, boiled ..... do...	13		
23	No. 1, boiled ..... do...	38		
24	No. 2, boiled ..... do...	122		
25	For student lamp, boiled ..... do...	55		
26	For tubular street lamps, boiled ..... do...	62		
27	For Rochester Mammoth lamps, boiled ..... do...	63		
28	Lantern, tubular safety ..... do...	8	4.10	
29				
	Pitchers:			
30	Pint, white enamel ware ..... do...	45		
31				
32				
33				
34	Quart, ironstone ..... do...	3		
35	Quart, white enamel ware ..... do...	46		
36				
37				
38				
39	Water, ironstone, 2 quart ..... do...	19		
40				
41	Water, 2-quart, white enamel ware ..... do...	66		
42				
43				
44				

*Bid of Joseph Sloss canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS - Continued.

Louis Feldman, jr.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Martin Bauer.	Maurice Block.	Harry Cuna.	Phillip Lowengart.	Henry Seller.	John Mansfield.	Charles F. Tay.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											
	.75	.45	.60		.60	.55	.51				1
		3.30		4.20			4.25				2
					.55	.45					3
					5.00		5.00				4
					4.15		4.60				5
				2.40	2.60		2.36				6
					3.30						7
				2.25	a2.25		2.58				8
					b2.10						9
		3.45		3.30			3.30				10
					.65	.64	.90				11
						.58					12
						.45					13
						.65					14
					.90	.87	1.00				15
						.75					16
						.60					17
						.80					18
				.50	.32		.32				19
				1.50	1.40	1.67	1.49				20
					1.70	1.42					21
											22
		.02			.02	.01	.02				23
.02		.02			.02	.02	.02				24
.03		.02			.03	.03	.03				25
		.11			.11		.10				26
		.58			.06	.05	.06				27
		.03			.59	.55	.65				28
	4.70	4.10	4.25		4.25	4.00	4.00				29
		3.85									
	5.75					3.99		5.00	4.80	5.56	30
										6.42	31
										5.75	32
										3.80	33
					1.33		1.35				34
	6.50					5.58		5.40	5.50	7.48	35
								6.60		6.24	36
										5.00	37
										4.05	38
					2.66		1.57				39
					1.55		2.70				40
	7.75					5.58		8.25	7.10	8.34	41
						6.28		9.25		9.20	42
										6.35	43
										6.05	44

a With shade. b Without.

REF0073387

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Maurice Block.	Harry Unna.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
1	Plates, breakfast: Ironstone, 8¼ to 9 inches.....doz..	21	.....	.....	.71	.....
2					.65	
3	White enamel ware.....do...	108	2.40	1.25	.....	1.22
4						1.40
5						1.04
	Plates, dinner:					
6	Ironstone, 9½ to 10 inches.....do...	68	.....	.....	.82	.....
7	White enamel ware.....do...	138	1.75	1.65	.....	1.42
8						1.75
9						
10						
	Plates, sauce:					
11	Ironstone, 4½ to 5 inches.....do...	78	.....	.....	.33	.....
12					.33	
13					.30	
14	White enamel ware.....do...	109	1.15	1.20	.....	*a*.86
15						*a*.69
16						*a*.61½
	Plates, soup:					
17	Ironstone, 9½ to 9¾ inches.....do...	5	.....	.....	.71	.....
18					.65	
19	White enamel ware.....do...	91	2.70	1.50	.....	1.42
20			3.00			1.75
21						
22	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamp, 7-inch, dozen.....	9	.....	.....	1.45	.....
23	Salt sprinklers, glass.....doz..	35	.....	.....	.34	.....
24	Tumblers.....do...	207	.....	.....	.24	.24½
25	Washbowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 pieces).....doz..	21	.....	.....	7.55	.....
26					8.49	

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

	Class No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.					
27	Baskets: Clothes, large.....doz..	13	.....	.....	.....	5.75
28						7.00
29						8.05
30	Measuring, ¼-bushel.....do...	3	.....	.....	.....	2.49
31	Measuring, 1-bushel.....do...	3	.....	.....	.....	5.75
32						6.50
33	Blacking, shoe.....boxes..	2,635	.....	.....	.....	.02½
34						.03½
	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, packed in cases:					
35	15-inch.....doz..	1	.....	.....	.....	1.65
36	18-inch.....do...	3	.....	.....	.....	2.59
37						3.10
38	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of 1 dozen, matted in burlaps. Samples of 1 dozen required...doz..	231	.....	.....	.....	1.85
39						1.95
40						2.05
41	Brooms, whisk.....do...	41	.....	.....	.....	.48
42						.80
43						.65
44	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlaped and crated, not over 2 in each crate.....no..	67	.....	.....	.....	3.00
45						6.75

a 60 or 70 days to deliver goods like sample.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Henry Seller.	Philip Lowengart.	John Mansfeld.	Chas. F. Tay.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Herman Levi.	Oscar F. Levy.	Fred. B. Dallam.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
									2
1.50	.....	2.05	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1.40			2.08						4
			1.20						5
.....	.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1.65	.....	2.38	1.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.50			2.62						8
			1.40						9
			1.55						10
.....	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
									12
									13
1.10	.....	1.40	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1.80									15
									16
.....	.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
									18
1.65	.....	2.75	2.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
1.55			2.94						20
			1.20						21
.....	1.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	8.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
									26

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	6.73	.....	.....	*7.50	.....	27
									28
									29
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.07	.....	.....	2.00	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	5.31	.....	.....	5.75	.....	31
									32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.036	33
								.03½	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.55	.....	.....	1.80	1.54	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.54	.....	.....	2.80	2.49	36
									37
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.35	1.87½	1.90	1.98	38
					1.75	2.20		1.80	39
					1.60			1.67	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.92½	.71	.75	.70	41
					.71	.93			42
									43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.05	.....	.....	44
									45

*Bid of Fred. B. Dallam canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

REF0073388

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.	Andrew Carrigan.	Louis Feldman, jr.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
	Chairs:				
1	Reed-seat, close wove.....doz..	14	.....	.....	.....
2					
3					
4	Wood, bow-back, 4 spindles to back .....do...	100	.....	.....	.....
5					
6	Wood, office, bow-back and arms, with rod .....do...	5	.....	.....	.....
7	Churns, 5-gallon, barrel pattern, revolving .....No..	5	.....	.....	.....
8	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....do...	35	.....	2.75	.....
9				1.85	
10					
	Clotheslines:				
11	Galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet...feet..	8,800	*.22	.....	.18½
12					.13½
13	Rope.....No..	11	.....	.....	.....
14	Clothespins .....gross..	78	*.12	.10½	.09½
15	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated, number.....	7	.....	.....	.....
16					
	Desks, school, with seats, double:				
17	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....No..	6	.....	.....	.....
18	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old .....do...	6	.....	.....	.....
19	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old .....do...	18	.....	.....	.....
20	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....do...	30	.....	.....	.....
	Desks, school, back seats, for double:				
21	No. 3 .....do...	12	.....	.....	.....
22	No. 5 .....do...	6	.....	.....	.....
	Desks, school, with seats, single:				
23	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....do...	42	.....	.....	.....
24	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....do...	55	.....	.....	.....
25	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....do...	43	.....	.....	.....
26	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....do...	27	.....	.....	.....
27	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....do...	29	.....	.....	.....
28	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....do...	15	.....	.....	.....
	Desks, school, back seats, for single:				
29	No. 1 .....do...	15	.....	.....	.....
30	No. 2 .....do...	9	.....	.....	.....
31	No. 3 .....do...	7	.....	.....	.....
32	No. 4 .....do...	11	.....	.....	.....
33	No. 5 .....do...	9	.....	.....	.....
34	Desks, teachers', medium size and quality, burlaped and crated .....No..	7	.....	.....	.....
35					
36					
37					
38					
	Machines, sewing:				
39	Family, with cover and accessories.....do...	33	.....	18.50	.....
40					
41					
42	Tailors', with attachments .....do...	11	.....	.....	.....

* Bid canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Charles M. Wiggin.	Oscar F. Levy.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Fred B. Dallam.	John W. Fricke.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Urna.	James Connelly.	Philip Lowengart.	Osgood C. Hooker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											
.....	.....	.....	.....	6.48	.....	.....	8.75	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	7.47	.....	.....	**6.95**	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	7.89	.....	.....	7.95	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.44**	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	*	.....	**15.99**	.....	.....	8.55	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.85	.....	.....	.....	6
2.94	2.25	.....	.....	2.25	**2.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
				2.83			2.40	.....	7.53	.....	8
							3.60				9
							2.00				10
.....	.....	.13½	.....	.....	.18	.17	.14	.....	.....	.....	11
					.12½		.18				12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	*.10	.....	.10½	.12	.09½	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**9.00**	16.00	.....	.....	15
								27.00			16
3.92	.....	.....	.....	4.12	.....	.....	.....	3.80	.....	.....	17
3.89	.....	.....	.....	4.09	.....	.....	.....	3.80	.....	.....	18
3.83	.....	.....	.....	4.05	.....	.....	.....	3.45	.....	.....	19
3.72	.....	.....	.....	3.18	.....	.....	.....	3.45	.....	.....	20
3.22	.....	.....	.....	3.12	.....	.....	.....	6.80	.....	.....	21
3.18	.....	.....	.....	3.27	.....	.....	.....	6.45	.....	.....	22
3.14	.....	.....	.....	3.29	.....	.....	.....	3.15	.....	.....	23
3.08	.....	.....	.....	3.24	.....	.....	.....	3.15	.....	.....	24
3.02	.....	.....	.....	3.20	.....	.....	.....	**2.80**	.....	.....	25
2.93	.....	.....	.....	3.14	.....	.....	.....	**2.80**	.....	.....	26
2.82	.....	.....	.....	2.89	.....	.....	.....	**2.75**	.....	.....	27
2.80	.....	.....	.....	2.78	.....	.....	.....	**2.75**	.....	.....	28
2.65	.....	.....	.....	2.80	.....	.....	.....	5.15	.....	.....	29
2.60	.....	.....	.....	2.70	.....	.....	.....	5.15	.....	.....	30
2.56	.....	.....	.....	2.65	.....	.....	.....	4.70	.....	.....	31
2.52	.....	.....	.....	2.56	.....	.....	.....	4.70	.....	.....	32
2.48	.....	.....	.....	2.54	.....	.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	33
7.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	7.75	.....	.....	34
								12.00			35
								17.00			36
								19.00			37
								33.00			38
.....	18.50	**16.70**	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	39
	25.00				17.50						40
					19.00						41
.....	25.00	**24.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42

REF0073389

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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Oscar J. Levy.	Geo. T. Hawley.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
	Mattresses packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in a crate:					
1	Double, 6 by 4 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 45 pounds each ..... No..	246	(1)			
2						
3						
4						
5	Single, 6 by 3 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 35 pounds each ..... No..	480				
6						
7						
8						
	Measures, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased:					
9	1 peck ..... doz..	½				
10	½-bushel ..... do...	1				
11	Mirrors, not less than 15 by 18 inches ..... do...	6½				
12						
13	Mop sticks ..... do...	45	.82	.80		
14				.88		
15	Pails, wood, three iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern ..... doz..	2½		6.50		
16	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair, or mixed filling, packed in burlaps, and crated, not over 20 in a crate ..... No..	990			.50	
17						
18						
19	Rolling-pins, 2¼ by 13 inches, exclusive of handles ..... doz..	½				
20						
	Rope, manila:					
21	¼-inch ..... lbs..	1,100	.12½	.11½		.1140
22	⅜-inch ..... do...	1,800	.11½	.11		.1090
23	½-inch ..... do...	700	.11½	.1089		.1090
24	⅝-inch ..... do...	1,300	.11½	.1120		.1090
25	¾-inch ..... do...	500	.11½	.11½		.1090
26	1¼-inch ..... do...	500	.11½	.11½		.1090
27	Stools, wood ..... doz..	38				
28						
29	Washboards, double zinc, in bundles of 1 dozen, with 2 cleats 2 by ⅞ inch each side of bundle ..... doz..	6½	2.58	1.80		
30				2.50		
31						
32						
33	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over 4 in a crate ..... No..	24			1.03	
34						
35	Washing machines, No. 3 ..... do...	44				
36	Washtubs, cedar, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes ..... doz..	4		8.50		
37				8.00		
	Wringers, clothes, "Universal" or equal:					
38	No. 1 ..... No..	47	2.20			
39	No. 2 ..... do...	7	1.35	1.20		
40						

NOTE.—See also "Class 17—Hardware."
[1] Bid canceled; samples arrived after time for opening bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Fred R. Dallam.	Isaac Klopstock.		Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Cana	E. D. Flint.	William Davis.	John W. Fricke.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
(1)									
	2.51	2.40			2.09				1
	2.31	2.20							2
	2.14	2.03							3
	1.99	1.90							4
	2.09	2.00			1.64				5
	1.89	1.80							6
	1.70	1.62							7
	1.64	1.57							8
12.00									9
15.00					22.31				10
					7.20				11
					7.00				12
.72			.75		.66				13
									14
4.80					5.75				15
	.60	.40			.55		.47		16
	.55	.25					.60		17
	.50	.20							18
.72			.54	.65	.75				19
				.80					20
			.1090		.11½	.16			21
			.1090		.11	.15			22
			.1090		.11	.15			23
			.1090		.11	.15			24
			.1090		.11	.15			25
			.1090						26
					6.75			4.19	27
					5.24				28
1.65			1.85	3.00	1.75				29
			2.75	2.00					30
			3.00	3.25					31
			1.60						32
					1.98				33
					1.85				34
			2.64		2.67				35
8.90					2.25				36
									37
16.50			2.25	1.25	2.40				38
15.00			1.12½	1.50	1.35				39
				2.75					40

REF0073390

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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.	Fred B. Dallam.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.	
	Bits, loose ring, snaffle, malleable iron, XC, 2½-inch:			
1	Jointed ..... doz..	17½	.....	.....
2	Stiff ..... do..	4	.....	.....
3	Blankets, horse ..... No..	39	.....	.....
4				
5				
6	Bridles, riding ..... doz..	4	.....	.....
7				
8				
9	Brushes, horse, leather backs ..... do...	6	a 1.75	a 3.25
10			5.00	
11				
12				
13	Buckles, breast strap, snaps and buckles, malleable iron, XC, 1½-inch ..... gross..	2	.....	.....
	Buckles, bar rein, malleable iron, XC:			
14	¾-inch ..... do...	3	.....	.....
15	⅞-inch ..... do...	3	.....	.....
16	1-inch ..... do...	3	.....	.....
17	1-inch ..... do...	3	.....	.....
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, XC:			
18	¾-inch ..... do...	4	.....	.....
19	⅞-inch ..... do...	5	.....	.....
20	1-inch ..... do...	7	.....	.....
21	1-inch ..... do...	4½	.....	.....
22	1¼-inch ..... do...	5½	.....	.....
23	1½-inch ..... do...	6½	.....	.....
24	Buckles, roller, girth, malleable iron, XC, 1½-inch ..... do...	9	.....	.....
	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable iron, XC:			
25	¾-inch ..... do...	4	.....	.....
26	⅞-inch ..... do...	5	.....	.....
27	1-inch ..... do...	8	.....	.....
28	1-inch ..... do...	7	.....	.....
29	1¼-inch ..... do...	7	.....	.....
30	1½-inch ..... do...	4	.....	.....
	Buckles, trace, malleable iron:			
31	1¼-inch ..... pairs..	20	.....	.....
32	1½-inch ..... do...	76	.....	.....
33	1¾-inch ..... do...	52	.....	.....
34	2-inch ..... do...	20	.....	.....
35	Cinchas ..... doz..	4	.....	.....
36				
37	Clips, trace, polished, 4½-inch, malleable iron ..... do...	12	.....	.....
	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:			
38	¾-inch ..... do...	10	.....	.....
39	1¼-inch ..... do...	18	.....	.....
40	1½-inch ..... do...	12	.....	.....
41	2-inch ..... do...	9	.....	.....
	Collars, horse:			
42	Medium, 17 to 19 inches, by half inches ..... do...	42	.....	.....
43				
44				
45	Large, 19½ to 21 inches, by half inches ..... do...	6½	.....	.....
46				
47				
48	Collars, mule, 15 to 16½ inches, by half inches ..... do...	7	.....	.....
49				
50				

a Bid canceled; samples arrived after time for opening bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.)

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Wakefield Baker.	Augustus Kompkey.	Harry Unna.	E. D. Flint.	Thomas R. Hayes.	William Davis.	Edward H. Horton.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.							
.....	.53½	.....	.....	.49	.49½	.51	1
.....	.51½	.....	.....	.49	.49½	.51	2
.....	.73	.....	.85	1.15	.74	.73½	3
	.75			.85			4
	1.25						5
.....	7.00	.....	.....	10.20	4.75	6.50	6
	8.00			18.00		7.00	7
						8.50	8
2.75	2.75	2.15	.....	3.00	3.74	3.00	9
3.75		4.00					10
4.75							11
4.50							12
.....	8.70	.....	.....	8.40	8.64	8.65	13
.....	.69	.....	.....	.68	.64	.65	14
.....	.89	.....	.....	.91	.89	.85	15
.....	1.05	.....	.....	1.04	1.08	1.00	16
.....	1.22	.....	.....	1.29	1.29	1.28	17
.....	.47	.....	.....	.46	.....	.39	18
.....	.67	.....	.....	.66	.....	.56	19
.....	.87	.....	.....	.85	.....	.74	20
.....	1.10	.....	.....	1.05	.94	.98	21
.....	1.73	.....	.....	1.66	.....	1.34	22
.....	2.25	.....	.....	2.20	2.19	2.00	23
.....	1.45	.....	.....	1.45	1.49	1.40	24
.....	.48	.....	.....	.48	.54	.47	25
.....	.64	.....	.....	.58	.64	.60	26
.....	.72	.....	.....	.70	.72	.70	27
.....	.87	.....	.....	.82	.84	.80	28
.....	1.18	.....	.....	1.10	1.19	1.16	29
.....	1.75	.....	.....	1.70	1.74	1.74	30
.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.10	.08	31
.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.11	.10	32
.....	.12	.....	.....	.14	.13	.11	33
.....	.15	.....	.....	.16	.15	.13	34
	4.20	.....	.....	3.10	2.40	3.00	35
				4.50			36
.....	.18	.....	.....	.17	.....	.16	37
.....	.25	.....	.....	.22	.24	.23	38
.....	.26	.....	.....	.25	.26	.25	39
.....	.33	.....	.....	.29	.29	.29	40
.....	.40	.....	.....	.35	.34	.35	41
.....	14.90	.....	.....	15.50	11.95	12.00	42
				13.50	14.25	18.25	43
				13.00			44
.....	15.40	.....	.....	15.50	12.45	12.50	45
				13.50	14.75	18.50	46
				13.00			47
.....	14.90	.....	.....	15.50	11.95	12.00	48
				13.50	14.25	18.25	49
				13.00			50

REF0073391

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.	Wakefield Baker.	Augustus Kempkey.
		To be delivered in San Francisco.			
1	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars ..... doz..	9	(*) 1.05	.80	1.05
2				**1.10**	
3				1.12	
4				.75	
5	Halters ..... do...	8			8.40
6					
7					
8					
9	Hair, gray goat ..... lbs..	175			
10	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood short clip, pairs	168			.32
11					.60
	Harness, double, complete, Concord hames:				
12	With breeching ..... sets..	118			15.00
13					
14	Without breeching ..... do...	43			**13.90**
15					
16	Harness, plow, double, with backband and collars, Concord hames ..... sets..	175			8.60
17					**8.78**
	Leather:				
18	Calfskin ..... lbs..	1,200			
19					
20	Harness (15 to 22 pounds per side) ..... do...	4,480			
21					
22					
23	Kip (about 5-pound sides) ..... do...	210			
24	Lace, per pound ..... sides..	41	.70	.40	.58
25					
26	Sole, oak ..... lbs..	3,825			
27					
28					
29	Trace (harness), No. 1, heavy ..... do...	400			
30	Pad screws, XC ..... gross..	1			1.75
31	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable, ½ inch ..... lbs..	22			.12
32	Rings, halter ..... gross..	1		1.12	1.10
33				.85	
	Rings, harness, XC:				
34	¾-inch ..... do...	4			.40
35	⅞-inch ..... do...	7			.50
36	1-inch ..... do...	6			.55
37	1¼-inch ..... do...	2			.85
38	1½-inch ..... do...	2			1.05
39	1¾-inch ..... do...	7			**1.40**
40					
	Rosettes, nickel plate:				
41	1¼-inch ..... do...	6			1.75
42	2-inch ..... do...	1			8.00
43	Saddles ..... No..	9			7.10
44					
45					
46					

* Bid canceled; samples arrived after time for opening bids. † No bid.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Harry Unna.	E. D. Flint.	Thos. R. Hayes.	William Davis.	Edward H. Horton.	Andrew Carrigan.	Edward C. Wagner.	Oscar J. Krow.	William Frank.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
1.20	1.25								1
									2
									3
									4
		8.25	7.34	7.40					5
				7.80					6
				8.20					7
				8.40					8
									9
		.29	.52	**.50**					10
									11
		21.75	**16.72**	15.00					12
			16.97	15.90					13
		17.00	13.95	12.85					14
			14.20	13.50					15
		9.47	8.28	8.70					16
			9.10	9.25					17
		.59		.68		**.55**	.699	.80	18
								.70	19
		.31		.28		**.31½**	.329	.32	20
		.28		.31			.298	.299	21
								.279	22
		.49		.47½		**.37½**	.446	.521	23
		.55		.46½	.17		**.448**	.3889	24
		.40							25
		.23				.247	**.2423**	.26	26
								.23	27
								.21	28
		.38				.38	.388	.38	29
		1.75		**1.95**					30
		.15							31
		.90		1.05					32
									33
.50		.45	**.39**	**.37**					34
.60		.50	.49	**.46**					35
.70		.60	.54	**.54**					36
1.00		1.05	.85	**.80**					37
1.05		1.27	**.94**	1.45					38
		1.60	1.49	1.38					39
				1.65					40
		1.30	**1.18**	1.50					41
		2.25	2.25	**2.95**					42
		7.70	6.98	8.00					43
		6.95		10.00					44
		4.50		11.50					45
				12.00					46

REF0073392

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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.	Edward C. Wagner.	Oscar J. Know.	Wakefield Baker.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
1	Sheepskins, for shoe linings.....doz..	11	(*)			
2						
3	Skirting, No. 1, for saddles.....lbs..	200		.35	.353	
	Snaps, harness, XC:					
4	¾-inch.....gross..	7	1.68			1.60
5	1-inch.....do..	8	1.80			1.75
6	1¼-inch.....do..	7	2.92			2.60
7	Spots, silvered, 1-inch.....do..	3				
8	Surcingles.....doz..	1				
9	Swivels, bridle, XC., loop ¾-inch.....gross..	2				
10	Trace carriers, XC.....doz..	6				
11	Trees, self-adjusting, XC.....do..	4				
12	Winkers, ¾-inch, sewible, 2 seams, patent leather.....do..	8				
	Wax:					
13	Saddler's.....lbs..	32				
14	Shoemaker's, small ball.....balls..	1,200				

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.					
15	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch.....No..	1	.55			.59
16	Axle grease (2 dozen boxes in case).....doz..	230	.60			.65
17						.70
18						
19	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½-bushel, not less than 12 pounds per dozen.....doz..	70				1.97
20	Cornshellers, hand, medium size.....No..	2				2.50
21						6.25
22	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases.dos..	2				22.00
23	Cultivators, 1-horse, iron frame, 5 blades, with wheel..No..	6				2.30
24	Cultivator, riding, 2-horse.....do..	1				22.00
25	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wooden handles.....No..	6	.75			.50
	Forks, hay, c. s., 5½-foot handles, packed in cases:					
26	3 oval tines.....doz..	20	4.45			5.40
27	4 oval tines.....do..	32	6.55			6.65
	Forks, manure, c. s., long handles, packed in cases:					
28	4 oval tines.....do..	5	6.00			5.75
29	5 oval tines, strapped ferrule.....do..	1 4-5	7.90			8.00
	Handles (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases:					
30	Ax, 36-inch, hickory, all white.....doz..	220	1.50			1.10
31						.95
32						.70
33	Hay fork, 5½ feet.....do..	2	1.72			1.50
34	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1.....do..	66	1.34			1.20
35						.90

* Bid canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Augustus Kempkey.	Ed. D. Flint.	Thomas R. Hayes.	William Davis.	William Frank.	Edward H. Horton.	Charles M. Yates.	Andrew Corrigan.	C. Osgood Hooker.	W. P. Fuller & Co.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Harry Unna.	Henry E. Rotkin.	William J. Miller.	Clarence W. Coburn.	Richard M. Nason.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.																
				3.25	2.35											1
				2.75												
		.36		.36	.36											2
2.00	3.00	1.72	1.69		1.70											4
2.19	2.00	1.79	1.79		1.80											5
3.55	3.65	2.60	2.74		2.85											6
1.25		1.25			1.00											7
1.15		1.13			1.50											8
1.50		1.49			1.70											9
.45		.48			.30											10
5.00		7.50	3.44		4.00											11
1.25	3.00	1.09			1.25											12
.08		.12	.08		.08											13
.53		.49	.54	.05	.53											14

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

	.96	.90				.46			.50		.45		.68	.60	.48	15
		.44				.46½			.44½		.42½		.77	.43½	.48	17
													.83	.84		18
								7.80			1.98					19
																20
																21
								2.25				15.00				22
								25.00				30.00				24
																25
							.63			.60						
																26
							4.50			4.50						
							6.70			6.00						27
																28
							5.62			5.75						
							8.00			7.75						29
																30
							1.10			.92	1.27					
																31
																32
																33
										a 1.20						34
							1.20			1.15						35

a No samples.

REF0073393

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.	Quantity awarded.	John D. Sibley.	Joseph Sicss.	Andrew Carrigan.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.		
	Handles, plow:			(*)	
1	Left-hand.....doz..	35			
2	Right-hand.....do..	35			
	Handles (sample of 1 dozen required), packed in cases:				
3	Shovel, long.....doz..	8		1.06	
4	Spade.....do..	2		1.06	
5	Harrows, 40 teeth, ¾ by 10 inches, with drawbar and clevises.....No..	31			
	Hoes, c. s.:				
6	Garden, solid shank, 8 inch.....doz..	46		3.95	4.00
7					
8	Grub, oval eye, No. 2.....do...	19			
9	Knives, hay.....do...	3		5.15	5.50
10	Machines, mowing, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke, complete, with 2 dozen extra sections.....No..	9			
11					
12					
13	Machine, thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 30 inches, with 10 horsepower, stacker, singletrees, doubletrees, neck yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures, complete.....No..	1			
14	Mattocks, ax, c. s.....dozs..	18		5.30	5.45
15				9.98	
16	Oxbow keys, 2-inch.....do..	8			.60
17	Oxbows, 2-inch.....do..	4			
18	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds.do...	15		4.25	
19					
	Plows, c. s., with extra share:				
20	8-inch, 1-horse.....No..	213	5.00		
21	10-inch, 2-horse.....do..	66	7.00		
22	12-inch, 2-horse.....do..	26	8.50		
23	14-inch, 2-horse.....do..	15	10.00		
24	Plow, shovel, double, with iron beam.....do...	21	2.15		
	Plow beams, sawed to shape:				
25	For 8-inch plow.....do..	74			
26	For 10-inch plow.....do..	16			
27	For 12-inch plow.....do..	30			
28	For 14-inch plow.....do..	40			
29	Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder.....No..	12			
	Rakes:				
30	Hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth.....do..	11			
31	Hay, wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 2 bows.....doz..	10		1.60	1.50
32	Malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth.....do..	34		2.30	2.35
33	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied.....doz..	2½		7.35	7.40
34	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inches, packed in cases.....doz..	20		4.22½	4.30
35	Scythe snaths.....do...	27		5.85	5.75
36	Scythestones.....do...	27		.38	.28
37					
38	Seed drill and cultivator.....No..	1			
39	Seeder, broadcast, for 2-horse wagon.....do...	1			

* Bid cancelled. Samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

C. Osgood Hooker.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	E. D. Flint.	Henry E. Botkin.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Charles F. Tay.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.							
		2.00	2.20				1
		2.00	2.20				2
	1.18	**1.10**					3
	1.18	**1.10**					4
		6.87					5
	3.80	2.50					6
		3.75					7
	4.30	4.25					8
	3.50	4.60					9
36.75		**33.85**		28.00			10
36.00							11
25.25							12
	998.00	**789.00**					13
	a **5.40**	a **5.40**					14
		.65					15
		4.50					16
	4.25	5.10					17
		4.00					18
							19
4.60		**4.64**					20
6.34		**5.84**					21
7.65		**6.67**					22
9.40		**7.55**					23
2.32		**2.18**					24
		.94	.97				25
		.99	1.00				26
		1.09	1.15				27
		1.34	1.20				28
					1.10	**1.00**	29
14.00		18.50					30
	2.25	**1.60**					31
	2.30	2.40					32
	7.75	**7.25**					33
	4.35	4.35					34
	5.90	6.00					35
	.30	.40					36
		.50					37
		7.00					38
		9.95					39

a 9 dozen each to George D. Hawley and Wakefield Baker.

REF0073394

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—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	John D. Sibley.	Joseph Sloss.	Andrew Carrigan.	George T. Hawley.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
	Shovels, steel, No. 2, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:					
1	Long-handled, round point.....doz..	97	.....	*5.85	5.75	5.90
2	Short-handled, square point.....do...	11	.....	5.85	5.90	a 5.75
3	Sickles, No. 3, grain .....do...	72	.....	3.45	3.40	3.25
	Spades, steel, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:					
4	Long-handled.....doz..	13	.....	5.65	5.75	5.90
5	Short-handled .....do...	4	.....	5.65	5.75	5.90
6	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled.....do...	10	.....	6.70	6.80	6.85
7	Wheelbarrows, garden, all iron.....No..	12	.....	5.75	.....	6.00
8	Twine, binder.....lbs..	300	.13	.....	.....	.....
9	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted .....No..	24	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—For fence wire and other agricultural articles, see Class No. 17—Hardware.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

	CLASS NO. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.					
10	Borax .....lbs..	300	.....	.08	.07	.07
11	Chrome yellow, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
12						
13						
14	Coal tar .....galls..	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Glass, window, single thick:					
16	8 by 10.....box..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
17						
18	9 by 12.....boxes..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
19						
20	10 by 12.....do...	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
21						
22	10 by 14.....do...	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
23						
24	10 by 16.....do...	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
25						
26	10 by 18.....do...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
27						
28	10 by 20.....do...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
29						
30	11 by 28 .....box..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
31						
32	12 by 14 .....boxes..	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
33						
34	12 by 16.....do...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
35						
36	12 by 18.....do...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
37						
38	12 by 20 .....box .	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
39						
40	12 by 22 .....boxes..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
41						
42	12 by 24.....do...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
43						
44	12 by 26 .....box..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
45						
46	12 by 30 .....boxes..	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
47						

* Bid canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids. a 5 dozen. b 0 dozen.
c First price is for 16-ounce; second price is for 21-ounce.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Wakefield Baker.	E. D. Flint.	Chas. M. Yates.	W. P. Fuller & Co.	Cleveland Oil and Paint Manufacturing Co.	Saul Mayer.	Clarence W. Coburn.	Richard M. Nason.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.								
5.80								1
b 5.75								2
3.60								3
6.00								4
6.00								5
6.75								6
6.90								7
.13								8
6.50								9

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

.06	.10	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	10
.....	.....	.10½	.14½	.11½	.15	.16	.10½	11
				.11½				12
				.11½				13
.....	.....	.10½	e .25	.....	.....	.16	.17½	14
			f .16					15
.....	.....	.....	c 2.54	d 2.95	.....	.....	.....	16
			3.53	4.05				17
.....	.....	.....	2.54	2.95	.....	.....	.....	18
			3.53	4.05				19
.....	.....	.....	2.54	2.95	.....	.....	.....	20
			3.53	4.05				21
.....	.....	.....	2.54	2.95	.....	.....	.....	22
			3.53	4.05				23
.....	.....	.....	3.02	3.30	.....	.....	.....	24
			4.26	4.68				25
.....	.....	.....	3.02	3.30	.....	.....	.....	26
			4.26	4.68				27
.....	.....	.....	3.02	3.30	.....	.....	.....	28
			4.26	4.68				29
.....	.....	.....	3.02	3.59	.....	.....	.....	30
			4.26	5.05				31
.....	.....	.....	3.02	3.30	.....	.....	.....	32
			4.26	4.68				33
.....	.....	.....	3.02	3.30	.....	.....	.....	34
			4.26	4.68				35
.....	.....	.....	3.02	3.30	.....	.....	.....	36
			4.26	4.68				37
.....	.....	.....	3.02	3.30	.....	.....	.....	38
			4.26	4.68				39
.....	.....	.....	3.02	3.30	.....	.....	.....	40
			4.26	4.68				41
.....	.....	.....	3.02	3.50	.....	.....	.....	42
			4.26	5.05				43
.....	.....	.....	3.02	3.50	.....	.....	.....	44
			4.26	5.05				45
.....	.....	.....	3.82	4.00	.....	.....	.....	46
			5.34	5.55				47

d First price is for single thick; second price is for double thick. e 1 gallon. f 5 gallons.

REF0073395

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.	Quantity awarded.	W. P. Fuller & Co.		Cleveland Oil and Paint Mfg. Co.		Charles M. Yates.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
	Glass, window, single thick:		(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
1	12 by 36 ....boxes..	3	3.82	5.34	4.00	5.55	.....
2	14 by 10 ....do..	6	3.02	4.26	3.50	5.05	.....
3	14 by 18 ....do..	9	3.02	4.26	3.50	5.05	.....
4	14 by 22 ....do..	3	3.02	4.26	3.50	5.05	.....
5	14 by 24 ....do..	9	3.02	4.26	3.50	5.05	.....
6	14 by 26 ....do..	3	3.02	4.26	3.50	5.05	.....
7	14 by 30 ....do..	9	3.82	5.34	4.00	5.55	.....
8	14 by 34 ....box..	1	3.82	5.34	4.00	5.55	.....
9	14 by 36 ....boxes..	5	3.82	5.34	4.00	5.55	.....
10	14 by 42 ....do..	3	4.32	6.12	4.55	6.40	.....
11	15 by 18 ....do..	3	3.02	4.26	3.50	5.05	.....
12	15 by 28 ....do..	9	3.82	5.34	4.00	5.55	.....
13	15 by 31 ....box..	1	3.82	5.34	4.00	5.55	.....
14	15 by 32 ....boxes..	5	3.82	5.34	4.00	5.55	.....
15	15 by 36 ....do..	11	3.93	5.48	4.20	5.75	.....
16	15 by 40 ....do..	9	4.32	6.12	4.55	6.40	.....
17	16 by 18 ....do..	4	3.02	4.26	3.50	5.05	.....
18	16 by 20 ....box..	1	3.02	4.26	3.50	5.05	.....
19	16 by 24 ....boxes..	4	3.02	4.26	3.50	5.05	.....
	Glass, window, double thick:						
20	16 by 36 ....do..	3	3.93	5.48	4.20	5.85	.....
21	16 by 44 ....do..	3	4.32	6.12	4.55	6.40	.....
22	16 by 46 ....box..	1	4.87	6.90	5.15	7.25	.....
23	18 by 24 ....boxes..	3	3.82	5.34	4.00	5.55	.....
24	18 by 42 ....do..	4	4.32	6.12	4.55	6.40	.....
25	18 by 46 ....do..	2	4.87	6.90	5.15	7.25	.....
26	20 by 24 ....box..	1	3.82	5.34	4.00	5.55	.....
27	20 by 26 ....do..	1	3.82	5.34	4.00	5.55	.....
28	24 by 24 ....boxes..	2	4.32	6.12	4.55	6.40	.....
29	24 by 36 ....do..	3	4.32	6.12	4.55	6.40	.....
30	24 by 42 ....box..	1	4.87	6.90	5.15	7.25	.....
31	24 by 46 ....boxes..	2	4.87	6.90	5.15	7.25	.....
32	28 by 34 ....do..	3	4.87	6.90	5.15	7.25	.....
33	30 by 32 ....do..	3	4.87	6.90	5.15	7.25	.....
34	30 by 42 ....do..	2	5.85	8.17	6.05	8.38	.....
35	30 by 46 ....box..	1	5.85	8.17	6.05	8.38	.....
36	Glazier's glass cutters....No..	10	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
37							
38	Glue, carpenter's, medium quality, pounds	200	.08	.....	.10	.....	.11 .07½
39							
40	Japan, in cans, cased .....galls..	51	.55	.....	.50	.....	.39
41			.50				
42	Lampblack, in 1-pound papers..lbs..	120	.07½	.....	.070	.....	.07½
43	Lead, red, standard quality, dry, not over 100 pounds in a keg or box, ...lbs..	1,435	.0543	.....	.0565	.....	.0538
44	Lead, white, in oil, pure and best, not over 100 pounds in a keg.....lbs..	22,300	.0543	.....	.0515	.....	.0518
45	Oakum .....do..	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09
46							
47	Ocher, rochelle, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased .....lbs..	475	.05½	.....	.0566	.....	.05½
48	Oil, harness, in cans, cased....galls..	61	b.37	.....	.52	.....	.39
49			c.30		.42		

a Per dozen. b 1 gallon. c 5 gallons. d 16 ounce. e 26 ounce. f Single. g Double.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Joseph Sloss.	Andrew Carrigan.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Cone.	William S. Miller.	Serl Magner.	William Frank.	Clarence W. Coburn.	Richard M. Nason.	Charles S. Tay.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	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
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	a.85 a.50	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
*.09 .11	.11	.07½ .11	.....	.07½	.....	.09	.099	.10	.08	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	.62	.58	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.50	.50	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....	.10½	.09	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½	.05½	.....	.05½	.05½	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½	.0516	.....	.05½	.05½	.....	44
04	.06	.05	.04 .05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.51	.65 .50	.....	.08½ .40	.05½ .50	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49

*Canceled. Samples arrived after opening of bids.

REF0073396

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[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.	Charles M. Yates.	John P. Putnam.	W. P. Fuller & Co.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	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. Sample of 1 gallon required..gallo..	14,680	.....	.....	.....
2	Oil, in cans, cased: Lard, good quality .....do...	527	.54	.....	.52
3			.44		
4	Linseed, boiled.....do...	1,770	.49½	.....	.56
5					
6	Linseed, raw .....do...	926	.47½	.....	.54
7					
8	Lubricating, mineral, crude.....do...	575	.11½	.....	.12½
9					
10	Oil, sewing machine.....bots..	609	.....	.....	.02½
11					
12	Paint, roof, in cans, cased .....galls..	1,340	.39½	.37½	.40
13			.51	.30	
	Paper:				
14	Building.....lbs..	1,600	.08½	.09	.....
15			.03½	.03	
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21	Tarred, packed in crates, strapped.....do...	800	.029	.02½	.....
22	Pitch.....do...	195	.03	.....	.05
23	Putty, in 5 and 10 pound tins, cased.....do...	1,200	.02½	.....	.0245
24	Resin .....do...	155	.01½	.....	.02
25	Turpentine, in cans, cased .....galls..	840	.40½	.....	.44
26					
27	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased .....lbs...	365	.07½	.....	.08
	Varnish, copal, cased:				
28	1-gallon cans.....galls..	58	.45	.....	.50
29					
30	5-gallon cans .....do...	15	.40	.....	.45
31					
32	Whiting.....lbs...	310	.01	.....	a.95

a Per hundredweight. b Per gross. c Canceled. Samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Isadore Lierre.	Cleveland Oil and Paint Mfg. Co.	Fred B. Dallam.	Henry M. Holbrook.	William S. Miller.	Henry C. Bennett.	Saul Magner.	Clarence W. Coburn.	Richard M. Nason.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
		(c)							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.45½	.....	.....	.....	.18½	1
.....	.48	.....	.....	.58	.....	.55	.60	.57	2
	.42					.47			3
.....	.49½	.....	.....	.53	.....	.52	.56	.56	4
	.46								5
.....	.48	.....	.....	.51	.....	.50	.54	.54	6
	.45								7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.11½	.....	.....	.13	.11½	8
				.12					9
b5.50	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.04½	.....	.....	.04	10
b4.75									11
.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.59	.47	.36½	12
	.33							.52½	13
.....	.02½	c.04	.....	.....	d2.70	.....	.....	.....	14
					d4.25				15
					d5.20				16
					d7.50				17
					c.10				18
					c.09				19
					c.08				20
.....	.....	c.05	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.0243	23
.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.010	24
.....	.49	.....	.....	.40	.....	.39½	.....	.44	25
	.42								26
.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.10½	.07½	27
.....	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.78	.63	28
						.75		.45	29
.....	.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.73	.63	30
						.70		.40	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.01½	.02	32

d Per roll. c Per pound.

REF0073397

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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.	Andrew Carrigan.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8 ..... doz..	15	.....	.....
2				
3				
4				
5	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size ..... doz..	62	.....	.....
6				
7	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6 inch ..... do...	3½	.....	.....
8				
9	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top ..... do...	6½	.....	.....
	Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, cold spouts and riveted handles:			
10	2-quart ..... doz..	69	.....	.....
11				
12				
13	4-quart ..... do...	46	.....	.....
14				
15				
16	6-quart ..... do...	10	.....	.....
17				
18				
	Coffee mills:			
19	Iron hopper box ..... do...	4½	*2.28	7.00
20				4.40
21				2.89
22	Side, No. 1, large ..... do...	4	5.50	8.25
23	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds ..... No..	2	10.00	.....
	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:			
24	Pint ..... doz..	262	.....	.....
25				
26				
27	Quart ..... do...	37	.....	.....
28	Dippers, water, 1-quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted .. do...	12	.....	.....
29				
	Funnels, full size, plain tin:			
30	1-quart ..... do...	1½	.....	.....
31				
32	2-quart ..... do...	1½	.....	.....
33				
	Kettles, galvanized iron:			
34	7-quart ..... do...	1½	.....	.....
35	11-quart ..... do...	19½	.....	.....
36	14-quart ..... do...	10	.....	.....
	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, full size:			
37	10-quart ..... do...	12	.....	.....
38				
39				
40	14-quart ..... do...	8	.....	.....
41				
42				

*Bid of Joseph Sloss canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Alonzo A. Watkins.	Oscar S. Levy.	George T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Unna.	Henry Seltz.	Philip Lowengart.	Chas. F. Tay.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
9.00	8.23	.....	.....	8.00	a 7.20	.....	7.50	7.30	1
					a 7.80				2
					a 7.80				3
					a 8.40				4
2.75	2.55	.....	2.00	2.65	2.31	2.70	3.00	2.60	5
	2.85		2.50					2.40	6
.....	.....	.....	.09	.28	.29	.....	.....	.....	7
				.52					8
1.30	.....	.....	.....	1.20	1.15	.....	.....	1.16	9
1.50	1.75	.....	.....	1.80	.83	.....	2.25	1.65	10
					1.02				11
					1.83				12
1.75	2.25	.....	.....	2.40	1.09	.....	2.85	2.20	13
					1.40				14
					2.30				15
2.25	2.93	.....	.....	3.20	1.80	.....	3.25	2.75	16
					2.10				17
					2.98				18
4.40	.....	.....	2.40	3.75	2.05	.....	.....	.....	19
									20
									21
4.40	.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.09	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	12.75	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.40	.26	.....	.....	.42	.35	.....	.30	.29	24
	.10								25
	.33								26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	.38	27
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.50	.45	.....	.....	.50	28
					.50				29
.50	.....	.....	.....	.33	.27	.....	.....	.29	30
				.60				.39	31
.40	.....	.....	.....	.50	.38	.....	.....	.24	32
				.90					33
2.00	.....	.....	.....	2.25	3.40	.....	.....	2.70	34
2.50	.....	.....	.....	3.30	3.96	.....	.....	3.60	35
3.00	.....	.....	.....	4.25	4.84	.....	.....	3.85	36
2.85	.....	.....	.....	1.75	2.80	.....	2.50	.....	37
				2.00	3.20				38
				3.25					39
3.35	.....	.....	.....	2.25	3.10	.....	3.00	.....	40
				2.40	3.50				41
				3.75					42

a With pressed (stamped) covers, 40 cents less.

REF0073398

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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.	Andrew Carrigan.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
1	Pans, dish, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned:			
2	12-quart ..... doz..	17	.....	.....
3	18-quart ..... do..	23	.....	.....
4				
5	Pans, dust, Japanned, heavy ..... do..	42	.....	.....
6				
7	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought iron, polished or wrought steel, not less than 14 Stubbs's gauge ..... doz..	14	*1.32	.....
8				
	Pans, tin, full size, stamped tin, retinned:			
9	1-quart ..... do...	24	.....	.....
10				
11				
12	2-quart ..... do...	19	.....	.....
13				
14				
15	4-quart ..... do...	15	.....	.....
16				
17				
18				
19	6-quart ..... do...	21	.....	.....
20				
21				
22				
23	8-quart ..... do...	22	.....	.....
24				
25				
26				
	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch:			
27	Jelly, baking, deep ..... do...	233	.....	.....
28	Pie ..... do...	28	.....	.....
29				
	Scoops, grocer's, hand:			
30	No. 20 ..... do...	14	.....	.....
31	No. 40 ..... do...	21	.....	.....
	Shears, tinner's:			
32	Bench, No. 4, Wilcox's or equal ..... no..	1	.....	4.50
33	Hand, No. 7 ..... do...	7	1.38	1.25
34	Hand, No. 9 ..... do...	3	.85	.75
35	Solder, medium quality ..... lbs..	402	.11½	.12½
36				.12½
	Soldering irons, per pair:			
37	1½ pounds each ..... pairs..	5	.60	.57
38	2 pounds each ..... do...	9	.78	.76
	Spoons:			
39	Basting, tinned iron, heavy, 14-inch, forged ..... doz..	11	.....	.....
40				
41	Table, tinned iron, heavy ..... do...	325	.22	.21
42			.11	
43				
44				
45	Tea ..... do...	400	.11	.10½
46			.06½	
47				
48				

* Bid of Joseph Sloss canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Alonzo A. Watkins.	Oscar S. Levy.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Uhm.	Philip Lowengart.	Charles F. Tay.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
1.75	1.65	.....	1.75	.....	2.03	1.55	1
							2
2.60	1.98	.....	2.25	.....	2.40	2.20	3
	2.28						4
.50	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.45	5
							6
2.87	.....	1.50	2.10	.....	.....	.....	7
			2.40				8
.35	.....	.....	.30	.25	.38	.31	9
				.32			10
				.34			11
.44	.....	.....	.38	.34	.51	.40	12
				.41			13
				.44			14
.66	.....	.....	.66	.50	.67	.67	15
				.60			16
				.63			17
				.58			18
.80	.....	.....	.90	.67	.85	.88	19
				.82			20
				.72			21
				.75			22
1.10	.....	.....	1.10	.72	.....	1.08	23
				.91			24
				.87			25
				.91			26
.25	.....	.....	.24	.25	.25	.23	27
.18	.....	.....	.20	.19	.18	.17	28
				.22			29
1.00	.....	.....	1.00	1.00	.....	.98	30
1.65	.....	.....	1.50	1.50	.....	1.48	31
3.75	.....	3.20	3.50	.....	.....	3.20	32
1.50	.....	1.18	1.50	.....	.....	1.36	33
1.00	.....	.66	.90	.....	.....	.88	34
.11	.....	.10½	a.10	.....	.....	a.10	35
		.10½					36
.60	.....	.60	.55	.....	.....	.54	37
.80	.....	.80	.75	.....	.....	.72	38
.60	.....	.30	.52	.54	.60	.44	39
						.53	40
.25	.....	.23	.30	.39	.32	.32	41
		.09		.30			42
		.39		.45			43
		.34					44
.12½	.....	.11½	.15	.19	.16	.19	45
		.04½		.15			46
		.20		.25			47
		.17					48

a 200 pounds to Henry M. Holbrook and 202 pounds to Charles F. Tay.

REF0073399

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.	Quantity awarded.
1	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom.....dos..	3
	Tin, sheet, IC, charcoal, bright:	
2	10 by 14 inches.....box..	1
3	12 by 12 inches.....boxes..	5
4	14 by 14 inches.....do...	52
5	14 by 20 inches.....do...	5
	Tin, sheet, IX, charcoal, bright:	
6	14 by 20 inches.....do...	7
7	12 by 24 inches.....do...	5
8	14 by 60 inches, boiler.....dos..	*4
9	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches.....dos..	60
10		
11	Washtubs, galvanized iron, in nests of three sizes, one each, 19½ inches, 21½ inches and 23½ inches diameter, by 10½ inches deep, inside measure; with corrugated bottoms, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles.....dos..	20
12		
13	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9.....lbs..	4,000

* No bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Louis Feldman, Jr.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Oscar S. Levy.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Cana.	Philip Lowengart.	Charles F. Tay.	Henry Seller.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.23	3.37	2.35	.....	1
.....	4.75	.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	4.75	.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	5.75	.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	4.75	.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	5.75	.....	.....	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.44	.53	.....	.55 .63	.53 .58	.75	.50	.....	9 10
4.90	5.00	5.27 a15.81	4.85	5.00	4.95	5.00	4.35	.....	11 12
.....	b.00½	.....	.....	b.00½	.....	.....	.....	.....	13

a Per dozen nests. b 2,130 pounds.

REF0073400

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Oscar S. Levy.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Vana.	Charles F. Tay.	Henry Seller.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace:								
1	40 gallons actual capacity.....No..	1	(1)	22.45	(1) .25		(1)		1
2	90 gallons actual capacity.....No..	6			.50				2
3	Coal scuttles, 16-inch, galvanized.....No..	33	.35		.20	.18	.17		3
	Elbows, stovepipe:								
4	Size 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases, number.....	413	.10	.06½	.06 .04½				4
5					.15				5
6	Size 7-inch, 4 pieces..No..	32	.12½	.13½	.20				6
	Furnaces:								
7	For 20-gallon portable caldron.....No..	1		a 9.75	8.00				7
8	For 40 gallon portable caldron.....No..	2		b 12.60	16.00				8
9	For 90-gallon portable caldron.....No..	2			35.00				9
10	Ovens, dutch, cast iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside, crated.....No..	114	.80		.80		.75	.50 .60	10
11									11
	Pipe, stove, patent, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, crated:								
12	6-inch.....joints..	2,150	.11	.0885 .0975	.09 .09½	.067	.086	.08½	12
13									13
14	7-inch.....do...	100	.12		.14		.10		14
15	Polish, stove.....gross..	8			3.00		2.00		15
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:								
16	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds.....No..	57	4.30	3.75 4.25	4.35		4.25 3.80		16
17									17
18	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds.....No..	38	5.40	4.50 5.00	5.35		5.25 4.80		18
19									19
20	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.....No..	29	6.45	5.50 6.10	6.40		6.25 5.95		20
21									21
22	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds.....No..	14	8.20	7.25 9.00	8.55		8.00 7.80		22
23									23

† Crating box stoves, 25 cents each; all other stoves, 50 cents each
a 22 gallons.
b 45 gallons (rejected, 40 gallons called for).

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1898, 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, PIPES, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Oscar S. Levy.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Chas. F. Tay.	Number.
			To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.				
	Stove, cooking, coal, with iron and tin, or wrought-steel and tin furniture, complete:						
1	8-inch, ovens not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture.....No..	14	(1) 15.50	14.85	(1) 17.00	(1)	1
2	9-inch, ovens not less than 19 by 19 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 280 pounds without furniture.....No..	2	22.50	.....	.....	.....	2
	Stoves, cooking, wood, with iron and tin, or wrought-steel and tin furniture, complete:						
3	6-inch, length of wood 20 inches; ovens not less than 14 by 16 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 180 pounds without furniture.....No..	10	12.50	10.30	13.00	14.00	3
4	7-inch, length of wood 22 inches; ovens not less than 14 by 18 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 225 pounds without furniture.....No..	17	15.35	11.80	16.00	16.50	4
5				11.80			5
6				14.05			6
7	8-inch, length of wood 24 inches; ovens not less than 19 by 20 by 13 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds without furniture.....No..	73	18.35	13.40	18.00	18.50	7
8				13.85	16.00		8
9				15.65			9
10	9-inch, length of wood 26 inches; ovens not less than 21 by 22 by 14 inches; to weigh not less than 310 pounds without furniture.....No..	13	21.35	18.35	22.00	21.00	10
11				16.40			11
	Stoves, heating, coal:						
12	14-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 135 pounds.....No..	8	7.10	.....	7.00	6.75	12
13	16-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds.....No..	8	8.50	.....	.....	.....	13
	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet iron, with outside rods:						
14	32-inch.....No..	24	10.50	.....	.....	11.00	14
15	37-inch.....do...	4	11.00	.....	.....	11.50	15
	Stoves, heating:						
16	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 375 pounds..No..	2	22.00	18.12½	.....	25.00	16
17	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds..No..	10	22.00	18.55	.....	27.50	17

† Crating box stoves, 25 cents each; all other stoves, 50 cents each.

REF0073401

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.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.*	Andrew Carrigan.	Oscar J. Crow.	Alexander Reins.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
1	Adzes, cast steel, house carpenter's, 4½ inch, square head ..... doz..	1	12.96			
2	Anvils, wrought iron, steel face, per pound:					
3	100 pounds ..... No..	2	.07½	.08½		
4	140 pounds ..... do...	4	.07½	.08½		
5	200 pounds ..... do...	2	.07½	.08½		
	Augers, cast steel, cut with nut:					
6	1¼-inch ..... doz..	1 1/12	3.55	3.65		
7	1½-inch ..... do...	1	4.55	**4.50**		
8	2-inch ..... do...	1 1/12	6.30	6.35		
	Augers, cast steel, hollow:					
9	¾-inch ..... do...	1/12				
10	1-inch ..... do...	1/12				
11	1¼-inch ..... do...	1/12				
	Awls, cast steel, assorted, patent:					
12	Saddler's ..... do...	9	.09			
13	Shoemaker's, shouldered, peg ..... do...	23	.05			
14			.09			
15	Shoemaker's, sewing ..... do...	25	.09			
16	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted steel ..... doz..	150	6.35	6.35		
17			6.25			
18	Axes, cast steel:					
19	Broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head ..... doz..	1/12	13.00	**16.00**		
20	Hunter's, inserted steel, handled ... do...	1	.....	4.00		
21						
22						
23	Babbitt metal, medium quality ..... lbs..	435	.06½	.21		
24				.17		
25				.13		
26				.07½		
	Bellows, blacksmith's, standard:					
27	34-inch ..... No..	3	5.18	12.75		
28						
29	38-inch ..... do...	2	6.48	15.75		
30						
31	Bells, hand, No. 8, polished ..... doz..	1/12	4.67	5.60		
32	Bell, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds ..... No..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
33						
	Belting, leather:					
34	2-inch ..... feet..	270	.07½	.....	.11½	27.43
35	3-inch ..... do...	326	.11	.....	.17½	48.63
36	3½-inch ..... do...	50	.13½	.....	.20⅝	7.64
37	4-inch ..... do...	180	.15	.....	.24	32.81
38	5-inch ..... do...	210	.19½	.....	.30½	46.92
39	6-inch ..... do...	245	.23	.....	.36½	66.27
	Belting, rubber:					
40	3-ply, 4-inch ..... do...	140	.08½	.....	.....	.....
41						
42	3-ply, 6-inch ..... do...	425	.13	.....	.....	.....
43						
44	4-ply, 8 inch ..... do...	397	.21	.....	.....	.....
45						
46	4-ply, 10-inch ..... do...	150	.32½	.....	.....	.....
47						

*Bid of Joseph Sloss canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued

HARDWARE.

I. S. Vanwinkle & Co.	Oscar S. Levy.	George T. Hawley.	John M. Fricke.	Wakefield Baker.	Harry Unna.	E. D. Flint.	William Frank.	Revere Rubber Co.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
.....	.....	12.50	.....	**8.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.08½	.....	.08½	.....	**.08**	.....	.10	.....	.....	2
.08½	.....	.08½	.....	**.08½**	.....	.10	.....	.....	3
.08½	.....	.08½	.....	**.08½**	.....	.10	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	**3.60**	.....	3.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	4.60	.....	4.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	**6.20**	.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	**8.00**	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	9.00	.....	**9.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	**10.50**	.....	10.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.10	.....	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.0[illegible]	.....	**.03½**	.....	.....	.09	.....	12
.....	.....	.06	.....	**.05**	.....	.....	.17½	.....	13
.....	.....	6.30	.....	**6.25**	5.66	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	5.25	.....	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	13.00	.....	14.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	5.50	.....	3.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	5.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.045	.....	3.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.044**	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.035	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
14.00	.....	.....	.....	**10.20**	.....	11.24	.....	.....	26
16.65	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	12.60	.....	**12.34**	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	4.75	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.34	26.50	**4.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	24.20	a 42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.094	.....	.....	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	.11	34
.....	.174	.....	.....	**.13**	.....	.....	.....	.18	35
.....	.182	.....	.....	**.15½**	.....	.....	.....	.21	36
.....	.21	.....	.....	**.18**	.....	.....	.....	.24	37
.....	.266	.....	.....	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.30	38
.....	.322	.....	.....	**.25**	.....	.....	.....	.37	39
.....	**.0826**	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.12	40
.....	**.1264**	.....	.....	.13	.....	.....	.....	.09½	41
.....	.2042	.....	.....	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.17	42
.....	.262	.....	.....	**.25**	.....	.....	.....	.15	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.37	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	47

a Bell 400 pounds—complete, 600 pounds.

REF0073402

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.*	Andrew Carrigan.	J. S. Van Winkle & Co.	George T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry C. Bennett.	E. D. Flint.	Henry E. Bothin.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
	Bits, auger, c. s., Jenning's pattern, extension lip, or equal:										
1	¼-inch.....doz..	4	1.15	1.20	2.10	1.20	1.18	.83	.....	.....	1
2	5/16-inch.....do...	24	1.25	1.19	2.38	1.25	1.25	.98	.....	.....	2
3	⅜-inch.....do...	36	1.35	1.38	2.66	1.31	1.33	1.10	.....	.....	3
4	7/16-inch.....do...	24	1.45	1.43	3.08	1.43	1.40	1.27	.....	.....	4
5	½-inch.....do...	36	1.38	1.45	3.36	1.45	1.42	1.40	.....	.....	5
6	9/16-inch.....do...	36	1.60	1.52	3.64	1.55	1.55	1.53	.....	.....	6
7	⅝-inch.....do...	12	1.65	1.66	3.92	1.62	1.65	1.63	.....	.....	7
8	11/16-inch.....do...	36	1.85	1.80	4.27	1.80	1.72	1.87	.....	.....	8
9	¾-inch.....do...	54	1.95	2.00	4.62	2.02	2.00	1.99	.....	.....	9
10	13/16-inch.....do...	36	2.20	2.16	5.04	2.20	2.18	2.10	.....	.....	10
11	⅞-inch.....do...	24	2.38	2.40	5.46	2.34	2.50	2.37	.....	.....	11
12	15/16-inch.....do...	36	2.80	2.80	6.30	2.85	2.75	2.65	.....	.....	12
	Bits, twist drill, for metal:										
13	For brace, square shank, assorted, 1/16 to ½ inch by 32ds, sets.....	34	1.38	1.40	.....	1.40	1.40	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, ⅛ to ½ inch by 32ds, sets.....	5	1.60	1.50	.....	1.60	1.55	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Bits, gimlet, double cut, assorted, ⅛ to ½ inch, doz.....	7	.31	.31	.....	.29	.30	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Bolt cutters.....No...	4	4.23	.....	.....	a 6.00	1.73	.....	3.73	.....	16
17			2.95				3.69				17
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:										
18	¼ by 1.....No..	700	.29	.27	.60	.27	.24	.....	.29	.35	18
19	¼ by 1½.....do...	1,200	.29	.27	.64	.27	.24	.....	.28	.35	19
20	¼ by 2.....do...	1,100	.31½	.29	.68	.29	.26	.....	.30	.38	20
21	¼ by 2½.....do...	1,100	.34	.31	.72	.31	.28	.....	.34	.41	21
22	¼ by 3.....do...	1,650	.36	.33	.76	.33	.30	.....	.37	.43	22
23	¼ by 3½.....do...	1,000	.38	.33	.80	.35	.35	.....	.38	.46	23
24	¼ by 4.....do...	1,200	.41	.37	.84	.38	.34	.....	.44	.49	24
25	¼ by 2.....do...	1,050	.43	.41	1.00	.41	.35	.....	.45	.53	25
26	¼ by 2½.....do...	1,150	.46	.45	1.08	.44	.38	.....	.48	.57	26
27	¼ by 3.....do...	1,750	.52	.48	1.16	.48	.41	.....	.52	.62	27
28	¼ by 4.....do...	1,900	.60	.55	1.32	.55	.50	.....	.59	.72	28
29	¼ by 5.....do...	1,050	.69	.63	1.48	.63	.55	.....	.67	.82	29
30	¼ by 6.....do...	1,050	.77	.70	1.64	.70	.62	.....	.78	.92	30
31	¼ by 7.....do...	400	.85	.78	1.80	.78	.70	.....	.95	1.02	31
32	¼ by 8.....do...	450	.94	.84	1.96	.86	.75	.....	.98	1.11	32
33	¼ by 9.....do...	350	1.02	.93	2.12	.93	.84	.....	1.04	1.21	33
34	¼ by 4.....do...	900	1.00	.91	2.46	.92	.80	.....	.99	1.19	34
35	¼ by 5.....do...	700	1.11	.94	2.69	1.02	.90	.....	1.13	1.32	35
36	¼ by 6.....do...	650	1.26	1.13	2.91	1.14	1.00	.....	1.24	1.47	36
37	¼ by 7.....do...	400	1.35	1.14	3.14	1.25	1.08	.....	1.40	1.61	37
38	¼ by 8.....do...	550	1.45	1.35	3.36	1.35	1.14	.....	1.48	1.75	38
39	¼ by 10.....do...	750	1.70	1.56	3.80	1.57	1.32	.....	1.73	2.03	39
40	¼ by 11.....do...	400	1.84	1.67	4.03	1.67	1.49	.....	1.84	2.38	40
41	¼ by 12.....do...	550	1.90	1.78	4.26	1.78	1.49	.....	1.97	2.66	41
	Bolts, door, wrought iron, barrel:										
42	8-inch.....dos..	11	.70	.86	.....	.45	.48	.....	.....	.....	42
43	9-inch.....do...	11	1.60	1.85	.....	.75	1.24	.....	.....	.....	43
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:										
44	¼ by 1.....No..	100	.41	.50	.....	.46	.27½	.....	.49	.60	44
45	¼ by 1½.....do...	100	.42	.50	.51	.46	.27½	.....	.50	.60	45

* Bid of Joseph Sloss canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids. a To cut from ¾ down.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.*	Andrew Carrigan.	J. S. Van Winkle & Co.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	E. D. Flint.	Henry E. Bothin.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:									
1	¼ by 2.....No..	150	.46	.53	.54	.48	.40	.53	.62	1
2	¼ by 2½.....do...	250	.47	.55	.55	.50	.42	.56	.65	2
3	¼ by 3.....do...	550	.50	.58	.58	.52	.44	.59	.68	3
4	¼ by 3½.....do...	450	.63	.60	.60	.54	.45	.60	.71	4
5	5/16 by 1.....do...	550	.63	.60	.60	.54	.45	.59	.70	5
6	5/16 by 1½.....do...	700	.63	.60	.60	.54	.45	.60	.70	6
7	5/16 by 2.....do...	1,000	.55	.63	.63	.56	.47	.63	.74	7
8	5/16 by 2½.....do...	1,150	.56	.66	.66	.59	.50	.64	.77	8
9	5/16 by 3.....do...	1,075	.61	.69	.69	.62	.52	.68	.81	9
10	5/16 by 3½.....do...	850	.53	.72	.72	.64	.55	.75	.84	10
11	5/16 by 4.....do...	1,000	.63	.75	.75	.67	.57	.73	.38	11
12	5/16 by 4½.....do...	750	.67	.78	.78	.70	.59	.20	.91	12
13	5/16 by 5.....do...	550	.70	.81	.81	.72	.61	.80	.95	13
14	⅜ by 2.....do...	950	.65	.75	.76	.68	.51	.73	.88	14
15	⅜ by 2½.....do...	550	.68	.79	.79	.71	.53	.80	.92	15
16	⅜ by 3.....do...	550	.72	.82	.82	.74	.53½	.80	.97	16
17	⅜ by 3½.....do...	450	.76	.86	.87	.77	.58	.84	1.01	17
18	⅜ by 4.....do...	450	.78	.90	.90	.81	.60	.89	1.05	18
19	⅜ by 4½.....do...	200	.81	.94	.93	.84	.62½	.95	1.09	19
20	⅜ by 5.....do...	400	.84	.97	.97	.87	.65	.96	1.13	20
21	⅜ by 5½.....do...	150	.89	1.00	1.02	.90	.67½	1.00	1.18	21
22	⅜ by 6.....do...	400	.92	1.04	1.05	.94	.70	1.05	1.23	22
23	⅜ by 6½.....do...	100	.96	1.08	1.08	.97	.72	1.20	1.28	23
24	⅜ by 7.....do...	150	.98	1.10	1.12	1.00	.84	1.25	1.30	24
25	⅜ by 7½.....do...	200	1.02	1.15	1.15	1.03	.87	1.25	1.34	25
26	⅜ by 8.....do...	250	1.05	1.18	1.20	1.07	.89	1.30	1.39	26
27	7/16 by 3.....do...	300	.96	.93	.99	.88	.62	.94	1.15	27
28	7/16 by 3½.....do...	150	.93	1.03	1.05	.92	.65	1.00	1.20	28
29	7/16 by 4.....do...	350	.96	1.06	1.08	.97	.68	1.10	1.26	29
30	7/16 by 4½.....do...	150	1.00	1.12	1.14	1.01	.71	1.13	1.32	30
31	7/16 by 5.....do...	250	1.03	1.17	1.17	1.05	.73	1.19	1.37	31
32	7/16 by 6.....do...	100	1.13	1.27	1.26	1.14	.79	1.23	1.48	32
33	7/16 by 7.....do...	150	1.20	1.36	1.38	1.23	.84	1.28	1.60	33
34	½ by 3½.....do...	300	1.15	1.26	1.32	1.18	.99	1.30	1.54	34
35	½ by 4.....do...	350	1.20	1.33	1.38	1.24	1.03	1.38	1.61	35
36	½ by 4½.....do...	250	1.25	1.44	1.44	1.29	1.08	1.43	1.68	36
37	½ by 5.....do...	300	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.35	1.12	1.48	1.75	37
38	½ by 5½.....do...	150	1.50	1.56	1.56	1.40	1.17	1.53	1.82	38
39	½ by 6.....do...	350	1.52	1.64	1.62	1.45	1.22	1.59	1.89	39
40	½ by 7.....do...	150	1.53	1.74	1.74	1.56	1.30	1.80	2.03	40
41	½ by 8.....do...	200	1.66	1.86	1.86	1.67	1.41	1.85	2.17	41
42	½ by 9.....do...	150	1.79	1.98	1.98	1.68	1.49	2.00	2.31	42
43	½ by 10.....do...	200	1.85	2.10	2.10	1.89	1.59	2.25	2.70	43

* Bid of Joseph Sloss, canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

REF0073403

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.	Quantity awarded.	Charles M. Yates.	Joseph Sloss.*	Andrew Carrigan.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
	Bolts, tire, per 100:				
1	⅜ by 1½ ..... No..	700	.....	.16½	.15
2	⅜ by 1½ ..... do...	1,200	.....	.17½	.16
3	⅜ by 2 ..... do...	1,100	.....	.18½	.17
4	½ by 1½ ..... do...	600	.....	.21½	.....
5	½ by 2 ..... do...	800	.....	.24	.....
6	½ by 2½ ..... do...	900	.....	.25½	.....
7	½ by 3 ..... do...	700	.....	.29	.....
8	⅝ by 2 ..... do...	200	.....	.31½	.....
9	⅝ by 2½ ..... do...	500	.....	.36	.....
10	⅝ by 3 ..... do...	300	.....	.91	.....
11	⅝ by 3½ ..... do ..	400	.....	.51	.....
12	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob ..... doz..	57	.....	.08	.08
	Braces, iron, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws:				
13	Grip ..... do...	4/11	.....	2.48	3.00
14					5.50
15	Ratchet ..... do...	5½	.....	6.48	9.00
16					
17					
18					
	Brushes:				
19	Dust ..... do...	24	.....	.....	.....
20					
21					
22	Marking, assorted ..... do...	4/5	.25	.....	.....
	Brushes, paint, all bristles:				
23	No. 1, full size ..... do...	4	4.65	.....	.....
24					
25	No. 2, full size ..... do...	3 4/5	7.25	.....	.....
26					
27	No. 3, full size ..... do...	4 1/5	11.20	.....	.....
28					
29	No. 2, full size ..... do...	3 2/5	3.40	.....	.....
30					
	Brushes, paint, flat:				
31	3-inch ..... do...	10 2/5	9.35	.....	.....
32			3.40		
33			1.89		
34	4-inch ..... do...	11 4/5	12.75	.....	.....
35			4.20		
36			3.15		
	Brushes:				
37	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch ..... do...	54	.....	.....	.....
38					
39	Shoe ..... do...	38	.....	.....	.....
40					
41					
42	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch ..... do...	10	.....	.....	.....
43					
44					
45	Varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size ..... do...	6	1.70	.....	.....
46					
47	Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handles ..... doz...	6	13.45	.....	.....
48			6.00		
49			4.15		

*Bids canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Louis Feldmann, Jr.	W. P. Fuller & Co.	L. S. Van Winkle & Co.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Fred B. Dallam.*	Wakefield Baker.	Harry Cline.	E. D. Flint.	Henry R. Bothin.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
.....	.....	.30	.16	.....	.14½	.....	.17	.24	1
.....	.....	.30	.17	.....	.16	.....	.18	.26	2
.....	.....	.32	.18	.....	.18	.....	.20	.28	3
.....	.....	.40	.21	.....	.19	.....	.25	.32	4
.....	.....	.45	.24	.....	.21½	.....	.30	.36	5
.....	.....	.50	.27	.....	.24	.....	.33	.40	6
.....	.....	.55	.30	.....	.27	.....	.35	.44	7
.....	.....	.61	.35	.....	.28	.....	.40	.47	8
.....	.....	.67	.39	.....	.32	.....	.50	.52	9
.....	.....	.73	.43	.....	.35	.....	.53	.58	10
.....	.....	.79	.47	.....	.39	.....	.60	.64	11
.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	8.95	.....	10.00	.....	13
.....	.....	.....		.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	6.50	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	16
					11.50				17
					14.00				18
1.67	.....	.....	.....	2.70	1.90	1.25	.....	.....	19
					2.40	1.75			20
					2.60				21
.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.23	.22½	.....	.....	22
.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.39	.....	.....	23
						4.25			24
.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.70	.....	.....	25
						6.00			26
.....	11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.85	.....	.....	27
						9.80			28
.....	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.80	.....	.....	29
						2.60			30
.....	2.10	.....	.....	2.10	1.90	1.50	.....	.....	31
					4.00	2.80			32
									33
.....	3.35	.....	.....	3.60	3.50	2.40	.....	.....	34
					7.50	3.25			35
									36
1.25	.....	.....	.....	1.10	1.12	1.05	.....	.....	37
						1.15			38
1.16	.....	.....	.....	1.20	1.75	1.35	.....	.....	39
					1.70	1.65			40
					2.00	.90			41
1.18	.....	.....	.....	1.50	1.00	1.50	.....	.....	42
					2.00	1.12½			43
					1.80				44
.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.75	1.50	.....	.....	45
						1.99			46
.....	4.00	.....	.....	2.75	3.00	3.09	.....	.....	47
					4.50	3.75			48
						3.60			49

REF0073404

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.*	Andrew Carrigan.	George T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Unna.	Henry C. Bennett.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	Butts, brass, narrow:									
1	1¼-inch ..... doz..	12	.07½	.....	.08	.08	.....	.....	.16	1
2	2-inch ..... do...	21	.13	.....	.12	.13	.....	.....	.28	2
3	2½-inch ..... do...	30	.22	.....	.21	.22½	.....	.....	.38	3
	Butts, door, loose pin, wrought iron:									
4	2½ by 2 inches ..... doz..	12	.21	.23	.23	.25	.....	.....	.....	4
5	3 by 2½ inches ..... do...	11	.38	.36	.38	.39	.....	.....	.....	5
6	3 by 3 inches ..... do...	17	.40	.41	.39	.40	.....	.....	.....	6
7	3½ by 3 inches ..... do...	12	.60	.61	.57	.54	.....	.....	.....	7
8	3½ by 3½ inches ..... do...	12	.56	.62	.58	.59	.....	.....	.....	8
9	4 by 3½ inches ..... do...	3	.70	.69	.72	.70	.....	.....	.....	9
10	4 by 4 inches ..... do...	18	.72	.73	.70	.72	.....	.....	.....	10
	Calipers, 8 inches:									
11	Outside ..... do...	½	1.60	.....	1.65	1.40	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Inside ..... do...	½	1.75	.....	1.65	1.40	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Cards, cattle ..... do...	2½	.....	.....	.65	.42½	.....	.13	.....	13
14	Catches, iron, cupboard ... do...	34	.32	a .45	.36	.33	.....	.....	.29	14
	Chains:									
15	Log, ⅜-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound ..... No..	15	.03½	.....	.06	.04½	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size ..... pairs..	56	.33	.41	.31	.31	.....	.....	.....	16
17						.29				17
18	Trace, 43 inches long, with hook and swivel .. pairs..	2	.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Chalk, carpenters', assorted colors ..... lbs..	36	.10	.....	.05	.04½	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Chalk lines, medium size .. doz..	24	.24	.12	.12	.14	.....	.....	.....	20
21	Chisels, cold, octagon, ⅜ by 6 inches ..... doz..	3	.74	1.00	.65	.72	2.60	.....	.....	21
22						3.00				22
23	Chisels, c. s., socket, corner, 1-inch, handled ..... doz..	½	6.50	7.20	7.50	6.25	.....	.....	.....	23
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:									
24	½-inch ..... doz..	2	2.25	2.15	2.20	2.18	.....	.....	.....	24
25	⅝-inch ..... do...	2½	2.35	2.30	2.25	2.27	.....	.....	.....	25
26	¾-inch ..... do...	3	2.40	2.35	2.35	2.30	.....	.....	.....	26
27	⅞-inch ..... do...	1½	2.77	2.80	2.85	2.78	.....	.....	.....	27
28	1-inch ..... do...	1½	3.10	3.00	3.10	3.25	.....	.....	.....	28
29	1¼-inch ..... do...	½	3.30	3.35	3.25	3.35	.....	.....	.....	29
30	1½-inch ..... do...	½	3.60	3.60	3.62	3.48	.....	.....	.....	30
31	2-inch ..... do...	1½	3.95	4.20	4.10	4.00	.....	.....	.....	31
	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:									
32	½-inch ..... doz..	½	2.48	2.70	2.70	2.16	.....	.....	.....	32
33	⅝-inch ..... do...	½	2.48	2.70	2.70	2.20	.....	.....	.....	33
34	¾-inch ..... do...	½	2.48	2.75	2.70	2.30	.....	.....	.....	34
35	⅞-inch ..... do...	½	2.90	3.15	3.15	2.60	.....	.....	.....	35
36	1-inch ..... do...	½	3.30	3.60	3.60	2.60	.....	.....	.....	36
37	1¼-inch ..... do...	½	3.70	4.05	4.00	3.20	.....	.....	.....	37
38	1½-inch ..... do...	½	4.10	.....	4.40	3.55	.....	.....	.....	38
39	2-inch ..... do...	1½	4.90	.....	5.25	4.30	.....	.....	.....	39
40	Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 8 inches ..... doz..	2½	4.64	.....	5.00	4.05	.....	.....	.....	40
41	Cleavers, butchers', 12-inch, doz	½	14.20	16.85	13.20	13.00	.....	.....	.....	41
42	Compasses, carpenters', 8-inch, cast steel ..... doz..	3½	.....	.....	1.45	1.30	.....	.....	.....	42
43	Crowbars, solid steel, assorted sizes, per pound ..... No..	13	.04	.04	.04½	.03½	.....	.....	.....	43
	Dividers, c. s., wing:									
44	8 inches long ..... doz..	½	1.72	2.36	1.65	1.65	.....	.....	.....	44
45	10 inches long ..... do...	½	2.46	3.15	a 2.25	2.20	.....	.....	.....	45

* Bid canceled; samples arrived after opening of bid.

a 24 dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.*	Andrew Carrigan.	Louis Feldman, Jr.	I. N. Van Winkle & Co.	George T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Unna.	E. D. Flint.	Henry K. Bothin.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											
	Drills:													
1	Blacksmiths' horizontal ..... No..	7	1.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Breast ..... do...	4	2.48	2.50	.....	.....	2.25	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Hand, light, for metal ..... No..	1	1.25	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	Faucets:													
4	Brass, racking, ½-inch, loose key ..... doz..	½	3.98	3.69	.....	.....	3.20	2.75	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5									3.75					5
6	Wood, cork lined, No. 2 ..... doz..	1	.22	.30	.35	.....	.22	.20	.....	.21	.....	.....	.....	6
	Files, flat:													
7	Bastard, 10-inch, doz..	9½	1.28	1.15	.....	1.56	1.29	1.16	.....	.....	1.38	.....	.....	7
8	Bastard, 12-inch, doz..	13	1.79	1.60	.....	2.16	1.73	1.60	.....	.....	1.93	.....	.....	8
9	Wood, 12-inch .. doz..	5½	3.22	1.50	.....	2.16	1.78	1.60	.....	.....	3.90	.....	.....	9
10	Wood, 14-inch .. do...	13	4.30	.....	.....	2.97	2.45	2.20	.....	.....	4.13	.....	.....	10
	Files, half round, bastard:													
11	10-inch ..... doz..	7½	1.67	1.50	.....	2.04	1.67	1.50	.....	.....	1.82	.....	.....	11
12	12-inch ..... do...	9½	2.18	1.98	.....	2.64	2.15	1.95	.....	.....	2.37	.....	.....	12
	Files, mill saw:													
13	8-inch ..... do...	30	.78	.70	.....	.96	.78	.65	.....	.....	1.19	.....	.....	13
14	10-inch ..... do...	30	1.04	.95	.....	1.28	1.03	.85	.....	.....	1.56	.....	.....	14
15	12-inch ..... do...	20	1.29	1.25	.....	1.68	1.36	1.20	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	15
16	14-inch ..... do...	13	1.95	2.16	.....	2.40	1.96	1.70	.....	.....	3.04	1.60	.....	16
	Files, round, bastard:													
17	6-inch ..... doz..	5½	.64	.50	.....	.78	.63	.55	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	17
18	8-inch ..... do...	3½	.79	.72	.....	.96	.77	.65	.....	.....	.95	.64	.....	18
19	10-inch ..... do...	5½	1.03	.95	.....	1.28	1.02	.85	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	19
20	12-inch ..... do...	4½	1.38	1.42	.....	1.68	1.36	1.20	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	20
21	14-inch ..... do...	3½	1.97	1.80	.....	2.40	1.97	1.70	.....	.....	2.39	1.60	.....	21
22	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch ..... doz..	2½	1.89	1.76	.....	2.28	1.86	1.58	.....	.....	2.30	.....	.....	22
	Files, taper, saw:													
23	8-inch ..... do...	19	.37	.30	.....	.45	.36	.33	.....	.....	.43	.30	.....	23
24	10-inch ..... do...	5	.37	.30	.....	.45	.36	.33	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	24
25	12-inch ..... do...	20	.39	.36	.....	.48	.38	.35	.....	.....	.46	.....	.....	25
26	14-inch ..... do...	6	.41	.41	.....	.54	.44	.37	.....	.....	.50	.36	.....	26
27	16-inch ..... do...	3½	.45	.45	.....	.60	.47	.41	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	27
28	20-inch ..... do...	2½	.55	.57	.....	.75	.60	.50	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	28
29	Flatirons, 5 to 8 pounds, per pound ... pairs..	45	.03½	.03½	.....	.....	.03½	.028	.028	.....	.....	.....	.02½	29
30	Gates, molasses, 2-iron, doz	½	15.00	2.00	.....	.....	2.00	1.35	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	30
	Gauges:													
31	Marking ..... doz..	2	.35	.80	.....	.....	.35	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32								1.60						32
33	Mortise, screw slide, doz	1	3.10	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	Slitting, with handles ..... doz..	½	4.00	.....	.....	.....	a 3.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	Gluepots, No. 1, tinned, No	9	.40	.....	.....	.....	.33	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
	Gouges, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:													
36	½-inch ..... doz..	½	3.20	.....	.....	.....	3.20	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37	⅝-inch ..... do...	½	3.34	.....	.....	.....	3.80	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38	¾-inch ..... do...	½	3.48	.....	.....	.....	4.25	3.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39	⅞-inch ..... do...	½	3.82	.....	.....	.....	4.75	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40	1-inch ..... do...	½	4.17	.....	.....	.....	4.90	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
41	1-inch ..... do...	½	4.48	.....	.....	.....	5.00	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
	Grindstones, per pound, weighing—													
42	50 pounds ..... No..	9	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
43	100 pounds .... do...	17	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44	150 pounds .... do...	4	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
45	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved pet-cat cap, extra heavy, No	27	.31	.51	.....	.....	.40	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
46								.50						46

* Bid canceled; samples arrived after opening of bid.

a No sample.

REF0073405

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.*	Andrew Carrigan.	George T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	Harry Unna.	E. D. Flint.	Henry C. Bennett.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
1	Hair clippers.....No...	66	.62	.44	.59	.60	.....	.75	.....	1
2				.55		.54				2
3	Hammers, claw, solid c. s., adz eye, forged, No. 1½.....doz..	18	4.54	4.75	2.65	2.75	4.25	....	4.97	3
4			3.81	4.00	4.55	3.50				4
5			2.64			4.25				5
	Hammers, farrier's:									
6	Shoeing, c. s.....doz..	2½	3.54	3.00	3.40	3.75	.....	.....	.....	6
7						3.35				7
8	Turning, half-bright, assorted, 2 to 2½ pounds.....doz..	½	15.00	10.75	10.00	13.50	.....	.....	.....	8
	Hammers, riveting, solid, c. s.:									
9	1-inch.....do...	½	2.55	3.00	2.60	2.37	.....	.....	.....	9
10	1¼-inch.....do...	½	2.65	3.25	2.75	2.47	.....	.....	.....	10
11	1½-inch.....do...	½	2.85	.....	3.20	2.60	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Hammers, shoemaker's, c. s., No. 1, dozen.....	½	3.45	3.75	.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	12
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid, c. s.:									
13	2-pound.....No...	11	.40	6.25	.45	.35	.....	.10	.....	13
14	3-pound.....do...	6	.66	7.25	.48	.42	.....	.10	.....	14
15	6-pound.....do...	9	.36	.07	.45	.33	.....	.10	.....	15
16	8-pound.....do...	7	.47	.07	.60	.42	.....	.10	.....	16
17	10-pound.....do...	6	.58	.07	.75	.52	.....	.10	.....	17
	Hammers, stone, solid c. s.:									
18	Size 5 pounds.....do...	1	.34	.09½	.45	.40	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Size 8 pounds.....do...	2	.55	.09½	.72	.64	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Size 12 pounds.....do...	1	1.05	.09½	1.08	.96	.....	.....	.....	20
21	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern, malleable iron.....doz...	1½	1.75	.....	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....	21
22			1.00			3.00				22
23						1.20				23
	Handles, awl:									
24	Patent peg.....do...	2½	.55	.44	.44	.40	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Patent sewing.....do...	8	.62	.44	.44	.40	.....	.....	.....	25
	Hatchets, c. s.:									
26	Broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled....doz...	2½	8.02	7.65	7.50	6.00	.....	.....	.....	26
27			7.80			7.40				27
28						8.12½				28
29	Shingling, No. 2.....do...	8½	4.23	3.90	3.35	3.40	3.80	.....	.....	29
30			3.87	4.25	4.30	3.00				30
31			2.87			4.19				31
32						3.83				32
	Hinges, extra heavy, T:									
33	8-inch.....do...	4	.66	1.12	.63	.55	.....	.....	.....	33
34	10-inch.....do...	2	.98	1.36	.95	.85	.....	.....	.....	34
35	12-inch.....do...	4½	1.46	2.19	1.43	1.30	.....	.....	.....	35
	Hinges, heavy, strap:									
36	8-inch.....do...	13	.55	.75	.57	.50	.....	.....	.....	36
37	10-inch.....do...	7	.87	1.03	.84	.80	.....	.....	.....	37
38	12-inch.....do...	7	1.30	1.44	1.30	1.15	.....	.....	.....	38
	Hinges, light, strap:									
39	6-inch.....do...	19	.20	.33	.26	.24	.....	.....	.....	39
40	8-inch.....do...	10	.27	.45	.38	.33	.....	.....	.....	40
41	10-inch.....do...	2	.54	.61	.52	.45	.....	.....	.....	41
42	12-inch.....do...	1	.....	.90	.75	.60	.....	.....	.....	42
	Hinges, light, T:									
43	6-inch.....do...	15	.23	.27	.23	.20	.....	.....	.....	43
44	8-inch.....do...	4	.29	.35	.30	.24	.....	.....	.....	44
45	10-inch.....do...	1	.44	.51	.44	.36	.....	.....	.....	45
46	Hooks, hat and coat, school-house pattern, heavy.....doz..	216	.24	.....	.20	.17½	.....	.....	.....	46
47			.36			.31				47
48						.12½				48

* Bid canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1898, 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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.*	J. S. Yanwinkle & Co.	E. D. Flint.	Henry E. Bothin.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:						
1	⅛ by ½.....lbs..	300	2.94	2.85	2.75	2.55	1
2	⅛ by ¾.....do...	300	2.54	2.55	2.45	2.25	2
3	⅛ by 1.....do...	200	2.44	2.45	2.40	2.15	3
4	⅛ by 1½.....do...	1,050	2.34	2.35	2.25	2.15	4
5	⅛ by 1¾.....do...	500	2.34	2.35	2.30	2.15	5
6	⅛ by 2.....do...	1,250	2.34	2.35	2.25	2.15	6
7	⅛ by 3.....do...	175	2.34	2.35	2.35	2.15	7
8	¼ by 1.....do...	50	2.43	2.45	2.60	2.15	8
9	¼ by 2.....do...	275	2.14	2.15	2.25	2.05	9
10	¼ by 3.....do...	100	2.13	2.15	2.25	2.05	10
11	¼ by 2½.....do...	1,000	2.14	2.15	2.25	2.05	11
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:						
12	⅛ by ½.....do...	400	.....	2.75	2.75	2.65	12
13	⅛ by ¾.....do...	350	2.23	2.25	2.25	2.15	13
14	⅛ by 1.....do...	850	2.04	2.05	2.00	1.95	14
15	⅛ by 1½.....do...	1,050	2.04	2.05	2.05	1.95	15
16	⅛ by 1¾.....do...	1,400	1.93	1.95	1.95	1.85	16
17	⅛ by 1¾.....do...	300	1.94	1.95	2.00	1.85	17
18	⅛ by 2.....do...	650	1.93	1.95	2.00	1.85	18
19	⅛ by 2½.....do...	300	1.94	1.95	2.00	1.85	19
20	⅛ by 2¾.....do...	300	1.93	1.95	2.00	1.85	20
21	⅛ by 4.....do...	300	1.94	1.95	2.05	1.85	21
22	¼ by 2.....do...	600	1.94	1.95	1.95	1.85	22
23	¼ by 2½.....do...	600	1.94	1.95	1.95	1.85	23
24	¼ by 2¾.....do...	200	.....	1.95	1.95	1.85	24
25	½ by ½.....do...	200	.....	2.65	2.95	2.55	25
26					2.75		26
27	⅛ by ¾.....do...	200	2.23		2.75	2.15	27
28	⅛ by 1.....do...	250	2.15	2.25	2.25	2.05	28
29	⅛ by 1.....do...	750	1.93	1.95	2.00	1.85	29
30	⅛ by 1½.....do...	250	1.84	1.83	2.00	1.75	30
31	⅛ by 1½.....do...	800	1.78	1.75	1.75	1.65	31
32	⅛ by 2.....do...	800	1.74	1.75	1.75	1.65	32
33	⅛ by 2½.....do...	750	1.73	1.75	1.75	1.65	33
34	⅛ by 3.....do...	100	1.74	1.75	1.75	1.65	34
35	⅛ by 3½.....do...	100	1.73	1.75	1.75	1.65	35
36	¼ by ½.....do...	150	.....	2.15	2.20	2.05	36
37	¼ by 1½.....do...	100	.....	1.75	2.00	1.65	37
38	¼ by 1½.....do...	100	.....	1.75	2.00	1.65	38
39	¼ by ½.....do...	300	.....	2.15	2.25	2.05	39
40	¼ by 1.....do...	950	1.74	1.95	2.00	1.85	40
41	¼ by 1½.....do...	900	1.73	1.75	1.75	1.65	41
42	¼ by 1¾.....do...	450	1.73	1.75	1.75	1.65	42
43	¼ by 2.....do...	800	1.74	1.75	1.75	1.65	43
44	¼ by 2½.....do...	500	1.73	1.75	1.75	1.65	44
45	¼ by 2¾.....do...	100	1.74	1.75	1.75	1.65	45
46	¼ by 3.....do...	1,500	1.73	1.75	1.75	1.65	46
47	¼ by 3½.....do...	1,000	1.74	1.75	1.75	1.65	47
48	¼ by 2½.....do...	800	1.73	1.75	1.75	1.65	48

* Bids canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

REF0073406

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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.*	Andrew Carrigan.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:			
1	½-inch.....lbs...	300	2.64	
2	⅝-inch.....do...	550	2.44	
	Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:			
3	½ by ¾.....do...	100		
4	½ by 1.....do...	200		
5	Iron, nail-rod, ordinary size, per 100 pounds.....do...	300		
	Iron, Norway, per 100 pounds:			
6	½ by 1.....do...	1,075	3.89	
7	1 inch square.....do...	500	3.48	
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:			
8	¼-inch.....do...	675	2.64	
9	5/16-inch.....do...	400	2.43	
10	⅜-inch.....do...	1,950	2.23	
11	7/16-inch.....do...	650	2.14	
12	½-inch.....do...	2,050	2.03	
13	9/16-inch.....do...	1,050	2.04	
14	⅝-inch.....do...	2,300	1.94	
15	¾-inch.....do...	1,250	1.84	
16	⅞-inch.....do...	750	1.84	
17	1-inch.....do...	550	1.74	
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:			
18	¼-inch thick.....do...	330	2.65	
19	⅛-inch thick.....do...	440	2.60	
20	No. 28.....do...	200	3.25	
21				
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:			
22	¼-inch.....do...	50	3.24	
23	⅜-inch.....do...	300	2.04	
24	½-inch.....do...	300	1.94	
25	⅝-inch.....do...	550	1.84	
26	1-inch.....do...	300	1.74	
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:			
27	½ by 1 inch.....do...	525	3.66	
28	½ by 1½ inches.....do...	575	3.59	
29	½ by 2 inches.....do...	600	3.49	
30	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair...pairs...	1,374	.12	.06½
31				.06½
32				
33				
	Knives:			
34	Butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....doz...	27	.85	.80
35				
36				
37	Carving, and forks, cocoa handle, per pair.....pairs...	26	.62	.75
38			.65	.55
39	Chopping, iron handles.....doz...	2 2/3		2.45
40				.07
41	Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenter's.....do...	5	4.18	
42	Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenter's.....do...	1 1/3	4.58	
43	Horseshoeing.....do...	9 1/3	2.05	
44				
45				
46	Shoemaker's, square point, No. 3.....do...	9	.68	.70
47				.60
48	Skimming, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....do...	1		2.60

*Bid canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Alonzo A. Watkins.	L. S. Vanwinkle & Co.	George T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Unas.	E. D. Flint.	Henry E. Bothin.	William Frank.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
						2.75	2.55		1
	2.65					2.75	2.35		2
	2.45								
	3.75						3.50		3
	3.75						3.50		4
	5.25					.06	5.00		5
						3.70	3.50		6
	3.95					3.60	3.50		7
	3.75								
						.02½	2.55		8
	2.65					2.50	2.35		9
	2.45					2.25	2.15		10
	2.25					2.35	2.05		11
	2.15					1.90	1.95		12
	2.05					1.90	1.95		13
	2.05					1.85	1.85		14
	1.95					1.85	1.75		15
	1.85					1.85	1.75		16
	1.85					1.75	1.65		17
	1.75								
.03	3.25					.04	3.50		18
.03	2.75					.04	3.00		19
.03½	4.00			.03		.05			20
				.04					21
	2.25					2.25	2.15		22
	2.05					1.90	1.95		23
	1.95					2.00	1.85		24
	1.85					1.95	1.75		25
	1.75					1.75	1.65		26
	3.95					3.75	3.70		27
	3.85					3.70	3.60		28
	3.75					3.70	3.50		29
.07½		.09½	.05		.09½				30
			.06½						31
			.07½						32
			.08						33
.75		.85	1.20		.80				34
			1.32		.75				35
			.68						36
.70			.50		.65				37
			.40						38
		.95	1.60	.85	.75				39
			1.00		.85				40
		4.20	3.90						41
		4.65	4.20						42
		3.25	2.65			3.50			43
			3.50						44
			2.70						45
		.60	.58					.50	46
									47
			1.90						48
			2.25						49

REF0073407

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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.*	Andrew Carrigan.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
1	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl.....doz..	5	1.98	2.10
2	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy.....do...	5	.48 .75	.....
3	Lead, in bars.....lbs..	235	.05½	.06½
4	Locks:			
5	Closet, 3½-inch, iron bolt, 2 keys.....doz..	9	.96	.....
6				
7	Drawer, 2½ by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....do...	5	1.87	.....
8				
9	Locks, mineral knob, iron bolt, 2 keys:			
10	Rim, 4 inches.....do...	21	1.62	2.15
11				
12	Rim, 4½ inches.....do...	12	2.67	3.50
13				
14				
15	Rim, 5 inches.....do...	6	4.10	5.00
16				
17	Rim, 6 inches.....do...	1	5.38	.....
18				
19	Mortise, 3½ inches.....do...	18	1.66	.....
20				
21	Locks, pad, brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combination on each shipping order.....t.....dos..	14	1.65	.....
22			3.92	
23				
24				
25				
26	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches.....do...	2	1.56	.....
	Nails, wire casing, steel, per 100 pounds:			
27	6d.....lbs..	975	2.44	2.45
28	8d.....do...	2,275	2.34	2.35
29	12d.....do...	1,050	2.24	2.25
	Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds:			
30	6d.....do...	3,650	2.29	2.30
31	8d.....do...	7,250	2.19	2.20
32	10d.....do...	8,800	2.14	2.15
33	12d.....do...	4,700	2.14	2.15
34	20d.....do...	4,925	2.09	2.10
35	30d.....do...	2,700	2.09	2.10
36	40d.....do...	2,600	2.09	2.10
37	60d.....do...	1,400	2.09	2.10
	Nails, wire, fence, steel, per 100 pounds:			
38	8d.....do...	950	2.19	2.20
39	10d.....do...	3,100	2.14	2.15
40	12d.....do...	800	2.14	2.15
	Nails, wire, finishing, steel, per 100 pounds:			
41	6d.....do...	925	2.54	2.55
42	8d.....do...	975	2.44	2.45
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:			
43	No. 6.....do...	a 315	.12½	.14
44				
45	No. 7.....do...	a 525	.12½	.13
46				
47	No. 8.....do...	a 275	.12½	.13½
48				

*Bid cancelled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

L. S. Vanwinkle & Co.	George T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Henry E. Bothin.	Henry C. Bennett.	E. D. Flint.	William H. Standart.	George L. Walker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
.....	2.50	2.00	1.50	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	1
.....	.38	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.05½	.05	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	1.20	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
		1.30							6
.....	1.40	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
		.80							8
		.85							9
.....	1.89	1.80	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	10
		2.10							11
.....	2.90	2.75	.....	.....	2.98	.....	.....	.....	12
		3.25							13
		3.15							14
.....	4.25	3.60	.....	.....	5.35	.....	.....	.....	15
		3.95							16
.....	.....	4.50	.....	.....	5.90	.....	.....	.....	17
		4.75							18
.....	3.00	2.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
		2.50							20
.....	1.70	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
		4.25							22
		6.00							23
		2.75							24
		12.00							25
.....	1.60	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	2.32	2.23	.....	2.45	.....	.....	.....	2.25	27
.....	2.22	2.13	.....	2.35	.....	.....	.....	2.15	28
.....	2.12	2.03	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	2.05	29
.....	2.17	2.13	.....	2.30	.....	.....	.....	2.10	30
.....	2.07	2.03	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	2.00	31
.....	2.02	1.98	.....	2.15	.....	.....	.....	1.95	32
.....	2.02	1.98	.....	2.15	.....	.....	.....	1.95	33
.....	1.97	1.93	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	1.90	34
.....	1.97	1.93	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	1.90	35
.....	1.97	1.93	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	1.90	36
.....	1.97	1.93	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	1.90	37
.....	2.07	2.03	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	2.00	38
.....	2.02	1.98	.....	2.15	.....	.....	.....	1.90	39
.....	2.02	1.98	.....	2.15	.....	.....	.....	1.95	40
.....	2.43	2.30	.....	2.55	.....	.....	.....	2.35	41
.....	2.32	2.23	.....	2.45	.....	.....	.....	2.25	42
.20	.09	9.25	.....	19.55	.....	.09½	b 8.15	.....	43
		11.25							44
.18	.09	9.25	.....	17.85	.....	.09½	b 8.15	.....	45
		11.25							46
.17	.09	9.25	.....	10.00	.....	.15	b 8.15	.....	47
		11.25							48

a No award. b Award canceled.

REF0073408

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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.*	Andrew Carrigan.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	J. S. Vanwinkle & Co.	Oscar S. Levy.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
1	Nails, per 100 pounds: Wire, lath, 3d, steel ....lbs..	1,050	2.59	2.60	.....	.....	.....
2	Oroshoe, No. 5 ....do...	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3							
4	Wire, shingle, 4d, steel ....do...	2,050	2.39	2.60	.....	.....	.....
	Nuts, iron, square:						
5	For ¼-inch bolt ....do...	42	.08	.10	.....	a 9.00	.....
6	For ⅜-inch bolt ....do...	85	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	For ½-inch bolt ....do...	155	.05	.07	.....	6.00	.....
8	For ⅝-inch bolt ....do...	200	.037	.05	.....	4.70	.....
9	For ¾-inch bolt ....do...	75	.035	.055	.....	4.50	.....
10	For ⅞-inch bolt ....do...	140	.035	.05	.....	4.20	.....
11	Oilers, zinc, medium size ....doz..	7	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....
12			.60				
13							
14	Oilstones, Washita ....do...	2	3.25	3.00	.....	.....	.....
15	Packing, hemp ....lbs..	125	.13	.12	.....	.....	.....
16							
	Packing, rubber:						
17	⅛-inch ....do...	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0873
18							
19	¼-inch ....do...	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0873
20							
21	½-inch ....do...	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0873
22							
23	Packing yarn (cotton waste) ....do...	785	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Paper, assorted, per quire:						
24	Emory ....qrs..	58	.18	.21	.....	.....	.....
25	Sand ....do...	131	.10	.11	.....	.....	.....
26	Pencils, carpenters ....doz..	61	.30	.33	.....	.....	.....
27			.12				
28	Pinchers, blacksmith's shoeing ....No..	13	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
29							
30	Pinking irons, 1-inch ....doz..	5	.58	1.25	.....	.....	.....
	Pipe, iron:						
31	¼-inch ....feet..	220	2.40	.....	.02½	.....	.....
32			3.45				
33	⅜-inch ....do...	2,000	3.00	.....	.03	.....	.....
34			4.25				
35	1-inch ....do...	3,930	4.20	.....	.04	.....	.....
36			6.00				
37	1¼-inch ....do...	2,720	5.60	.....	.05½	.....	.....
38			8.20				
39	1½-inch ....do...	625	7.05	.....	.07	.....	.....
40			10.30				
41	2-inch ....do...	1,750	9.50	.....	.09	.....	.....
42			14.00				
	Pipe lead, medium weight, per pound:						
43	¼-inch ....feet..	225	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....
44	1-inch ....do...	87	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....
45	1¼-inch ....do...	100	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....
	Planes, c. s.:						
46	Fore, 2½-inch, double iron ....No..	24	.55	.63	.....	.....	.....
47	Hollow and round, 1-inch ....pairs..	3	.93	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Hollow and round, 1¼-inch ....No..	1	1.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Jack, 2½-inch, double iron ....do...	29	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
50			.96				

* Bid canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

a Per cwt.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

George T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Ums.	E. D. Flint.	Henry E. Bothin.	Revere Rubber Co.	Charles L. Walker.	Charles F. Tay.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
2.42	2.36	.....	.....	.....	2.60	.....	2.30	.....	1
15.00	9.45	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	2
	11.25								3
2.27	2.23	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....	2.20	.....	4
.07½	.069	.....	.....	.16	.08½	.....	.....	.....	5
.06	.05	.....	.....	.15	.08½	.....	.....	.....	6
.04½	.037	.....	.....	.07	.09	.....	.....	.....	7
.032	.029	.....	.....	.06	4.70	.....	.....	.....	8
.03	.027	.....	.....	.06	4.50	.....	.....	.....	9
.027	.026	.....	.....	.06	4.20	.....	.....	.....	10
.47	.45	.55	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
	.51		.50						12
	.60								13
2.45	2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.13½	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	15
	.10½					.15			16
.....	.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	17
						.15			18
.....	.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	19
						.15			20
.....	.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	21
						.15			22
.08½	.067	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
b.15	b.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.10	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.10	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
	.12								27
.37½	.34	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
	.38								29
.75	.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	2.09	2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	31
									32
.....	2.51	2.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	33
									34
.....	3.80	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	35
									36
.....	4.75	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½	37
									38
.....	6.00	6.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.061	39
									40
.....	8.10	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.082	41
									42
.....	.....	.057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.057	43
.....	.....	.057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.057	44
.....	.....	.057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.057	45
									46
.63	.63½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.50	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.50	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.45	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50

b 29 quires.

REF0073409

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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.*	Andrew Carrigan.	J. S. Vanwinkle & Co.
		To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
1	Planes, jointer, 2½-inch, double iron, c. s.....No..	10	.63	.48	.....
	Planes, match:				
2	½-inch, plated.....pairs..	3	.98	.75	.....
3	1-inch.....do...	3	1.04	.75	.....
4	Planes, plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s., with handle.....No..	3	.....	2.70	.....
	Planes, skew-rabbet:				
5	1-inch.....do...	2	.32	.....	.....
6	1½-inch.....do...	2	.36	.....	.....
7	Plane, smooth, 2½ inch, double iron, c. s.....do...	18	.39	.....	.....
8			.76	.....	.....
	Pliers:				
9	Flat-nose, 7-inch, c. s., heavy.....doz..	4	2.10	2.50	.....
10	Round-nose.....do...	1	2.10	2.75	.....
11	Pliers, end-cutting, 10 inch, c. s., heavy.....do...	2	8.34	.....	.....
	Punches:				
12	C. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.....do...	3	.60	.60	.....
13	Conductor's, assorted shapes of holes.....do...	1	3.00	5.00	.....
14			4.90	.....	.....
15	Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes.....do...	2	2.20	2.10	.....
16					
	Rasps, horse:				
17	12-inch.....do...	3	2.42	2.13	5.62
18				2.80	4.28
19	14-inch.....do...	13	3.98	3.00	7.74
20				3.97	5.98
	Rasps, wood, flat:				
21	12-inch.....do...	2	.....	.....	5.85
22	14-inch.....do...	3	.....	.....	7.79
	Rasps, wood, half-round:				
23	12-inch.....do...	3	3.48	.....	5.60
24	14-inch.....do...	3	4.60	.....	7.40
	Rivet sets:				
25	No. 2.....do...	1	1.44	.....	.....
26	No. 3.....do...	1	1.35	.....	.....
	Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8:				
27	½-inch.....lbs..	19	.2235	.22	.....
28	¾-inch.....do...	50	.2235	.22	.....
29	1-inch.....do...	75	.2235	.22	.....
30	1¼-inch.....do...	50	.2235	.22	.....
31	1½-inch.....do...	67	.2235	.22	.....
	Rivets, iron, No. 8, flat-head:				
32	½-inch.....do...	39	.....	.....	.....
33	¾-inch.....do...	98	.....	.....	.....
34	1-inch.....do...	30	.....	.....	.....
35	1¼-inch.....do...	30	.....	.....	.....
	Rivets, iron, flat-head:				
36	½ by 2 inches.....do...	17	.....	.....	.....
37	½ by 4 inches.....do...	7	.....	.....	.....
38	½ by 1½ inches.....do...	67	.....	.....	.....
39	½ by 2 inches.....do...	89	.....	.....	.....
40	½ by 2½ inches.....do...	62	.....	.....	.....
41	½ by 3½ inches.....do...	102	.....	.....	.....
42	½ by 4 inches.....do...	92	.....	.....	.....
	Rivets, tinned-iron, in packages of 1,000:				
43	10-ounce.....M..	11	.06½	.06½	.....
44	12-ounce.....do...	9	.07	.10	.....
45	16-ounce.....do...	19	.09½	.11½	.....
46	24-ounce.....do...	3	.11½	.15	.....
47	32-ounce.....do...	4	.15	.19	.....
48	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold, full brass bound.....doz..	8	1.91	1.95	.....
49					

*Bid canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.--Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

HARDWARE—Continued.

George T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	Augustus Kempkey.	E. D. Flint.	Henry K. Bothin.	Thomas R. Hayes.	William Davis.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Harry Unna.	Charles F. Tay.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Col.											
.68	.66½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.50	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.90	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.35	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.12½	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.10	.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
											8
2.25	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2.25	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
7.20	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.60	.45	.....	.....	.....	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
4.50	4.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
2.25	2.15	.....	.....	.....	13.50	2.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
2.36	2.53	.....	3.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
2.30	3.64	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
											19
											20
3.25	2.20	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
4.30	2.75	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
3.49	2.50	.....	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
4.60	2.75	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
2.25	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
1.80	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.202	.19½	.18	.....	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.202	.19½	.18	.....	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.202	.19½	.18	.....	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.202	.19½	.18	.....	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.202	.19½	.18	.....	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.15	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.15	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.15	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.15	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.12	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.12	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.10	.....	.10	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.10	.....	.10	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.10	.....	.10	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.10	.....	.10	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.10	.....	.10	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.05½	.....	.06	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	.06½	.....	.07	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.07½	.....	.08	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.09	.....	.10	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16	.13	.....	.13	47
2.09	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.95	.....	48
	1.95										49

REF0073410

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.	Quantity awarded.
1	Saw blades, butcher's, bow, 20-inch ..... doz..	1
2		
3	Saw sets:	
4	For crosscut saws ..... do...	7/12
5		
6	For handsaws ..... do...	2 1/2
7		
8	Saws:	
9	Back (or tenon), 12-inch ..... do...	18
10	Bracket ..... do...	0
11	Buck, framed, complete, 30 inch blade ..... do...	3/12
12		
13	Saws, circular, crosscut:	
14	26-inch ..... No..	1
15	30-inch ..... do...	3
16	Saws, circular, 30-inch, rip ..... do...	2
17	Saws, crosscut, with handles:	
18	5-feet ..... do...	22
19	6-feet ..... do...	34
20	Saws, hand, 26-inch:	
21	6 to 8 points to the inch ..... doz..	7
22		
23		
24	7 to 9 points to the inch ..... do...	6
25		
26		
27		
28	8 to 10 points to the inch ..... do...	3
29		
30		
31		
32	Saws:	
33	Key hole, 12-inch compass ..... do...	2
34		
35	Meat, butcher's, bow, 20 inch ..... do...	1/12
36		
37	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points ..... do...	6
38		
39		
40	Scales:	
41	Counter, 62-pound ..... No..	2
42		
43	Hay and cattle, 6-ton, Standard platform ..... do...	1
44		
45	Scales, platform, drop-lever, on wheels:	
46	1,000-pound ..... do...	3
47		
48	2,000-pound ..... do...	1
49	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality ..... doz...	13
50		
51		
52	Screw-drivers, steel blade:	
53	6-inch ..... do...	44/12
54		
55	8-inch ..... do...	2
56		
57	10-inch ..... do..	34/12
58		

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Joseph Sloss.*	Andrew Carrigan.	Oscar S. Levy.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	Harry Cuna.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
1.22	**2.00**			4.20		1
				1.20		2
12.60	9.00		7.50	**10.50**		3
			10.90			4
7.19	6.50		7.15	5.75		5
				7.50		6
				5.50		7
			7.75	11.75		8
				7.45		9
	8.40			8.40		10
4.75	3.75		3.80	**3.72**		11
				4.00		12
		7.70		**7.00**		13
		9.90		**8.73**		14
		9.90		**8.73**		15
1.53	1.55	1.55	1.38	**1.50**		16
1.68	1.85	1.82	1.88	**1.73**		17
8.64	12.00		**10.00**	11.40		18
10.20	12.00			10.75		19
	9.00			9.75		20
				5.00		21
				8.00		22
8.64	12.00		**10.00**	11.40		23
10.20	12.00			10.75		24
	9.00			9.75		25
				5.00		26
				8.00		27
8.64	12.00		**10.00**	11.40		28
10.20	12.00			10.75		29
	9.00			9.75		30
				5.00		31
				8.00		32
1.58	1.35		1.55	3.00	1.30	33
				1.35		34
8.02	6.65		8.50	**6.60**		35
11.98				10.00		36
9.99	13.50		9.00	**13.00**		37
10.95	13.50			12.00		38
	9.00			11.00		39
				7.90		40
8.00			7.20	c **6.48**		41
4.00						42
135.00	65.00		135.00	a **100.00**		43
60.00			65.00	b 60.00		44
32.00	17.50		30.00	a **24.00**		45
10.00						46
53.00	25.00		49.00	c **37.00**		47
32.00						48
4.75	3.30		**2.25**	2.20		49
7.00	4.95			1.65		50
2.75	3.75			3.10		51
				2.28		52
.80	1.45		.80	**.75**		53
1.20						54
1.32	2.00		1.20	**1.07**		55
1.48						56
1.92	3.00		1.40	**1.34**		57
1.76						58

* Bid canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.
a Buffalo Scale Company. b National Scale Company.

REF0073411

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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.*	Andrew Carrigan.	I. S. Vanwinkle & Co.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
	Screws, bench:				
1	Wrought iron, 1¼-inch ..... No..	11	.31	.32	.....
2	Wood, 2½-inch ..... do..	1	.35	.24	.....
	Screws, wood, iron:				
3	¾-inch, No. 4 ..... gross..	37	.05	.05	.08
4	¾-inch, No. 5 ..... do..	26	.05½	.05	.08
5	¾-inch, No. 5 ..... do..	39	.05½	.053	.09
6	¾-inch, No. 6 ..... do..	31	.06	.06	.10
7	¾-inch, No. 7 ..... do..	10	.07	.075	.12
8	¾-inch, No. 8 ..... do..	38	.08	.083	.14
9	¾-inch, No. 3 ..... do..	18	.09	.09	.14
10	1-inch, No. 9 ..... do..	32	.10	.10	.16
11	1-inch, No. 9 ..... do..	60	.10½	.108	.17
12	1-inch, No. 10 ..... do..	30	.11½	.110	.19
13	1¼-inch, No. 10 ..... do..	17	.12½	.125	.20
14	1¼-inch, No. 11 ..... do..	25	.13½	.135	.22
15	1¼-inch, No. 11 ..... do..	38	.14½	.15	.24
16	1½-inch, No. 12 ..... do..	25	.16	.162	.26
17	1½-inch, No. 12 ..... do..	23	.18	.18	.29
18	1¾-inch, No. 13 ..... do..	16	.22	.20	.33
19	2-inch, No. 13 ..... do..	21	.22	.225	.36
20	2-inch, No. 14 ..... do..	10	.24	.25	.40
21	2½-inch, No. 14 ..... do..	10	.25	.26	.43
22	2½-inch, No. 15 ..... do..	7	.29	.30	.47
23	2½-inch, No. 14 ..... do..	5	.27	.28	.45
24	2½-inch, No. 15 ..... do..	7	.30	.32	.46
25	3-inch, No. 16 ..... do..	2	.38	.41	.66
26	3-inch, No. 18 ..... do..	5	.50	.50	.81
27	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmers', straight, full size, good quality, dozen	11	5.78	.....	.....
28			4.30		
29					
30					
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:				
31	No. 1 ..... lbs..	1,800	3.39	3.50	3.45
32	No. 2 ..... do..	3,000	3.39	3.50	3.45
33	No. 3 ..... do..	2,700	3.39	3.50	3.45
34	No. 4 ..... do..	900	3.39	3.50	3.45
35	No. 5 ..... do..	300	3.39	3.50	3.45
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:				
36	No. 2 ..... do..	200	3.87½	4.00	4.15
37	No. 3 ..... do..	150	3.87½	4.00	4.15
38	Sieves, iron, wire, 18-mesh, tin frames ..... doz..	2½	.....	.....	.....
39	Spirit levels, with plumb, 30-inch ..... do..	2	6.12	3.45	.....
40					
41	Springs, door, spiral, heavy ..... do..	10	.96	1.12	.....
42					
	Squares:				
43	Bevel, sliding, T, 10-inch ..... do..	1	1.95	1.95	.....
44	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide ..... do..	3½	4.48	4.20	.....
45			8.74		
46					

* Bid canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1893, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

George T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	Harry Unna.	Henry Z. Bechin.	E. D. Flint.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Charles F. Tay.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
.35	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.04	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.04½	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.04½	.043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.05	.049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.06	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.066	.067½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.07½	.073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.08	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.08½	.087	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.09½	.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.10½	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.11	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.12½	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.13½	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.15	.14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.17	.18½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.18½	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.20	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.21½	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.24	.23½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.23	.22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.26	.25½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.33	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.40	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
3.25	.75	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
	1.35							28
	3.00							29
	4.20							30
3.35	3.12	.....	3.50	a 3.75	b 3.40	.....	.....	31
3.35	3.12	.....	3.50	a 3.75	b 3.40	.....	.....	32
3.35	3.12	.....	3.50	a 3.75	b 3.40	.....	.....	33
3.35	3.12	.....	3.50	a 3.75	b 3.40	.....	.....	34
3.35	3.12	.....	3.50	a 3.75	b 3.40	.....	.....	35
4.33	3.62	.....	4.25	a 4.75	b 4.75	.....	.....	36
4.33	3.62	.....	4.25	a 4.75	b 4.75	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	1.19	.....	.....	.....	1.25	1.25	1.19	38
3.60	3.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
	4.50							40
.96	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
	.95							42
1.85	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
4.25	3.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
	4.98							45
	2.70							46

a Iron. b Steel.

REF0073412

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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.*	Andrew Carrigan.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
	Squares, fry:			
1	¼-inch.....do...	½	1.10	1.12
2	⅞-inch.....do...	½	1.72	1.72
3	10-inch.....do...	½	2.10	3.30
4	Staples, wrought iron, 3 inches long.....do...	45	.04	.05
	Steel, cast, bar:			
5	½ by 3 inches.....lbs..	950	7.47½	
6	½ by 4 inches.....do...	425	7.47½	
7	½ by 1 inch.....do...	550	6.47½	
	Steel, cast, octagon:			
8	¼-inch.....do...	170	7.47½	
9	⅜-inch.....do...	300	6.52½	
10	½-inch.....do...	180	6.47½	
11	⅝-inch.....do...	550	6.47½	
12	¾-inch.....do...	750	6.47½	
	Steel, cast, square:			
13	¼-inch.....do...	80	7.47½	
14	⅜-inch.....do...	150	6.52½	
15	½-inch.....do...	550	6.47½	
16	⅝-inch.....do...	250	6.47½	
17	¾-inch.....do...	650	6.47½	
18	1¼-inch.....do...	750	6.47½	
19	2-inch.....do...	500	6.47½	
	Steel, plow:			
20	½ by 3 inches.....do...	550	2.49	
21	½ by 4 inches.....do...	50	2.49	
22	½ by 5 inches.....do...	200	2.49	
23	½ by 6 inches.....do...	650	2.49	
	Steel, spring:			
24	½ by 1 inch.....do...	75	2.69	
25	½ by 1¼ inches.....do...	250	2.49	
26	½ by 1½ inches.....do...	175	2.49	
27	½ by 1¾ inches.....do...	125	2.49	
28	½ by 2 inches.....do...	220	2.49	
29	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch, stag handle.....doz..	3½	8.10	
30	Swage block, blacksmith's, per pound.....No..	3	.03½	
31	Tacks, iron wire, brass head, upholsterer's, size No. 43, per M..M..	43	.31	.40
32	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per doz. papers:			
33	4-ounce.....papers..	454	.11½	.12
34	6-ounce.....do...	312	.12½	.13
35	8-ounce.....do...	630	.13	.14
36	10-ounce.....do...	414	.14	.15
37	12-ounce.....do...	240	.16	.17
38	Tape measures, 75 feet, leather case.....doz..	½	11.25	6.50
39				
40	Tire shrinker.....No..	1		
	Toe calks, steel:			
41	No. 1.....lbs..	100	4.95	
42	No. 2.....do...	215	4.95	
43	No. 3.....do...	185	4.95	
	Trowels:			
44	Brick, 10½-inch.....doz..	1½	4.32	4.35
45				
46	Plastering.....do...	½	8.98	
47				
48	Tuyere (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy..No..	1	.60	

* Bid canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continue.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

L. N. Vanwinkle & Co.	George T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	E. D. Flint.	Henry E. Bothin.	Harry Tuna.	Henry C. Bennett.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
.....	1.10	**1.04**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1.70	**1.53**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	2.12	**1.73**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.03	**.0295**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.07½	.07½	.....	.10	**.01**	.....	.....	.....	5
.07½	.07½	.....	.10	**.00**	.....	.....	.....	6
.06½	.06½	.....	.10	**.00**	.....	.....	.....	7
.07½	.07½	.....	.10	**.07**	.....	.....	.....	8
.07	.07	.....	.10	**.06½**	.....	.....	.....	9
.06½	.06½	.....	.10	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	10
.06	.06½	.....	.09	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	11
.06½	.06½	.....	.08½	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	12
.07½	.07½	.....	.10	**.07**	.....	.....	.....	13
.07	.07	.....	.10	**.06½**	.....	.....	.....	14
.06½	.06½	.....	.10	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	15
.06	.06½	.....	.09	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	16
.06	.06½	.....	.08½	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	17
.06½	.06½	.....	.08	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	18
.06½	.06½	.....	.08	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	19
.02½	**.02½**	.....	2.50	2.60	.....	.....	.....	20
.02½	**.02½**	.....	2.50	2.60	.....	.....	.....	21
.02½	.02½	.....	**2.50**	2.60	.....	.....	.....	22
.02½	.02½	.....	**2.50**	2.60	.....	.....	.....	23
2.95	3.00	.....	3.00	**2.70**	.....	.....	.....	24
2.75	3.00	.....	3.00	**2.50**	.....	.....	.....	25
2.75	3.00	.....	3.00	**2.50**	.....	.....	.....	26
2.75	3.00	.....	3.00	**2.50**	.....	.....	.....	27
2.75	3.00	.....	3.00	**2.50**	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	9.50	**6.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.03½	.01	**.03½**	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.30	.27½	.....	.....	.24½	**.22**	.....	31
						.28		32
.....	.112	**.10½**	.....	.11	.....	.....	.40	33
.....	.124	**.11**	.....	.12	.12	.....	.60	34
.....	.183	**.11½**	.....	.13	.127	.....	.65	35
.....	.14	**.12**	.....	.15	.13½	.....	.62	36
.....	.184	**.12½**	.....	.16	.153	.....	.75	37
	6.50	**4.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
		3.40						39
22.00	.....	**12.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.06	.05	**.046**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.06	.03	**.046**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.06	.05	**.046**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	6.30	**3.55**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
		6.00						45
.....	8.00	**4.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
		8.00						47
2.50	.....	**.42½**	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	48

REF0073413

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.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Sloss.*	Alcohe A. Watkins.	I. S. Vanwinkle & Co.	Andrew Carrigan.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
	Valves, globe:					
1	¼-inch.....No..	37	.22	.25	.....	.....
2	½-inch.....do...	50	.27	.30	.....	.....
3	1-inch.....do...	24	.40	.44	.....	.....
4	1¼-inch.....do...	33	.54	.62	.....	.....
5	1½-inch.....do...	27	.77	.90	.....	.....
6	2-inch.....do...	30	1.15	1.30	.....	.....
	Vises, blacksmith's solid box, per pound:					
7	6-inch jaw.....do...	10	.....	.....	13½	.....
8	4½-inch jaw.....do...	9	.....	.....	13½	.....
	Vises:					
9	Carpenter's, oval slide, 4-inch jaw.....do..	19	2.68	.....	.....	.....
10	Gunsmith's, parallel filers, 3½ inch jaw.....do...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Washers, iron:					
11	For ¼-inch bolt.....lbs..	74	5.50	.....	8.20	.....
12	For ⅜-inch bolt.....do...	38	4.80	.....	7.40	.....
13	For ½-inch bolt.....do...	176	4.30	.....	6.50	.....
14	For ⅝-inch bolt.....do...	208	3.50	.....	5.20	.....
15	For ¾-inch bolt.....do...	151	3.35	.....	4.80	.....
16	For 1-inch bolt.....do...	80	3.35	.....	4.80	.....
	Wedges, woodchoppers, solid steel, per pound:					
17	5-pound.....No..	47	.03½	.....	.....	.05
18						
19	6-pound.....do...	79	.03½	.....	.....	.05
20						
21	7-pound.....do...	68	.03½	.....	.....	.05
22						
	Wire, annealed:					
23	No. 16 gauge.....lbs...	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	No. 20 gauge.....do...	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	No. 24 gauge.....do...	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wire, bright, iron:					
26	No. 3 gauge.....do...	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	No. 6 gauge.....do...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	No. 7 gauge.....do...	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	No. 8 gauge.....do...	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	No. 10 gauge.....do...	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	No. 11 gauge.....do...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	No. 12 gauge.....do...	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	No. 14 gauge.....do...	370	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	No. 16 gauge.....do...	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	No. 18 gauge.....do...	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Wire cloth, for screens, painted.....sq. ft..	8,000	1.09	.....	.....	.....
37	Wire, 2 points, barbed, galvanized, main wires not larger that 12½ gauge, barbs not larger than 13½ gauge, samples in 1-rod lengths required: For hog fence, space between barbs not to exceed 8 inches.....lbs..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
38						
39	For cattle fence, space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches.....lbs..	87,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
40						
41	Wire-fence staples, 1½-inch, steel, galvanized.....do...	3,853	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Wire-fence stretchers.....No...	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
43						
	Wrenches, screw, black:					
44	8-inch.....doz..	3	4.28	.....	5.50	.....
45	10-inch.....do...	34	5.17	.....	6.60	.....
46	12-inch.....do...	25	5.99	.....	7.70	.....
47	15-inch.....do...	11	9.21	.....	13.20	.....

* Bid canceled; samples arrived after opening of bids.

under advertisement of May 20, 1898, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

George T. Hawley.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	E. B. Flint.	Henry E. Boblin.	Charles F. Tay.	Harry Cuna.	Henry C. Bennett.	George L. Walker.	Number.
	To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal								
.....	.20	.22	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.25	.28	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.36	.40	.....	.....	.36	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.50	.50	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.70	.77	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	1.05	1.17	.....	.....	1.05	.....	.....	.....	6
.07½	.07	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.07½	.07	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	2.75	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.067	.056	.....	.20	7.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.059	.051	.....	.15	6.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.05	.044	.....	.12	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.037	.03	.....	.06	4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.033	.03½	.....	.06	3.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.033	.02½	.....	.05	3.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.038	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.038	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.60	23
.....	.02½	.0315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	24
.....	.04	.0560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	25
.....	.05	.0672	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.02½	.0275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	27
.....	.02½	.0275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	28
.....	.02½	.0275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	29
.....	.02½	.0275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	30
.....	.02½	.0280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.45	31
.....	.02½	.0290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.45	32
.....	.02½	.0295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	33
.....	.023	.0315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.65	34
.....	.02½	.0340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.85	35
.....	.04	.0385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.40	36
.01	a.00½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	37
2.49	c2.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b2.31	38
	2.49								39
2.49	c2.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d2.31	40
	2.49								41
2.49	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.31	42
.20	.35								43
	.50								44
1.80	1.75	.....	1.77	.....	.....	1.78	1.90	.....	45
2.20	2.10	.....	2.00	.....	.....	2.04	2.48	.....	46
2.60	2.50	.....	2.79	.....	.....	2.49	2.98	.....	47
4.40	4.30	.....	4.75	.....	.....	4.29	5.20	.....	

a Per 100 square feet. b 16½ ounces to rod. c 14 ounces to rod.
d 15 ounces to rod. e 12 ounces to rod.

REF0073414

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER ADVERTISEMENTS OF JUNE 30 AND SEPTEMBER 14, 1898,

FOR

FURNISHING COAL AND DRIED FRUIT

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1899.

REF0073415

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COAL.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	James W. Benham.	Ezra W. Thayer.	Samuel E. Herr.	John Cunningham.	Louis C. Jukway.
			Tons.	*Tons.*					
1	Phœnix School, Ariz.	Blacksmith.	5	5	a33.00	a35.00			
2	Fort Lewis School, Colo.	Soft lump	600	600			b2.75	c1.80	d1.98
3	Grand Junction School, Colo.	Soft lump	200	200					
4									
5	Ignacio Subagency, Colo.	Blacksmith.	3						7.49
6	Navajo Springs Agency, Colo.	Soft	20	20					d0.80
7	Fort Hall School, Idaho	Soft	300	300					
8									
9	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Blacksmith.	4						
10	Ross Fork (for Fort Hall Agency), Idaho	Soft lump	100	100					
11									
12	Sac and Fox School, Iowa	Hard	5	3					
13		Soft	45	45					
14		Soft	150	150					
15	Haskell Institute, Kans.	Soft	2,500	2,500					
16									
17									
18		Blacksmith.	15						
19	Kickapoo School, Kans.	Soft lump	75	75					
20									
21									
22	Kickapoo shop, Kans.	Blacksmith.	4	4					
23	Pottawatomie Agency, Kans.	Soft	30						
24									
25	Pottawatomie School, Kans.	Soft	300	300					
26									
27									
28	Pottawatomie shops, Kans.	Blacksmith.	3	3					

a Cumberland blacksmith.
b Semibituminous.
c Soft lump, stove size.
d Lump.
e Native.
f F. o. b. cars; winter-quarters lump from Scofield, Utah.
g F. o. b. cars; Castlegate lump from Castlegate, Utah.
h Winter-quarters lump.
i Castlegate lump.
j Hocking Valley.
k Iowa nut.
l Southern Kansas, Weir City, or Cherokee nut.
m Weir City or Cherokee lump.

under advertisement of June 30, 1898, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL.

Clarence H. Mayo.	Edwin L. Carpenter.	Justin E. Morse.	Manley E. Dudley.	James J. Russell.	Charles S. Keith.	Andrew J. Griffin.	The Weir Coal Co.	William E. Bippetoe.	Number.
									1
									2
e2.45	f2.25								3
	g2.50								4
									5
									6
	h6.10								7
	i6.35								8
		42.00							9
	f4.25								10
	g4.50								11
			l8.50						12
			j5.00						13
			l2.75						14
				l2.45	o2.85	r2.25	t2.45		15
				m2.85	p2.45		u1.85		16
				n2.65	q3.95				17
						s8.00			18
									19
								v4.14	20
								w4.62	21
								x4.44	22
								y12.31	23
								z7.27	24
								w4.47	25
								x4.28	26
								t4.19	27
								y11.07	28

n Rich Hill lump, as furnished 2 years ago
o Weir City lump.
p Weir City nut.
q Bonanza, Ark., lump.
r Leavenworth, Kans.
s Lilly smithing, Altoona, Weir City or Frontenac, Kans., Shaker-screened nut.
t Weir City or Frontenac, Kans., steam slack.
u Lexington lump.
v Osage City shaft.
w Osage shaft.
x Blossburg smithing coal.
y Canyon City lump.
z Hard.

REF0073416

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under advertisement of June 30, 1898, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

[Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL.—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	McCormick, Davis & Co.	The O. W. Shipman Co.	The Crescent Fuel Co.	Fraser Mackay.	Fred L. Chapman.
			Tons.	*Tons.*					
1	Mount Pleasant School...Mich	Hard	25	25	a6.00	g5.65	h5.45		
2		Soft	400	400	b2.85	c2.40	f2.68		
3					c3.50	f2.80			
4					f3.60				
5	Pipestone School.....Minn	Hard	25	25				17.53	17.25
6		Soft	275	275				j4.02	m3.92
7									
8		Blacksmith	1	1					n5.65
9	Blackfeet Agency.....Mont	Soft	20	20					
10	Crow Agency .....Mont	Soft	500	500					
11	Crow Agency School....Mont	Soft	250	250					
12			750						
13									
14									
15									
16		Blacksmith	20	20					
17	Fort Shaw School.....Mont	Soft	600	600					
18		Blacksmith	2						
19	Red Rock (for Lombi Agency), Mont	Blacksmith	1						
20	Genoa School .....Nebr	Soft	1,000						
21	Great Nemaha School...Nebr	Soft	20	20					
22									
23	Omaha (f. o. b. cars).....Nebr	Soft	*1,000	1,000					

* Or more.
a Plymouth nut.
b Saginaw lump.
c Hocking Valley lump. } To be delivered in carload lots as required.
d Massillon lump.
e Jackson Hill lump.
f Goschen lump. } Delivered in bins.
g Schuylkill nut.
h Anthracite, any size.
i Bituminous lump from Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, over a 1½ screen.
j La Salle, third-vein lump. } In bin.
k Anthracite stove
l Stove.
m Wilmington, Ill., lump.
n Smithing.
o Stove size, hard.
p Third vein, La Salle screened lump.
q Hocking Valley or Youghiogheny screened lump.
r Hocking Valley soft.
s Stove size.
t Third-vein La Salle. } Delivered at Pipestone.
u Hard coal.
v Lethbridge coal.
w Bituminous, Cambria Mining Co., Cambria, Wyo.
x Sheridan lump.
y Piedmont blacksmith, in sacks. Deduct $1 per ton in bulk. (Accepted by commissioner in bulk at $11.)
z Sheridan lump, delivered in bins.

advertisement of June 30, 1898, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL.—Continued.

Number.	Orville P. Nason.	Daniel C. Harrington.	Price & Heathfield.	Joseph H. Sherburne.	Lewis T. Wolfe.	Victor White.	Geo. W. H. Stouch.	Richard B. Woods.	The Rocky Fork Coal Co. of Montana.	Joseph Chilton.	Constant A. Squires.	William E. Ripperton.	Charles E. Power.	Wellington J. Quail.	Justin E. Morse.	Number.
1																1
2																2
3																3
4																4
5	a6.00	x7.50	w7.50													5
6	b3.80	y4.77	t4.25													6
7	q4.50															7
8	n8.00															8
9				r11.00												9
10					ic3.45	z3.50										10
11					ic3.45	z3.85	v2.75									11
12								s2.90	s5.40							12
13								s2.15								13
14								s2.70								14
15								s2.95								15
16		•				y12.00										16
17													o5.50	s5.70		17
18													o24.00			18
19															o25.00	19
20										s5.00	s4.50					20
21												s4.72				21
22												4.75 k				22
23						o2.82										23

[1] Newcastle, Wyo., coal.
[2] Agency railroad depot; 750 tons, more or less, lump coal.
[3] At bins at agency; 750 tons, more or less, lump coal.
[4] Agency railroad depot; any part of 750 tons, mine run.
[5] At bins at agency; any part of 750 tons, mine run. F. O. B. cars.
[6] Semibituminous; lump.
[7] To be delivered at Genoa; hard lump coal; same as furnished by him in 1896 and 1897.
Fuel for Fort Hall Indian School, Fort Hall, Idaho.
[8] Soft lump; mined at Ladsonville, Iowa, and is considered equal to any coal in Iowa or Missouri.
[9] Lexington lump.
[10] Iowa block.
[11] Awarded for Genoa school; no charge for reconsignment of cars.
[12] Lethbridge soft lump; to be delivered at Fort Shaw, Mont.
[13] Blossburg smithing.
[14] Cumberland blacksmith, first class, well sacked.

REF0073417

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under advertisement of June 30, 1898, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL.—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John Brown	Lewis C. Calkins.	Edward A. Conway.
			Tons.	*Tons.*			
1	Hope School.....Nebr..		60	**60**	*a* **8.00**	*b* 9.00	
2	Omaha School .....Nebr..	Hard	70	**20**			*e* **9.50**
3		Soft	10	**10**			*d* **7.35**
4	Omaha Agency .....Nebr..	Blacksmith.	5	***5**			
5	Omaha School, Agency, and Winnebago School .....Nebr..	Soft	70	***10**			
6	Omaha School and Agency, Nebr.....	Soft	20				
7	Santee Agency and School. Nebr..	Hard	42	**42**	*b* **9.75**	*b* 10.90	
8		Soft	120	**120**	*d* 8.00	*f* **7.24**	
9	Santee Agency.....Nebr..	Blacksmith.	2	**2**	**9.00**	*k* 11.40	
10	Ponca Subagency .....Nebr..	Blacksmith.	3	**3**	**11.00**		
11	Ponca Day School .....Nebr..	Hard	7	**7**	**11.95**		
12	Winnebago School.....Nebr..	Soft	50				8.35
13	Albuquerque School....N. Mex..	Soft	500	**500**			
14		Hard	50	**50**			
15		Hard	50				
16	Dulce (*f.* o. b., for Jicarilla Subagency) .....N. Mex..	Soft	25	**25**			
17	Pueblo Agency.....N. Mex..	Soft	3	**3**			
18	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	Soft	250	**250**			
19		Blacksmith.	2	**2**			
20	Carson School .....Nev..	Soft	60	**60**			
21							

* To be delivered at Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., for agency use.
a Hard, stove size.
b Hard.
c Hard, egg and nut.
d Hocking Valley.
e Hard coal, 10 tons nut and 10 tons egg.
f Blacksmith coal.
g Blossburg anthracite.
h Hocking Valley, screened lump. (Or will furnish screened Iowa soft lump at $1.15 less than Hocking Valley; or Cherokee screened lump at 50 cents less than Hocking Valley; recommends Hocking Valley or Cherokee lump.)

COAL.—Continued.

Joseph E. Blenkiron.	Alfred L. Maryott.	Wm. H. Hahn.	Geo. A. Kaemmin.	Andrew J. Crawford.	Jacob H. Crist.	Charles W. Pudrow.	Edwin L. Carpenter.	Number.
								1
e 9.97	*e* 9.85							2
f **9.00**	*g* 9.10							3
h **7.74**								4
								5
	i 7.85							6
								7
								8
								9
								10
								11
	i 7.85							12
		l **5.25**	*n* 4.90	*n* 4.65				13
		m **6.50**						14
		a 7.50						15
					o **2.75**			16
					o **3.05**			17
					o 3.10	*n* **3.07½**		18
					f **3.50**			19
							p 11.25	20
							q **11.50**	21

i Hocking Valley. (Or will furnish Iowa soft coal in lieu of Hocking Valley for $6.85.)
j Hocking Valley lump; 50 tons awarded for delivery at agency and 70 tons for delivery at school.
k Davis big vein.
l Cerrillos bituminous.
m Hard coal, nut.
n Soft lump.
o Screened lump, bituminous coal.
p Winter-quarters lump, Scofield, Utah.
q Castlegate lump, Castlegate, Utah.

REF0073418

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COAL.—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Nathaniel S. Coffin.	Fred L. Chapman.	Youghiogheny & Lehigh Coal Co.
			Tons.	*Tons.*			
1	Fort Totten School..... N. Dak..	Hard	100	**100**	*r* **10.17**	*s* 10.45	*u* 10.95
2		Blacksmith..	2	**2**		*t* **8.85**	
3	Standing Rock Agency. N. Dak..	Hard	25	**23**			
4		Blacksmith.	15	**15**			
5	Standing Rock School.. N. Dak..	Hard	200	**200**			
6	Anadarko (for Kiowa Agency), Okla	Soft	15	**15**			
7		Blacksmith.	5	**5**			
8	Chilocco School .....Okla..	Soft	1,000	**1,000**			
9							
10							
11							
12							
13		Blacksmith.	4				

r Pennsylvania anthracite.
s Egg, stove and nut.
t Smithing.
u Anthracite, hard.
v Scranton anthracite. } Sacked.
w Blossburg coal.
x McAlester lump.
y Piedmont smithing.
z Weir City, Kans., lump.
[1] Bonanza, Ark., lump.
[2] Weir City, Kans., screened lump.
[3] Pittsburg, Kans., screened lump.
[4] Weir City or Pittsburg, shaker screened lump
[5] Weir City or Pittsburg, shaker screened nut.

advertisement of June 30, 1898, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Patrick E. Byrne.	Albert R. Snow.	Charles S. Keith.	Wilbur F. Stout	The Wear Coal Co.	William E. Thomas.	William A. Graves.	Number.
							1
							2
v **15.13**							3
w **14.13**							4
v **15.13**							5
							6
	x **9.00**						7
	y **15.00**						8
		z 3.65	[2] 3.60	[4] **3.50**	[7] 3.60	[9] 3.60	9
		[4] 4.80	[3] 3.60	[5] 3.30		[10] 3.40	10
				[6] 2.85		[11] 3.40	11
						x 4.70	12
			[8] 13.00			[12] 3.55	13
						[12] 7.55	

[6] Weir City, steam slack.
[7] Crawford County, Kans., from A. T. & S. F. Mines, equal to Weir City.
[8] Davis big vein, Piedmont smithing.
[9] Fleming, Kans., lump.
[10] Nut coal.
[11] Mine run.
[12] Rich Hill lump.
[13] Blacksmithing.

REF0073419

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COAL.—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	William Busby.	Fred W. Martin.
			Tons.	*Tons.*		
1	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency and School, Okla	Blacksmith	21	**21**	*a* **0.50**	
2	Cheyenne School	Okla.. Soft	225	**225**	*b* **4.75**	
3	Arapahoe School	Okla.. Soft	35	**35**	*b* **4.75**	
4	Darlington	Okla.. Blacksmith	20			*c* 10.00
5	Fort Sill School	Okla.. Soft	20	**20**		
6	Otoe School	Okla.. Soft	75	**75**	*b* **4.00**	
7	Ponca Agency and School	..Okla.. Hard	108	**108**	*b* **4.60**	
8					*c* 13.00	
9	Chamberlain School	S. Dak.. Hard	15	**15**		
10		Soft	150	**150**		
11		Blacksmith	1	**1**		
12	Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak.. Hard	85	**85**		
13		Blacksmith	6	**6**		
14	Cheyenne River School	S. Dak.. Hard	160	**160**		
15	Crow Creek Agency and Schools	S. Dak.. Hard	400			
16			160			
17			200	**170**		
18	Crow Creek Agency and School	S. Dak.. Soft	100	**100**		
19	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.. Blacksmith	5	**5**		
20		Hard	50			
21		Soft	50			
22	Agency School	S. Dak.. Hard	120			
23		Soft	50			
24	Grace Mission School	S. Dak.. Hard	39			
25	Flandreau School	S. Dak.. Hard	80	**80**		
26		Soft	600	**600**		
27	Lower Brule Agency and School	S. Dak.. Blacksmith	3	**3**		
28		Hard	230	**230**		
29		Soft	60	**60**		
30	Pine Ridge Agency	S. Dak.. Blacksmith	20	**20**		
31	Pine Ridge School	S. Dak.. Hard	5	**5**		
32		Soft	800	**800**		
33						

a Piedmont smithing.
b Best quality McAlester soft coal.
c Piedmont blacksmith coal.
d McAlester lump.
e Pennsylvania anthracite coal.
f Scranton nut.
g Hocking Valley lump.
h Smithing, in sacks.
i Best hard nut, stove or egg size.
j Hocking Valley best.
k Best blacksmith.
l Hard.
m Hocking Valley.
n Blacksmith.
o Hard, half stove and half nut, mixed.
p Pure anthracite, nut and stove.

advertisement of June 30, 1898, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL.—Continued.

Albert B. Snow.	Lester H. Clow.	James W. Sanford.	John Brown.	Edward A. Conway.	J. Arthur Lake.	Nathaniel S. Coffin.	Fred L. Chapman.	Samuel Y. Hyde.	John J. Paul.	George P. Comer.	Number.
											1
											2
											3
											4
d **10.00**											5
											6
											7
											8
	f **9.10**	*f* 9.50	*f* 9.30								9
	g 6.60	*f* **6.50**	*m* 7.00								10
	h 8.80	*k* **8.50**	*n* 9.45								11
	q 11.00			*o* 12.00	*o* **10.50**	*p* 10.67	*u* 10.70				12
	t 10.50					*r* 9.40	*s* **9.10**				13
	q 11.00			*o* 12.00	*o* **10.50**	*p* 10.67	*u* 10.70				14
	t 10.60										15
	g 8.10										16
		f **10.20**									17
		f **8.04**									18
	h 10.40	*k* **9.00**	*n* 11.90								19
			t 11.90								20
			m 8.80								21
			t 11.90								22
			x 8.80								23
	w 11.20		*t* 8.70								24
			t 8.15	*y* 8.39			*z* **7.00**	*y* 8.25	*t* 8.20		25
			m 5.70	*m* 5.75			*v* 4.85	*m* 5.35	*m* **5.30**		26
	h 10.40	*k* **9.00**	*n* 11.50								27
	e 10.60	*f* **10.20**	*v* 11.30								28
	y 8.10	*f* **8.04**	*m* 9.00								29
										t **18.33**	30
										e **17.50**	31
										t **7.27**	32
										t 11.77	33

q Stove and nut, Scranton anthracite.
r If awarded with hard coal (blacksmithing.)
s Smithing.
t In sacks, sacks included.
u Stove and nut.
v Scranton nut and egg.
w Scranton nut.
x Soft.
y Hard, stove.
z Stove.
t Anthracite.
t Hocking Valley, run of pile.
v Hard, half egg and half nut.
t Blacksmith, Blossburg.
e Wyoming soft.
t Hocking Valley soft.

REF0073420

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under advertisement of June 30, 1898, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Nathaniel S. Coffin.	Lester H. Glow.	Centerville Block Coal Co.
			Tons.	*Tons.*			
1	Pierre School.....S. Dak..	Soft.....	50	**50**	*a* 6.90	*a* **6.80**	.....
2		Soft.....	400	**400**	.....	*c* **5.00**	*d* 4.75
3		Blacksmith...	1	1	.....	*g* **9.00**	.....
4	Rapid City School.....S. Dak..	Soft.....	100	**100**	.....	.....	.....
5							
6	Rosebud Agency.....S. Dak..	Hard.....	90	**90**	.....	.....	.....
7	Rosebud Agency and School....S. Dak..	Hard.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Rosebud School.....S. Dak..	Hard.....	200	**200**	*s* 12.22	.....	.....
9							
10		Soft.....	500	**500**	*a* 10.00	.....	.....
11							
12		Blacksmith...	5	**5**	*x* 10.95	.....	.....
13	Sisseton Agency.....S. Dak..	Hard.....	12	**12**	*y* 8.24	.....	.....
14	Sisseton School.....S. Dak..	Hard.....	173	**88**	*z* 8.24	.....	.....
15				**85**			
16		Soft.....	36	**36**	*a* 5.62	.....	.....
17	Yankton Agency.....S. Dak..	Hard.....	35	**35**	.....	.....	.....
18	Yankton Agency and School....S. Dak..	Hard.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
19		Soft.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Yankton Agency.....S. Dak..	Blacksmith...	10	**5**	.....	.....	.....
21		Soft.....	20	**20**	.....	.....	.....
22	Yankton School.....S. Dak..	Hard.....	60	**60**	.....	.....	.....
23		Soft.....	30	**30**	.....	.....	.....

a Hocking Valley lump.
b Hocking Valley.
c Iowa lump from Centerville, Iowa.
d Centerville, southeastern Iowa (F. o. b. Pierre, S. Dak.).
e Soft Iowa.
f Pe Kay or Lockman, Iowa lump.
g Smithing.
h Blacksmith.
i Rock Springs lump. } To be No. 1 commercial grade of each kind; railroad weights to be taken.
j Hanna lump. }
k Soft Hocking valley.
l Soft Wyoming.
m Stove and nut, as called for.
n Pure anthracite nut and stove.
o 40 tons stove and 50 tons nut.
p Hard Pennsylvania anthracite.
q Hard coal.
r One-third nut and two-thirds furnace.
s Pennsylvania anthracite nut and furnace.
t One-third nut.
u Two-thirds furnace.
v Hard, small egg.
w Soft lump; Hanna mines.

COAL—Continued.

Number.	John Brown.	Fred. C. Van Duzen.	Claudius M. Leedy.	George P. Comer.	Edward A. Conway.	Nathaniel S. Coffin.	Fred L. Chapman.	Daniel S. Ludwig.	Patrick E. Byrne.	James W. Sanford.	Charles E. Fleete.	Number.
1	*b* 7.50	*a* 6.85										1
2	*e* 5.60	*f* 4.85										2
3	*h* 12.00											3
4	.....	.....	*t* 7.50	*k* 12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	.....	.....	*j* **6.75**	*l* 7.33								5
6	.....	.....	.....	*p* 14.14	*m* 13.55	*n* **11.82**	*o* 11.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*y* 14.00	.....	.....	.....	7
8	.....	.....	.....	*p* 14.14	*r* 13.55	*s* 12.22	*t* **11.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*u* **11.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	.....	.....	.....	*k* 11.77	*b* 11.40	*a* 10.00	*v* **9.35**	*a* 10.75	.....	.....	.....	10
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*w* 10.10	.....	.....	.....	11
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* 10.95	*g* **10.25**	*h* 15.20	.....	.....	.....	12
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	*v* 10.25	.....	*x* **8.29**	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	*l* 9.45	.....	*z* **8.04**	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*v* **8.29**	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 7.25	.....	*z* **5.49**	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* 11.60	.....	*i* **10.70**	17
18	*i* 11.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* 11.90	.....	18
19	*b* 9.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 9.00	19
20	*h* 11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* 10.90	*w* 11.00	*h* **10.00**	20
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*k* **8.50**	21
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*u* 11.80	.....	*u* **10.70**	22
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*k* **8.50**	23

x Smithing; if awarded with Hocking Valley.
y Pennsylvania anthracite egg. } All in carlots.
z Pennsylvania anthracite large and small egg. }
a Hard, 88 tons small egg; 85 tons large egg.
b Large egg.
c Hocking.
d Scranton anthracite, best, bulk.
e Hard, chestnut size.
f Best hard, nut, stove, or egg.
g Hard, chestnut and stove.
h Best Hocking Valley.
i Cumberland smithing.
j Best blacksmith.
k Scranton anthracite, best.
l Hard, stove size.

REF0073421

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under

[Figures in large type denote rates

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
			Tons.	*Tons.*
1	Green Bay Agency ..... Wis..	Hard	10	**10**
2		Blacksmith ...	10	**10**
3	Lac du Flambeau School ..... Wis..	Hard	75	**75**
4		Blacksmith ...	4	**4**
5	Menomonee School ..... Wis..	Hard	25	**25**
6	Milwaukee, Duluth, or West Superior. F. o. b. ..... Wis..	Hard	2,272	.....
7				
8	Tomah School ..... Wis..	Hard	150	**150**
9	Shoshone Agency ..... Wyo..	Soft	50	.....
10	Shoshone School ..... Wyo..	Soft	350	.....
11	Shoshone Subagency ..... Wyo..	Soft	150	.....
12	Shoshone Agency and Subagency ..... Wyo..	Soft	8	.....
13	Shoshone Agency, School, and Mill ..... Wyo..	Soft	550	.....
14	Shoshone Agency, School, and Subagency ..... Wyo..	Soft	550	**550**
15	Shoshone Agency ..... Wyo..	Blacksmith ...	2	.....
16	Shoshone School ..... Wyo..	Blacksmith ...	1	.....
17	Shoshone Subagency ..... Wyo..	Blacksmith ...	6	.....

***advertisement of June 30, 1898, for furnishing coal for the Indian service*—Continued.**

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Fred L. Chapman.	William K. Link.	John H. Younker.	Charles M. Upham.	John A. Lelg.	Victor White.	J. C. Burnett.	Edson A. Earle.	Austin M. Inmee.	David S. Espey.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	*f* 7.50	*h* 7.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	*e* 6.00	*g* 6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
a 6.65	*b* 6.24	*c* 6.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
e 5.05	*e* 5.00	*d* 6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	*f* 7.50	*h* 7.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* 4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
h 6.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* 4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*m* 10.00	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*n* 8.00	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* 5.45	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 45.00	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 45.00	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 45.00	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17

a Stove.
b Anthracite stove coal.
c Hard stove coal. } In carload lots f. o. b.
d Smithing coal.
e Blacksmith's coal.
f Hard coal.
g Smithing. } This bid subject to acceptance within 15 days, and for the whole 45 tons.
h Hard nut. }
i Pennsylvania anthracite, furnace size, long egg or grate.
j Pennsylvania anthracite, chestnut, stove, or small egg size. } Add $1.75 for delivery in sacks.
k Furnace.
l Soft lump.

m Best quality blacksmith's coal, Lily brand, from Altoona, Pa. If the contract for furnishing this coal is given to me I agree to give the hauling of same from railroad to the Indians; cost of coal, $15 per ton; will give Indians $25 per ton for hauling.
n Soft coal, delivered as required.
o Soft lump, stove or large size. } Awarded; to be delivered as follows: 50 tons at Shoshone Agency, 350 to at Shoshone School, and 150 tons at mill at Shoshone Agency or Arapaho Sub-Agency, Wyo.

REF0073422

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under service.—

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

APPLES, DRIED.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Walter T. Chandler.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	
1	Chicago, Ill.	88,000	.....	*a* .07½
2	St. Louis, Mo.	88,000	.....	
3	New York City, N. Y.	88,000	.....	
4				
5				
6	New York City warehouse or Chicago, Ill., railroad terminal.	88,000	**88,000**	.....
7				

PEACHES, DRIED.

8	Chicago, Ill.	70,000	.....	f .03 f .05 f .05½
9				
10		25,000	.....	
11		18,000	.....	
12		52,000	.....	
13		12,000	.....	
14		70,000	.....	
15	St. Louis, Mo.	70,000	.....	
16	New York City, N. Y.	70,000	**70,000**	.....
17				
18				
19				
20		45,000	.....	
21		25,000	.....	

PRUNES, DRIED.

22	Chicago, Ill.	99,000	**99,000**	*o* .01 *o* .01½ *o* .01 ½ *o* .02
23				
24				
25				
26	St. Louis, Mo.	99,000	.....	
27	New York City, N. Y.			
28				
29				
30				
31				
32	New York City, Kansas City, or Omaha	99,000	.....	
33				
34				
35				

a Evaporated, in bags, about 100 pounds net.
b 88,000 pounds only; f. o. b. Chicago, Ill.; evaporated apples only.
c 83,000 pounds only; evaporated apples No. 1.
d All only. To be notified at his expense not later than Oct. 17, 1898. Price for sacks: in 50-pound boxes 25 cents per 100 pounds additional.
e In 50-pound boxes, strapped.
f In double bags, about 100 pounds net.
g 80–90-pound double sacks.
h In double sacks, 100 pounds net.
i In bags, about 80 pounds each; fancy evaporated.
j In bags, about 80 pounds each; choice evaporated
k In bags, about 83 pounds each; prime evaporated

advertisement of September 14, 1898, for furnishing fruit (dried) for the Indian Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

APPLES, DRIED.

Henry B. Steele.	Calvin Durand.	Reed, Murdock & Co.	Geo. W. Teasdale.	John J. O'Rorke.	W. L. Lubrecht.	Wm. S. Ryan.	Number.
c .05½	*b* .07½	*c* .05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	*d* .05½	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* .07½ *f* .07½	*g* .07½ *g* .07½ *g* .07½	.....	3 4 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A .07 ½ *h* .07½	6 7

PEACHES, DRIED.

c .05½	*b* .05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
c .05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	*c* .05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	*c* .05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
c .05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	*d* .05½	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* .05½	.....	*n* .05½	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* .05½	.....	*n* .07½	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*n* .07	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*n* .05	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* 4.1927	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* 4.1939	.....	21

PRUNES, DRIED.

.05	*p* .0459	*r* .04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.04½	*q* .0424	*r* .05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	*d* .0485	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* .03½	.....	*s* .016	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* .05½	.....	*s* .0155	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* .04½	.....	*s* .015	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*s* .0195	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*s* .0195	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*t* .0558	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*u* .0558	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*v* .0484	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*w* .067	.....	35

170,000 pounds only; evaporated peaches only; f. o. b
m 80–100-pound double sacks.
n Delivered in warehouse, New York City, in double sacks, 80 pounds net
o In bags, about 100 pounds each.
p 99,000 pounds only; prunes, California, No. 1 only; f. o. b.
q 99,000 pounds only; prunes, California, No. 2 only; f. o. b.
r 99,000 pounds only.
s Delivered in warehouse, New York City, in double sacks, 100 pounds net.

t 60–70s *u* 70–80s *v* 80–90s *w* 110–120s	In (about) 100 pounds.

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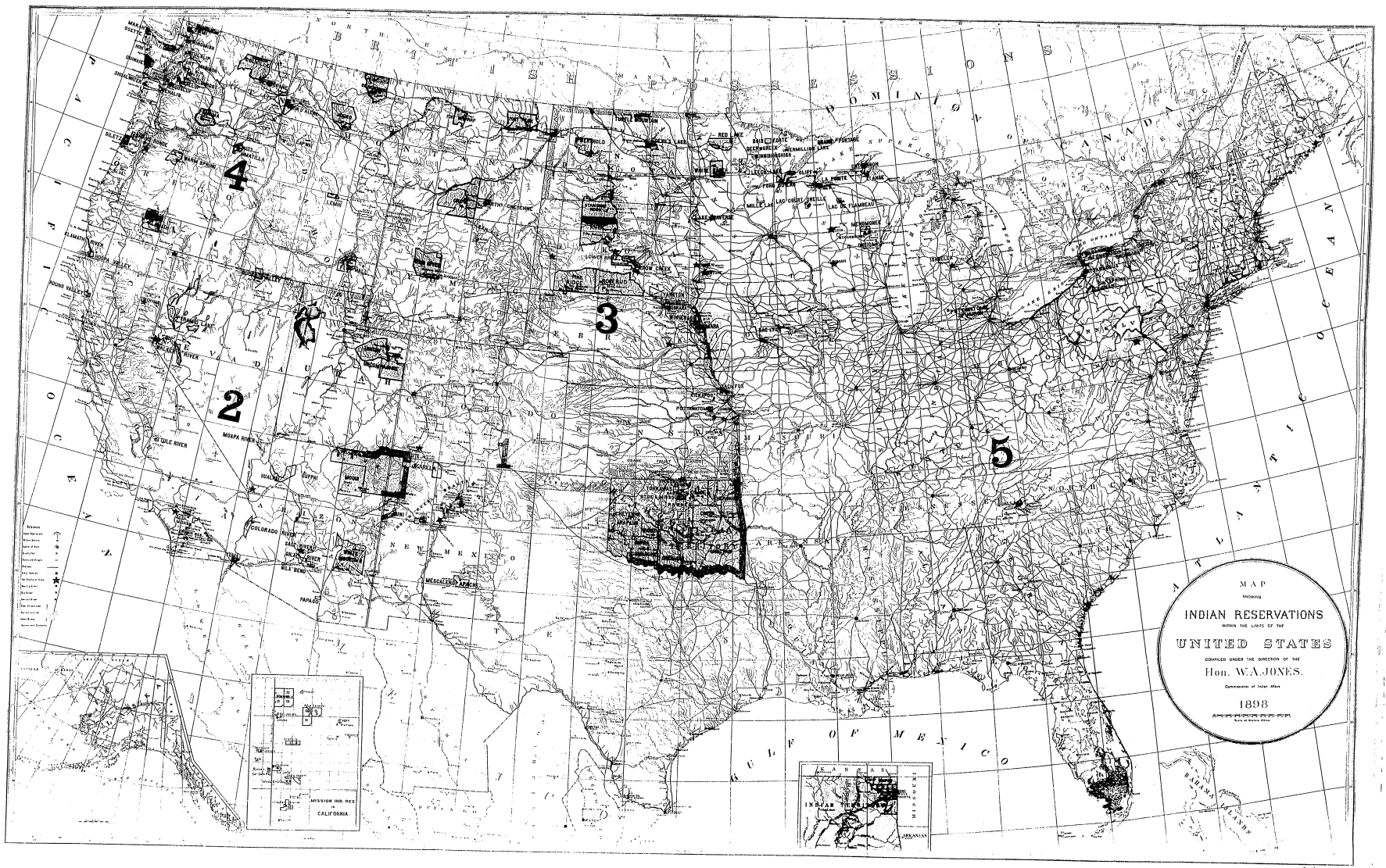
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END OF SUBJECT

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MAP
SHOWING
INDIAN RESERVATIONS
WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE
UNITED STATES
COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
Hon. W.A.JONES.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
1898
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MISSION IND. RES
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